ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,657

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1930

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THE TIMES, Thursday, October 30, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Barcelona Reporting Staff, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 7, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 17s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BLACKSHAW.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Laurel Cottage, Cranleigh, to MARY (née Best), wife of CHARLES B. BLACKSHAW—a son.

BRAMWELL.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Barguley House, Cheshire, to ELSA (née Rick), wife of JOHN CRICHTON BRAMWELL—a son.

BULLOCH.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Springland, Perth, to ELEANOR, wife of DOUGLAS BULLOCH, The Black Watch—a daughter.

CHAPLIN.—On Oct. 27, 1930, to BARBARA, wife of LEONARD CHAPLIN, Holme-on-Swale, Thirsk—a daughter.

GRAHAM.—On Monday, Oct. 27, 1930, at Inhalma Park, Tadcaster, Yorks, to BARBARA, wife of CAPTAIN P. L. GRAHAM, Royal Artillery—a son.

GROSSET.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at 88, Darnley-road, Gravesend, Kent, to MAY and MR. W. E. GROSSET—a daughter.

HARTCUP.—On Oct. 24, 1930, at Walnut Tree Farm, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex, to VIOLET, wife of DERRICK E. HARTCUP—a daughter.

KITCHING.—On Oct. 23, 1930, at Baghdad, Iraq, to GEOFFREY and KATHLEEN KITCHING—a son.

LAYTON BENNETT.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at 3, The Esplanade, Plymouth, to MAUDE, wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. S. D. LAYTON BENNETT, Royal Navy—a daughter.

MACDONALD.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. L. MACDONALD—a daughter.

MILLS.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Garrington, Ashburton, Devon, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. MILLS—a son.

MULLIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1930, to WINIFRED ANNE (née Hill), the wife of F. LIONEL MULLIS—a son.

PATERSON.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at Horse Bay, to JEANIE DONALD (née Geddes), wife of R. G. PATERSON, nephew of Mabel STARKE, Sydney—a son.

PRENTICE.—On Oct. 21, 1930, in Auckland, New Zealand, to PATRICIA, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. D. PRENTICE, R.N.—a son.

TOWNEND.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at Sharcot House, Pewsey, to INGLAND MERTON V. TOWNEND—a son.

MARRIAGES

BECHER : BATCHELOR.—On Oct. 27, 1930, in Paris, JOHN HENDRIK BECHER elder son of the Venerable Archdeacon Becher, of Lorum Rectory, Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow, to ELIZABETH (BETTY) MAUD BATCHELOR, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Batchelor, of Tower Hill, Bracondale, Norwich.

HAINES : FREEMAN.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, W., by the Rev. A. Hayes Belcher, M.A., of Brighton College, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Buxton, M.A., Rector of All Souls', CAPTAIN JAMES LAURENCE HAINES, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. and the late Hardwicke Haines, of Ashtead, Surrey, to EDITH NANCY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE FREEMAN, Kenmure, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

MILLER : RIGDEN.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, S.W.1, by the Rev. Lionel Howe, KENNETH MARILLIER MILLER, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Marillier, of Bromdale, Keswick, to GWENDOLEN MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HENRY W. RIGDEN, of Bournemouth.

MILNES : BRITTS.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at St. John's Church, Bromley, Kent, by Canon P. Barker, Chaplain to the King, assisted by the Rev. Walter Milnes and the Rev. Arnold Milnes, the Rev. Robert Wilfrid Milnes, daughter of Mr. HERBERT FITZGERALD BRITTS and the late Mrs. Mary Britts.

SILVER WEDDING

CRIDLAN : MUDD.—On Oct. 30, 1905, at the Cathedral Church, Birmingham, by the Rev. Fenson C. Thomas, JOHN LIONEL, only son of JOHN JOSEPH CRIDLAN and of the late Mrs. Cridlan, of 38, Gloucester-road, Croydon, to FLORENCE, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. MUDD and Mrs. Mudd, Birmingham (formerly of Leeds).

DEATHS

ARDING.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at The Folly, Worcester, Owen, ALFRED CHARLES ARDING, B.A., J.P., youngest son of the late Edward Wells, M.P., of Wallsworth Hall, Gloucestershire. No mourning. Funeral on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2.30 p.m. No mourning at his special request.

BAYLISS.—On Oct. 26, 1930, at "Kingston," Blakesley-road, Yardley, Birmingham, the residence of her youngest daughter, ELLEN LOUISA, widow of THOMAS BAYLISS, formerly of Bath Row, Birmingham, for 50 years intimately connected with Moseley-road Congregational Church, in her 86th year. Funeral at Moseley Parish Church on Friday (To-day), at 11.30 a.m.

BIRD.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at The Orchard, Esher, Surrey, CECILIA BIRD, dearly loved husband of REAR-ADMIRAL Bird, in his 82nd year. Memorial service in Esher Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), at 3.15. Train leaves Waterloo 2.24 p.m.

BRIDGWATER.—On Oct. 23, 1930, at 9, Gloucester-terrace, S.W.7, THOMAS RAWLING BRIDGWATER, Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple. Interred at Shernbourne, Norfolk, Oct. 28.

BURN.—On Oct. 26, 1930, at 14, The Park, N.W.11, ANNIE A. BURN, wife of R. Christie Burn, of Sidcot, Somerset, aged 69 years.

BUSK.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at 16, Arlington-road, Eastbourne, SARAH EMMA, widow of ROBERT WESTLY BUSK.

CARTWRIGHT.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at 56, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1, THOMAS FRANCIS MARTIN CARTWRIGHT, the beloved husband of JANEY CARTWRIGHT, aged 70. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), following service at St. John's, Smith-square, S.W.3, at 2.30 p.m.

CAVENDISH.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Ashley Court Hotel, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, of influenza and pneumonia, JESSIE, the dearly loved wife of ERNEST L. F. CAVENDISH, R.M. Prisons Service (retired). Funeral arrangements will be notified later.

CLARKE.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at 16, Sutherland-avenue, W., PIERREPONT TREDWAY CLARKE, late of National Provincial and Union Bank, 50, Cornhill, age 85.

DUNLOP.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at a nursing home in Reading, ELIZABETH GEORGINA DUNLOP, of The Close, Fleckhammisted, widow of Major W. H. Dunlop, Royal Irish Rifles, late Chief Constable, East Riding, Yorkshire. Funeral arrangements later.

FIELD.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Trinity House, Bungay, suddenly, AUGUSTA MARY FIELD, youngest daughter of the late Edward Field, of Norwich.

GIFFORD.—On Monday, Oct. 27, 1930, at Oak-lands, Chard, Somerset, COLONEL JAMES WILLIAM GIFFORD, late of 74, Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Chard, at 12 noon, to-morrow (Friday).

GREENE.—On Oct. 27, 1930, by accident, JOHN WILMER GREENE, beloved only son of the late Joseph Greene and Elizabeth Greene, late of Tunbridge Wells and Hastings, and of "Tanpill." Hale, Cheshire, aged 43.

GRIFFITHS.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Maesyderwen, The Grove, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, THOMAS RICHARD GRIFFITHS, generally retired Manager of Lloyds Bank, Merthyr Tydfil, formerly Manager Capital and Counties Bank, Pontypridd, husband of Gwladys Griffiths and son of the late Rev. John Griffiths, Vicar of Mynyddislwyn, Mon., aged 80 years.

HILTON.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Honeycroft, Cowley, Uxbridge, MARY ESTHER, eldest daughter of the late REV. JAMES HILTON, D.D., Rector of Bentley, Hants. Funeral at Moseley Parish Church on Friday (To-morrow), at 11.30 a.m.

HIRD.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at The Orchard, Esher, Surrey, CECILIA HIRD, dearly loved husband of REAR-ADMIRAL Helen Hird, in his 82nd year. Memorial service in Esher Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), at 3.15. Train leaves Waterloo 2.24 p.m.

HULSMAN.—On Oct. 27, 1930, VIOLET GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. HULSMAN, Dental Surgeon, of Middlesbrough and Scarborough, and of Mrs. W. Hulsman, of Mulfra House, Goldsithney, Cornwall. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) morning.

HUME.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Chatham, suddenly, PHILIP WALDON GRENVILLE, Lieut., R.E., only son of the late MAJOR A. G. HUME and of Mrs. Graham, Carrington Close, Weymouth. (N.Z. papers, please copy.)

HUTCHINSON.—On Oct. 23, 1930, at a nursing home in Hove, after a long illness, JOHN HALLEN HUTCHINSON, late 5th Royal Irish Lancers, son of John Hutchinson, Surgeon, aged 82.

KENDAL-GRIMSTON.—On Oct. 28, 1930, in hospital, HAROLD ROBERTSON (or GRIMSTON) KENDAL-GRIMSTON, much beloved husband of ALICE CHRISTIAN GRIMSTON, much beloved husband of ALICE CHRISTIAN (Natural History) aged 77. Funeral at London Necropolis, Brookwood, to-morrow (Friday). Train leaves Necropolis Station, Waterloo, at 11.40 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DOONER.—In loving memory of CAPTN. CLAUD TORR DOONER, Adjt., 1st Royal Welch Fusiliers (7th Divn.), youngest son of the late Col. Dooner, C.B.E., killed in Zandvoorde, Oct. 30, 1914, aged 21.

FARRANT.—In proud and undying memory of our devotedly loved son, HENRY W. F. B. FARRANT, M.C., two Bars, Major, R.F.A., killed Oct. 30, 1918.

FREAKER.—In proud and loving memory of ALLAN LIONEL FREAKER, Act. Serjt.-Major, 1st Artists' Rifles, killed at Passchendaele, Oct. 30, 1917. Dearly loved son and brother.

FRY.—In ever-loving memory of HAROLD FRY, 2nd Lieut., 22nd London Regt., who died at Etaples, Oct. 30, 1916, of wounds received at Ancourt l'Abbaye.

HAGGARD.—In loving memory of my brother, RIDER LANCELOT HAGGARD, P.P.C.L.I., killed in action at Passchendaele, Oct. 30, 1917, aged 24.

OGDEN-IVIE.—In proud and constant memory of LIEUT. ALEXANDER GALVIN OGDEN-IVIE, M.C., attached 55th Siege Battery, who gave his life for his country Oct. 30, 1918.—HANNA and DAD.

"They bought us Peace and Freedom,
Nor grudged the utmost price,
O God grant that we prove worthy
Of their Great Sacrifice."

SHARP.—In ever living and loving memory of LIEUT. FREDERICK ARTHUR HAMILTON SHARP (BILLY), 51st Battery, 39th Brigade R.F.A. (formerly 5th D.G.s), killed in action at La Bassée, Oct. 30, 1918, beloved only child of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Sharp, R.F.A., C.M.G. (Killed in action on the Somme, Aug. 15, 1916).—MOTHER.

"MY AIR."

SPINK.—In proud memory of our gallant brother, Second Lieutenant ROUGIER SPINK, aged 19 years, Second Lieutenant 2/8th London Regiment, killed in action at Ypres, Oct. 30, 1917. Also of our parents, CONSTANCE FOSTER SPINK, died 1914, and WILLIAM THACKER SPINK, died Oct. 28, 1926.—THEIR THREE DAUGHTERS.

STRONG.—In loving memory of LIEUT. HOWARD BERTIE STRONG, The Queen's Royal (West Surrey Regt.), killed near Ypres, Oct. 30, 1914.

TRIMMER.—In proud and loving memory of my darling son, WILLIAM DOUGLAS MACLEAN TRIMMER, Lieut., 1st Bath, The Hampshire Regiment, who gave his life for his country on Oct. 30, 1914, aged 22.—MOTHER.

VLASSOPULOS.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at 36, Glenshaw-mansions, Brixton, London, S.W.9, NICOLAOS THEODORE VLASSOPULOS, in his 77th year. Interment at Woking Crematorium Cemetery (Greek Section) to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers.

WALLIS.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at a nursing home, Manchester, JOHN DAVID WALLIS, of Stanecliffe, Disley. Interment at St. Mary's Parish Church, Disley, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. (Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.)

WEBB.—On Oct. 21, 1930, at York, BERTHA WEBB, eldest daughter of the late John Masciark and Frances Ann Hollis, of The Elms, Garforth, Yorks, and widow of the Rev. S. G. M. Webb.

WESTLEY.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Fleet, Hants, ALICE, widow of COL. A. P. WESTLAKE, D.S.O. Funeral Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m.

WILKIE.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Toys Hill, Kent, ELSIE, widow of ANDREW WILKIE, of Marylebone and Hitchin, Herts, aged 86 years. Funeral service at St. Saviour's Church, Hitchin, on Saturday, at 3 p.m.

WOODWARD.—On Oct. 27, 1930, BERNARD BARHAM WOODWARD, F.I.S., F.G.S., C.B.E., M.B., D.Sc., Longfield-road, Ealing, formerly Librarian, British Museum (Natural History) aged 77. Funeral at London Necropolis, Brookwood, to-morrow (Friday). Train leaves Necropolis Station, Waterloo, at 11.40 a.m.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

HUDSON.—A Memorial Service to Mr. ALFRED ARTHUR HUDSON, K.C., will be held at the Temple Church, Temple, E.C., on Tuesday next, Nov. 4, at 4.30 p.m.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Est. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free. The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS,
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UPHOLDERS. CREMATIONS, EMBALMING.
Valuers for Probate. Est. 1834.
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BOOKS, PRINTS and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or Country. Also Prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., "Myerslibr, London." Tele., Mayfair 2931.

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FREIGHTS WANTED

ALLEN'S six-wheeled double-capacity MOTOR REMOVAL VANS. Most economical and efficient method of removing furniture. Free estimates and booklet.—Offices, Bromley, Kent. J. Allen, Ltd., T.D. Sloane-street, S.W.1, and Bournemouth and Southampton.

BENTALL'S, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—REMOVALS to all parts of the globe. Warehousing under the best modern conditions. Estimates free of all charge or obligation. 'Phone: Kingston 1000.

ROBINSON'S REMOVAL SPECIALISTS. SPLENDID MOTOR VANS WEEKLY. London, S. Coast, Devon, E. Coast, Midlands, Yorks, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales, Scotland. Offices: Cricklewood, N.W.2. 'Phone: 2181-6251. Knott House, Manchester; Moseley, Birmingham. Est. fire.

JOS. MAYS' RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. MOTOR PANTECHNICONS. SKILLED PACKERS. CONTRACTS FOR GENERAL REMOVALS AIR FOR THE COUNTRY DAILY. ESTIMATES FREE.—9, HOWLAND-STREET, W.1. MUSEUM 2410-11.

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LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.
TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN.
Applic. Matron. Telephone, Bloomsbury 8833.
The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between cases, after spells of rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every week for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.
Private Nursing Staff. Nurses always available for Medical and Maternity cases.—Apply to Matron, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1. Sloane 6231.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E. FOR PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application (office personally at 12 o'clock to the Matron, Miss Pearce, or by letter to the Secretary, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1837.

PERSONAL

M.G.—Sorry you failed to keep appointment; imperative that interview is recorded at once.—Claude.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements (for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found notices 6d. per line (minimum two lines). At the countries about to become members of the United States of America, such as Soda Biscuits, Maryland Cream Chicken, &c., &c.—Write Box M.483. The Times, E.C.4.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, call for 4s. weekly, coal and comforts, for destitute old lady recommended by Canon Barnett. Full name, address, and years at school for Jubilee register?

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING.—An advertiser in "The Times" writes: "May I say that I was very pleased with my first attempt? I have never advertised before, so was not a little bit set by a-wibble a few hours of the advertisement appearing and I have told my friends of my success."

WILL all FORMER MEMBERS of the EAST ANGLIAN SCHOOL, BURY ST. EDMUND'S, send immediately, name and address of any boy, name, address, and years at school for Jubilee register?

ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOL (TOTTENHAM'S) REUNION DINNER.—The annual dinner will take place on Nov. 20, at the Connaught Rooms, W.C., after nursing and working for her invalid parents for many years, is now left unprovided for and in delicate health. Will kind, healthy reader help? Highest references and particulars.—Write Box B.1211, The Times, E.C.4.

THE DOWAGER LADY SWAYTHLING can RECOMMEND with confidence her late SECRETARY as SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPER; excellent shorthand typist, experienced staff management and catering; resident or daily; Town, country, or South of France.—Write Box 4797, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THE MIDDLESEX.—A Challenge to Pessimists. The public gave nearly £100,000 to the Hospital OVER £974,000. Times are already improving. Don't wait for proof, but HAVE FAITH and help us to prove it. Please send gift now. Help us to get over the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

WINTER TRAVEL.—Delightful tours to South Africa at specially reduced rates; inclusive costs £70 to £295.—Write for "Blue and Gold Tours" full descriptive pamphlet, giving much information. Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

DOCKLAND'S POOR have to be HELPED EVERY DAY of the YEAR in some way or another. Will you share in this splendid work? Gifts of money, toys, books, Surplus Aid letters, or a donation. Every case helped is known personally.—The Rt. Reverend Scott Lidgett, D.D., Bishop of Kingsway, 26, Tribal House, Tribal-street, Poplar, E.14.

ADVERTISER, retired Colonel, wants to BUY, a modest COUNTRY PLACE in Hereford, Salop, or adjacent counties; must be fairly near golf; a nice small house, well appointed, with not over eight bed rooms; about 10 acres of land; price up to £5,500 will be paid.—Write Box E.1966, The Times, E.C.4.

A SERIOUS ILLNESS at HOME is bad for you and a worse for the home. The Miller General Hospital offers Private Pay Beds, Medical, Surgical, Nursing, at moderate means. Fees range from 3 guineas a week upwards, and according to circumstances exclude or include doctor's fees, surgical, nursing, and maternity cases. Particulars from the Secretary, MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL, Greenwich-road, London, S.E.10 (phone, Greenwich 0506), or from your own doctor.

LADY LOVAT wishes LET FURNISHED comfortable OLD COTTAGE, Surrey hills, 3 bed, bath, good sitting and bath, good offices, for two months from 1st November, rent £4 a week.—Apply 16, Hyde Park-mansions, N.W.

GERMAN Professor, Doctor of Philosophy, Oxford graduate, speaking German as native, wishes to give lessons.—Write Box M.414, The Times, E.C.4.

A MODERN semi-detached HOUSE by NORTHAMPTON, 15 minutes' town, to be LET or SOLD (£800 or offer); two reception, three bed, bath, &c.; room for garage; main drainage; position.—DIXON, Rowtree-avenue, Northampton.

BIJOU HOUSE (1 minute Regent's Park) to be LET, beautifully situated; exquisitely furnished, antique and modern; central heating every room and passage; electric lighting; 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms and one double maids' bed room, two bath rooms, three lavatories, new coloured plumbing, drawing room, grand piano, dining room, modern beautiful kitchen, all on upper floors; quiet and sunny garden; also luxuriously fully equipped all newly decorated, private and exclusive lighting; exceptional cook and maid available; one or two months only; moderate terms.—Write Box 9109, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to SELL ADVOWSON of living in Midlands; present incumbent aged 70.—Particulars write Box K.1947, The Times, E.C.4.

SCHOOL-SURREY BORDERS.—Charming RESIDENCE with magnificent views; five bed rooms, chauffeur's rooms, two reception rooms, lounge; electric light; two garages; lovely gardens, tennis court, paddock; price £6,000 freehold.—Apply, Agent, Oxford Novelty Co., 42,650. Photos on application.—Write Box E.1912, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY MAN or ABILITY acquire and reside Fine Estate. Gentleman's residence, large farm and demesne. Available long lease. Suit retired officer.—Write Box B.1003, The Times, E.C.4.

EVERY ONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES but not every one can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, suits, or gentlemen's lounge or dress overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average price for all materials; call, write, or 'phone for parcels or call at 26, PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Paddington 2220. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

YOU should taste the marvellous farmhouse loaf Cheshire cheese Formum and Mason are selling.—Delicious! From 6lb to 9lb., 1s. 6d. a pound.—15a, Regent-street, W.1.

HOW TO DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with Smartwear; no deposit, no references, no extra charge for customers. Call our representative or write for patterns and self-measure form. Gowns, Furs, and Two and Three Piece Suits, or write for our magnificently illustrated Catalogue, post paid and free. Call, write, or 'phone.—SMARTWEAR, Ltd., 52-57, Russell-street, W.C.1. Phone, Regent 2371.

DAIMLERWAYS RIVIERA SERVICE. Luxurious Motor Coaches. Daily. Most comfortable. Palatial stops. Daimlerways, Dolphin Hire, Ltd., 248, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

WORTH SPORTS.—If you are thinking of visiting Switzerland this winter consult the leading London authority. Write, 'phone, or personally communicate with PICK FORDS TRAVEL SERVICE, 53-54, Haymarket, S.W.1. Regent 6870.

OVERCOATS, Suits, Costumes, Turned as New. Cut and fit obtained exact and buttoning as before. Price List, John Maclean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road, Rec. 2369.

WHAT! November almost here and no Overcoat! Call at once at HOPE BROS. for the Season's Smartest Overcoats, Ulsters, and Raincoats, at Lowest Possible Cash Prices. Town.—HOPE BROS. and CO., LTD., of COVENT GARDEN (corner of King-street and Bedford-street), W.C.2.

PIANOS.—Steck and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good Second hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

"THE Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men."—1 Thess. iii. 12.

BANK OF ENGLAND. RECLAIMED REDEMPTION MONEY.—No. 16479.—APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England for direct the PAYMENT of the REDEMPTION MONEY in respect of the sum of £50 £5 10s. per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1929, formerly represented by one Bond to Bearer of £50, No. A.1913, which Redemption Money was paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unpresented since the 1st April, 1929. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (October 30, 1930) the said Redemption Money and the unpaid dividend will be PAID to BASIL ROBERTSON GOODFELLOW, 69, Palatine-road, West Didsbury, Manchester, Chemical Engineer, he having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

FASCINATING old-world COTTAGE off Grosvenor-road, Westminster, to be LET FURNISHED, with good garage, all newly converted and decorated; 12 guineas.—Lady Asa Shaw's Library, Berkeley-square, or nay. 3753.

EAST GRINSTEAD District.—Lady offers charming COTTAGE, six months; near station and village, one hour Victoria; 2 bed, two sitting rooms, bath, &c.; low rent of 2gns.—Letters only, F., 15, Old Court-mansions, W.8.

RHEUMATISM.—Autumn treatment prevents winter suffering.—Write, Bath-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 2320.

IDEAL EX-EST HOUSE well heated in own beautiful grounds; five miles London; opposite Sydenham Hill station; golf.—X. Wood Hall, S.E.21. Syd. 0483.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT will help you to make a success of Ranching or Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

E.—So very sorry. You must take care for my sake. My prayers always for you, dearest. So much depends.

A Charming FLAT, delightful position, 22mins. from City and West End; four beds, two reception, offices; garage; Hampstead district, near Heath. Rent £220, exclusive garage and rates.—Write Box B.1140, The Times, E.C.4.

4½D. a MILE.—Chauffeur-Driven Saloon, Mayfair 3402 or Ruislip 218. Rover, 6. Coupé-de-ville.

MANNEQUINS.—Ladies perfectly trained.—Mayfair 2477. London Mannequin School, 299, Oxford-street.

AUTHORS' WORKS put into play form ready for stage production.—Lonsdale Webster, 1, Adelphi-terrace, Strand. Introductions to managers.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN needing REST and MEDICAL TREATMENT for either the alcohol or drug habit are invited to write for particulars and booklet giving particulars of a large mansion situate in hundreds of acres of private park land, where, combined with the comfort and convenience of a first-class hotel they can have the requisite treatment and attention.—Write Box 1124, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTRAITS in Oils and Miniatures from life and Photographs by exhibitor R.A. Paris Salon; family portraits copied; highest testimonials; works seen Kensington Studio.—Box F.893, The Times, E.C.4.

GIRLS' SCHOOL (boarders only) 15 miles London, in 200-acre park, formerly the seat of the Earl of Clarendon; total fees £160-£190 per annum include daily lessons, riding, motor drive, near Watford, Herts.

THE CRANFORD HOME for elderly or delicate gentlefolk. Branches London, Surrey, Sussex. From £100 per annum.—Write Box T.103, The Times, E.C.4.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING.—PRIVATE LESSONS given by Mr. Ernest Pertwee. Also Voice Production, Elocution, Confidence. Booklet free.—401, Strand, W.C.2.

GLADSTONE & PARRY COACHING. See Educational Column.

LADY offers handy private HOME to LITTLE BOY; doctor recommended; terms moderate.—Moulana, 1, Kambala-road, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

WEEK-END COTTAGE, once lodge to beautiful estate; secluded; four rooms; price £390, or will be let by quarter.—Apply Allwood House, Maidenhead Thicket.

PIANO REQUIRED, Bechstein, Blüthner, Steinway or other first-class maker, British or Continental. —T., care of Sharp's, 4, Berkeley-square.

LADY HOUSE-PARLOURMAID WANTED for girls' school near South Coast.—Write Box R.1128, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC SPEAKING and ELOCUTION.—Tone, Clear Articulation, Spontaneous Delivery, Fluency, Confidence.—Mr. BERSANT, 115, Gower-street, W.C.1. Mus. 0470.

SCHOOL, 48 girls over 10, SURREY HILLS; sunny, spacious house, lovely extensive grounds; every comfort and care; cultivation of courteous manners and mind combined with excellent education; special facilities for music, French, and games; fees 135-150gns. Write Box B.1183, The Times, E.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Mantua ..	11,000	Jack —		Oct. 31
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malwa ..	21,000	Fleming	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Mooltan ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hazlett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Jan. 16	Jan. 23

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

Ship.	Tons.	From London and Marseilles		
‡Chitral ..	15,000	Sussex	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malwa ..	21,000	Downing	Nov. 7	Nov. 21
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Monmouth ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Cathrae	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
‡Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
†Novara ..	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 19	—
†Nagora ..	17,000	Cathrae	Dec. 19	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Perim (cargo)	7,846	—	Nov. 14	—
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallahe	Nov. 15	—
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Lachaa ..	5,000	Sober	Dec. 12	—
†Khiva ..	9,000	—	Dec. 26	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‖ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro	LONDON	Antwerp.
†‡HATIMURA ..	8,668	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
†‡MUNDRA ..	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 27
†‡WARFIELD ..	8,060	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
†KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MASHOBRA ..	8,324	—	—	Nov. 1
MADURA ..	9,045	—	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA ..	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MEKRARA ..	8,284	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MALDA ..	9,046	—	—	—	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MAFIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Office, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 1, rue Caumartin; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Bayside, Macgrath and Co., 13, Frenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.E.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlebro' to Bombay and Karachi, Thomas and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 7, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON	Destination.
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 29	
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Dec. 19	
TEKAPEHU ..	9,000	Dec. 19	
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16	
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13	

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 196, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the Union-Castle Line, Ltd. (W. J. Pinkerton, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6734).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By our Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship.	From Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI ..	Nov. 15	—
MAKURA ..	—	Nov. 26
NIAGARA ..	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI ..	—	Dec. 24

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Pacific Steam Navigation Agency, Ltd. (W. T. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6734); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
¶BARADINE ..	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
BALARANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 20	Jan. 21

¶ Carrying H.M. MAIL'S TO MALTA and calling at Aden, Colombo.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.
Tickets Interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples
ORFORD ..	20,000	—	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORSOVA ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
OSTERLEY ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 25	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 13	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†City of York ..	7,844	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,587	Nov. 18	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Lahore ..	9,078	Nov. 11	Colombo and Calcutta
†City of Hongkong	9,078	Nov. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Sparta ..	5,415	Dec. 15	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,573	Nov. 8	Cape Town, Algoa B., Durban.
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Dec. 6	East London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-9, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tels. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3940
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. .. Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons	London.	Marseilles	Naples
KATORI MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 5	Dec. 11	Dec. 13

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
(A Limited Company. Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-FUEL MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Cheshire ..	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Shropshire ..	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire ..	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8088, 8087.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London. Southampton.
*SAXON ..	—
†‡FLANDERS CASTLE ..	Nov. 6
‡‖EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—
‡‖ASTURIAS CASTLE ..	Nov. 13
*‖WALMER CASTLE ..	— Nov. 14

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena. ‖ Special Cheap Rates and Short Trips.
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Steamers sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons	London.	Marseilles	Naples
KATORI MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 5	Dec. 11	Dec. 13

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
(A Limited Company. Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

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THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-FUEL MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Cheshire ..	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Shropshire ..	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire ..	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8088, 8087.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London. Southampton.
*SAXON ..	—
†‡FLANDERS CASTLE ..	Nov. 6
‡‖EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—
‡‖ASTURIAS CASTLE ..	Nov. 13
*‖WALMER CASTLE ..	— Nov. 14

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena. ‖ Special Cheap Rates and Short Trips.
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Steamers sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL.

S.S. Hildebrand, from Liverpool ..	..	Nov. 18
S.S. Alban, from Liverpool ..	..	Dec. 9

Six weeks' Cruises, 1,500 miles up the Amazon. Send for Booklet.
For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T.
BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Oct. 31	Steamer	From	Line
Nov.	TRANSYLVANIA .. c. f	Southampton	Anchor
1	AQUITANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA .. f, c	Liverpool	Cunard
5	AURANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
5	OLYMPIC .. c	Southampton	White Star
8	BALTIC .. f, c	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINNEWASKA .. c	London	Atlantic
8	FRANCONIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND .. c	Southampton	Red Star
8	WESTERNLAND .. b	Southampton	White Star
12	MAJESTIC .. b	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. b, c	Glasgow	Anchor
14	CAMERONIA .. f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
14	AUROSIA .. b, c	Southampton	Cunard
15	MAURETANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
15	SCYTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
19	HOMERIC .. c	Southampton	White Star
22	AQUITANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
22	ADRIATIC .. c	Liverpool	White Star
22	MINNETONKA .. c	London	A.T.L.
22	CALEDONIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
22	WESTERNLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
26	OLYMPIC .. c	Southampton	White Star

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Havre. h Via Boulogne. i Via Quebec.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Oct. 31	Steamer	From	Line
	DUCH. OF RICHMOND .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
31	LAURENTIC .. m	Liverpool	White Star
Nov. 1	MONTCLARE .. n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
1	ASCANIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	ANTONIA .. o	Liverpool	Cunard
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	TONIC .. m	Liverpool	White Star
14	MONTCALM .. o	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUNIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line
8	PENNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
22	ADRIATIC .. m	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
20	DUCHESS OF YORK .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

n To Quebec. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. o Via Cherbourg. ‖ Via Belfast.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Nov. 12	Nov. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Nov. 19	Nov. 25
"PARIS" (c) ..	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 18

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON
Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "LA CURA" .. .. Nov. 8
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Dec. 1
and then: Dec. 1st, 29th, Jan. 26th, Feb. 22nd, Mar. 23rd.
Also SERVICES to
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Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

Steamer	From	Line
DEUTSCHLAND ..	Southampton Nov. 15	

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, 6th Nov., 18th Nov.
WONDER WORLD CRUISE
of the
S.S. "RESOLUTE," 20,000 tons.
January, 1931.
ENJOY 140 DAYS on this luxurious LINER and see the WORLD.—Less than 3 countries of inhabiting interest with all their individual peculiarities are visited.—The total distance of over 38,000 miles is covered on this WONDER CRUISE.
A LIFE'S EXPERIENCE FROM £411 10s.
TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena from Southampton ..	..	Nov. 5
Orinoco ..	..	Dec. 3
Ginnewah from Plymouth ..	..	Nov. 20

COLOMBO, STRAITS and FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Genoa.
Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

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"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage, £57.
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S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA
Sailing from London.
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ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA .. Nov. 26 | *CASTALIA .. Jan. 14
†‡BRITANNIA .. Jan. 7 | *‡TURCANIA .. Feb. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

SPHINX ..	Nov. 6 and Nov. 20	GEN. METZINGER
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
GEN. GUILLOUET	Nov. 14 and Nov. 28	LA CHAMBRE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, DJEMIE & BEYROUT.		
THEOPHILE GAUTIER	Nov. 6 and Nov. 18	LAMARTINE
CHAMPCOLLION ..	Nov. 4 and Nov. 11	LOTUS

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	.. Nov. 1
M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE ..	.. Nov. 15

Full details on request to:—
Passenger Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
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ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	6 NOV.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANJA"	20 NOV.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	11 DEC.
SANTOS	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	8 JAN.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents.	

DAN. B. CRESSWELL, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN
NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
BREMEN .. Nov. 6
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
BERLIN .. Oct. 31
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,
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ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, and JAVA

M.s. Bakerian ..	17,000	Oct. 31
M.s. Tjerimai ..	9,000	Nov. 14

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 12, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West-end Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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ROUND SOUTH AMERICA and ROUND AFRICA.
Full details on request. No booking fees.
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BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Nov. 6	—
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Nov. 22
†ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Dec. 6
†ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Jan. 3

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Nov. 13
ORCOMA ..	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA ..	9,290	Dec. 11
OROPESA ..	14,057	Jan. 15

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"AVELONA STAR"	London	31 OCT.
"AVILA STAR"	and	14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR"	Antwerp.	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne	18 DEC.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN.
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new MUSICAL PLAY at DALY'S THEATRE devotes one act to scenes on board.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Piccadilly Circus, Gerrard 3471); 40, St. Mary Axe; 36, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton Nov. 26
Large Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton Dec. 10
Moreton Bay ..	14,190 tons from Southampton Jan. 7

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 3, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,567 tons from Southampton 7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,544 tons from Southampton 5 Dec.
†MATAROA	13,500 tons from Southampton 2 Jan. 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton 30 Jan.
TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton 27 Feb.

† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

SARPEDON ..	8 Dec.	ANCHISES .. 11 Jan.
PATROCLUS ..	6 Dec.	ANCHISES .. 14 Feb.
ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.	AENEAS .. 25 Feb.
		SHORT SEA VOYAGES.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £65. The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

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TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From	Liverpool	8th NOV.
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	"	Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR	"	Liverpool	3rd JAN.

(1) First Class only.
(2) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 10, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
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NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID AND COLOMBO
THROUGH BOOKINGS V

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

THE LURE OF LONDON

is as potent as ever, and travellers now returning to Town will find no better centre for all autumn activities than the

HOTEL VANDERBILT,

70-86, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.

The majority of the rooms face South, thus receiving the maximum amount of sunshine. Should the day be dull or chilly, creature comforts are doubly invited.

Bright cosy fires in public rooms. Tempting and varied meals, including all that the gourmet looks for in a meal with an "a" to it.

RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE, and GAS FIRE in each of the 120 bed rooms.

Most convenient situation, one minute from Gloucester-road Station; near Harrods, Ornsby, and Park.

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Inclusive terms moderately. Inspection invited. Brochure illustrated by Helen McKie sent free on request.

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Telegrams: GEO. CROSS and FREDS., HAND.

WARD'S HOTEL, 163, CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A most comfortable Hotel, newly decorated throughout. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bed rooms. Best English food. Inclusive terms from 3½gns. Special terms winter residents. Probisher 0275.

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A quiet, comfortable Hotel, overlooking Kensington Gardens. Hot and cold water and telephones in all bed rooms. Lift. Starle rooms from 4gns., double from 7gns. Resident Proprietress. Tel. Paddi 3663-4.

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WHITE HALL

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LD.

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Ideal position, overlooking Park. Most comfortably furnished throughout. Splendid reception rooms. Central heating. Hot-water radiators in all rooms. Telephones, lifts. Inclusive terms.

92, LANCASTER-GATE.

Bed, lounging, bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner, and attendance, from 14s. per day or 4gns. per week.

Bed room, breakfast, and attendance from 10/6.

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Also at
WHITE HALL, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.
Terms from 12s. per day or £4 7s. 6d. per week, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance. Bed room, breakfast, and attendance from 8s.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, MONTAGUE-STREET. Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week.
Bed room, breakfast, and attendance, from 8s. 6d.
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Nos. 70, 71, and 72, GUILFORD-STREET.
Nos. 21 and 22, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 15 and 16, BEDFORD-PLACE.
Nos. 23 and 27, CORAM-STREET.
No. 13, WOBURN-PLACE.
Terms from 10s. 6d. per day, or £3 3s. per week, inclusive, as above.
Bed room, breakfast, and afternoon tea from 7s. 6d.

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ENGLAND

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Best position in Bexhill; 150 rooms; sea view from every window; finest cuisine; October to June 3½gns. to 4gns. inclusive. Phone 131.

BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL. Leading family. Ideal position. Facing Sea and South. In own grounds. Telephone 40.

BOURNEMOUTH.

THE ROYAL EXETER.

Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel.
UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
All bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Service.
OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.
Telegrams, "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele., 1133. Garage, &c.
AND AT
SAVOY HOTEL, TORQUAY.

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A PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOTEL.

Licensed. Facing Sea. Near New Forest, Hengistbury Head and Golf Links. Quiet locality.
Special Autumn terms from £4 4s.
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BRANKSOME DENE HOTEL, Bournemouth's Entirely vegetarian. Excellent cuisine and service. Garage. Lift. Central heating. Tennis, &c. 'Phone, Bournemouth 1700.

BOOK NOW
and ensure a delightful sojourn with cheerful society for the AUTUMN and WINTER at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT.
a stately home of England (London 20 minutes). Two 18-HOLE GOLF COURSES. Tennis, squash courts, dances, 250 acres of park and woodland. COSY LOUNGES WITH BLAZING LOG FIRES. Full sitting rooms if rooms desired. Write for illustrated winter terms. Tele., Hayes 0195. Resident Proprietor.

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Reduced terms for Autumn Season from 10s. 6d. per day.
On Sea Front. Beautiful Grounds and Situation.
Very sheltered and climate mild. Own Golf Links.
For particulars, apply Manager.
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First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 30 acres; hard courts and billiards; five minutes golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounge; en tête; hot and cold in bed rooms; three minutes station; 30 minutes Town. 'Phone 164.

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CHATEAU DE MADRID,

NORTHWOOD. 17 miles from West End and
five minutes from Otchey Golf Course.

First Class Modern Hotel and Restaurant, fully licensed, with all the amenities of a country house situated in beautiful and extensive grounds. Special week-end rates. Dinner and Dance every Saturday, 10s. 6d. Dance only 4s. Garage.—Tel., Northwood 21.

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GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 250 acres.
Luxurious car service between hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
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REDUCED WINTER TERMS.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmicians.

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Facing Sea and South; extensive grounds; central heating and hot and cold water all bed rooms. Vita glass. Sun lounge. Moderate terms. Golf 5 minute; free tennis; garage. Tele. 3434.—Mrs. T. Bagley.

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A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a luxury overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams: "Sunny," Worthing.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

AN INVITATION
for this Winter.

ON A MODEST INCOME you can WINTER in the SUNNY ISLAND of Guernsey—and in great comfort. A limited number of visitors are being welcomed as residents at The Royal Hotel, Guernsey, this winter, at inclusively ONE-HALF the usual inclusive terms, namely, from 3½ guineas a week.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 250 acres.
LUXURIOUS HOME on the sea front, excellent cuisine, large semi-tropical gardens, two tennis courts, spacious lounges, reading rooms, and winter garden, magnificent ball room, billiard room, American bar, central heating, 160 bed rooms, many with private bath rooms, passenger lift, 80 permanent staff and every comfort. The Terms are all inclusive. Guernsey has a mild, genial climate, beautiful scenery, golf, bathing, fishing. This invitation from The Royal Hotel is an experiment. The fact is for many years the Hotel has made heavy losses in winter months by retaining a full staff, although not running at full capacity, so the Directors have decided on this experiment in the hope that it will help to lessen the loss in the overhead standing charges. This means that from October to March the usual inclusive terms, for a stay of not less than one month, are reduced to about ONE-HALF. Write Managing Director.

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3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

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EASTBOURNE. — KILDARE PRIVATE HOTEL. Trinity-place; sheltered position, adjoining Front. Moderate winter terms.—Tele. 1621.

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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CHAUFFEUR Wanted in London; careful driver; running repairs; married; good references essential; £3 10s.—Write Box M.477, The Times, E.C.4.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

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SIR WILLIAM Rous Boughton is anxious to recommend F. J. Pugh as Head Chauffeur. Pugh came to him seven years ago and has driven without any accident Renaults and Rolls-Royce. He is a careful, considerate driver, and is only leaving through a change in the family. I shall be glad to answer any questions from a prospective employer.—Downton Hall, Ludlow.

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Write Box 05429, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC requires berth; knows Town and country; married; personal references.—N. 13, Artesian-road, Bayswater.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC seeks situation; energetic; 4½ cars; 13 years private, repairs, &c.—L. P., 26, Ellison-road, Streatham.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur, single, 25, tall, smart appearance; 16 years' private service; first-class references; clean licence; Town or country; willing.—A. Carter, 37, Munard-road, Hammersmith, W.6.

GENTLEMAN wishes to recommend Chauffeur-Mechanic; married; good private service; also workshop experience; used to high-powered cars; Town or country; willing to be useful; go anywhere.—W. L., 20, Montague-road, Wimbledon.

GENTLEMAN recommends his Chauffeur; 12 years' personal references; willing and to be useful.—W. Brown, 17, Hanover-road, Paddington, W.2.

GENTLEMAN wishes to recommend his Chauffeur-Mechanic; 20 years' experience with Daimler, Sunbeam; married, no family.—Halsey, Manor House, Mansfield, Park, Sussex.

GENTLEMAN going abroad wishes to recommend his Chauffeur; aged 40; married, no children; eight years' reference; excellent driver and mechanic.—Apply L. Wilson, The Grove, Hythe, Hants.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends Chauffeur-Mechanic; 20 years' experience; Rolls-Royce, Daimler, Sunbeam, &c.—Apply Owen, 43, Phillimore-mews, Kensington.

LADY will recommend Chauffeur; knowledge London; Austin, Rolls.—Write Box R.1210, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Searle highly recommends her Chauffeur; careful driver, running repairs, 11 years' clean licence.—Write 7, Victoria-rd, St. Albans road, N.W.5.

MRS. Teacher most highly recommends Chauffeur; with her seven years, leaving through death; excellent careful driver, able mechanic; absolutely reliable; married.—Cousins, Hollington, Bedford.

MR. Stoner Crowther recommends his Chauffeur, 16 years in his service; careful fast driver; excellent mechanic.—Write 200, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

PARISIAN Dressmaker, Model gowns, also own materials; high class; moderate.—Louise Mantica, Maison Française, 40, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 4262.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

APPLICATIONS are invited for a small number of vacant MEN CLERKSHIPS in the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONER of POLICE at New Scotland Yard, on a salary scale £132 to £353 (including cost-of-living bonus, which may vary). Increments are subject to efficiency.

Candidates must (a) be between 21 and 23 on 1st November, 1930; (b) have had at least two years of clerical experience; and (c) have attained a certain standard of education at a "public" or secondary school. They should be able to produce one of certain specified examination certificates.

A fee of 5s. will be payable on submission of the application form referred to below and a further 15s. if the applicant is interviewed with a view to appointment. There will be no written examination.

Application forms and full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, 20A, Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, and must be applied for not later than 7th November.

COUNTY COUNCIL of MIDDLESEX.
COMMITTEE for the CARE of the MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.
MIDDLESEX COLONY for MENTAL DEFECTIVES, SHENLEY, HERTS.
APPOINTMENT of RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Applicants must be possessed of the necessary experience in connection with the treatment and training of Mental Defectives. Applicants must not be over 45 years of age. Commencing salary will be £750 per annum plus emoluments valued at £150 per annum, subject to deductions under the Asylums and Certified Institution Officers' Pensions Act, 1919.

Applications with copies of two testimonials (not originals) to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 1st November, 1930.

A. LAVAL, M.B., C.M.,
Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Act.
Middlesex County Council, 10, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS:—Female Sorting Assistants in the General Post Office, London (15-18), 13th November. Clerical Classes (General and Departmental), limited to Established Members of the Minor and Manipulative Grades of the Civil Service (under 20), 4th December. Shorthand Typists and Clerk Shorthand Typists (Female), limited to Established Typists and Clerk Typists (19 and upwards), and to Temporary Shorthand Typists and Clerk Shorthand Typists (19-40) in the Civil Service, 11th December. Officers of Customs and Excise (19-21, with extension in certain cases), 1st January, 1931.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for TWO VACANCIES on the scientific staff and TWO VACANCIES on the technical assistant staff of the Radio Research Station, Slough.

For the former, candidates should have a good honours degree in Physics or Electrical Engineering, and preferably some research or practical experience in high-frequency technique. Scale of salary £150-£400 (Civil Service bonus and superannuation provision under the Federated Superannuation System for Universities. Current bonus on £175 is £84 9s.). The point on this scale with which entry will be made will depend upon the experience of the candidates. There are prospects of promotion to higher posts.

For the technical assistants, practical and theoretical experience in the construction and design of wireless apparatus or the manipulation of physical measuring apparatus is the essential qualification. Commencing salary will be of the order of £200 inclusive.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned not later than the 11th November.

HOSPITAL for WOMEN at LEEDS.
APPOINTMENT of HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Election Committee will proceed to the election of an Honorary Assistant Surgeon (Gynaecological and Obstetrical) on Thursday, the 20th November, 1930. Candidates for this post must hold the Degree of Master of Surgery or be a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Further information regarding the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, 30, Alexandra-road, Leeds. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Chairman, at the Hospital, and must be received not later than November 14th next.

Signed, S. C. HILL, Secretary.

LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS and POLITICAL SCIENCE.
(UNIVERSITY of LONDON.)

The School will shortly proceed to the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT in MODERN LANGUAGES (French and German).

Salary £275-£25-£350.

Applications (on the form provided), together with six copies of not more than three testimonials and the name of two persons to whom reference can be made, should be submitted not later than 17th November.

Further particulars (stamped addressed foolscap envelope) can be obtained from the Secretary, London School of Economics, Houghton-street, Aldwych, W.C.2.

NAPSBURY MENTAL HOSPITAL, NAPSBURY, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.
COUNTY COUNCIL of MIDDLESEX.
MALE JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED at a commencing salary of £365 per annum. Board, lodging, washing, and attendance is provided in addition and is valued at £120 per annum. Medical Officers holding the Diploma of Mental Science will be paid an additional £50 per annum. Appointment is subject to the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent.

UNIVERSITY of DURHAM.
ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
LECTURESHIP in ZOOLOGY.

The Council of Armstrong College invites APPLICATIONS for a LECTURESHIP in ZOOLOGY. Salary £250 or £300 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Candidates must have special qualifications in Agricultural Zoology. Duties to commence on 1st January, 1931, or as soon as possible thereafter. Two copies of applications, which need not exceed three foolscap folios, together with the names of two referees, should be lodged, not later than Monday, 1st December, 1930, with the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

J. Y. T. GREIG, Registrar.

Armstrong College.

UNIVERSITY of PRETORIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SENIOR LECTURER in CLASSICS with special knowledge of Greek. Salary, £450—£25—£650, plus local allowance as paid to Civil servants. Duties to be commenced on the 1st March, 1931, or as soon as possible thereafter. Applications, giving age and details of qualifications and experience, accompanied by a recent photograph and by recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than 4th December, 1930.

A. E. DU TOIT, Rector.
University of Pretoria, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.

WARDENSHIP of the CHURCH HOSTEL, BANGOR, for the DIOCESES of BANGOR and ST. ASAPH. Stipend £600 a year and residence. Required, Clerk in Holy Orders and Graduate in University Honours. Apply the Lord Archbishop of Wales, The Palace, St. Asaph.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will suffice, and originals should be sent in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return: 12 of one lr. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—King, 11a, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, W.C.1 (Holborn 7355).

A Career of Opportunity.—A company of international reputation, with over 100 branches in the world, is now operating in Great Britain. The product is unique, eliminates competition, and has met with unusual success in England. More men are required to handle the line for the London area, including Harrow, Watford, Barnet, Enfield, Chingford, Romford, &c.; also Uxbridge, Beaconsfield, Maidenhead, Slough, Windsor, Ascot, Guildford, Woking, Chertsey, Kingston, Staines and adjoining districts. Schooling is conducted by experts after which earnings can exceed £15 weekly. A presentation of the whole proposition, terms and details will be fully explained on Monday, November 3rd and Tuesday, November 4th, promptly, at 10.30 a.m. You are cordially invited to attend at 10.15 a.m.—Apply Box W.1, The Times, E.C.4.

A Leading Firm of Paint Manufacturers specialising in the production of paint, varnish, enamel, and cellulose is open to appoint a Works Manager. The man must be able to work for between 40 and 50 years of age and his executive experience in works management must be backed by sound technical knowledge, a complete understanding of modern methods of production, and the ability to inspire, control, and direct men. He must have the vision to appreciate that expansion of sales depends upon rigid maintenance of quality and low overhead. The man required is in all probability holding a similar post but is looking for a position as described. For this reason applications will be treated in strict confidence. To meet the personal interview with the Managing Director, which will be necessary, write fully in first letter details of experience, qualifications, and any information that will warrant favourable consideration.—Write Box W.1, The Times, E.C.4.

A vacancy occurs in London for smart man. Knowledge of building trade and connexion amongst architects is essential.—Write giving, in confidence, full particulars, Box R.1095, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT to Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Private Secretary, Hilaire Works, Oil Mill-lane, King-street, Hammersmith.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER required for London business house; age about 25; must have good accountancy knowledge, and be used to typewriter; experience, and salary required, Box R.1951, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEMIST, M.P.S., required to manage high-class business at Brighton, Sussex; must have successfully held similar position, and have first-class references. Salary £6 per week and commission.—Write, giving full particulars, age, &c., to Box 1.1, The Times, E.C.4.

CIVIL Service.—Educated Women, between 16 and 30 Years of age, required in the London Telephone Service, with a view to employment on the foreign section.—Write, stating age, to Secretary, Telephone Service, 11th December. Officers of Customs and Excise (19-21, with extension in certain cases), 1st January, 1931.

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MALE JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED at a commencing salary of £365 per annum. Board, lodging, washing, and attendance is provided in addition and is valued at £120 per annum. Medical Officers holding the Diploma of Mental Science will be paid an additional £50 per annum. Appointment is subject to the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent.

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A. E. DU TOIT, Rector.
University of Pretoria, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.

WARDENSHIP of the CHURCH HOSTEL, BANGOR, for the DIOCESES of BANGOR and ST. ASAPH. Stipend £600 a year and residence. Required, Clerk in Holy Orders and Graduate in University Honours. Apply the Lord Archbishop of Wales, The Palace, St. Asaph.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WELL-KNOWN firm of chartered accountants require immediately for their London office a man who has specialized in, and has long practical experience of, all branches of Bankruptcy, Liquidation, and Receivership work; and full working knowledge of Commercial Law necessary in such appointments; to take sole charge of all such work under supervision of managing clerk; appointment at present temporary, but with prospects of permanency; commensurate salary to the right man.—Write Box R.1904, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVICE to Ambitious Men!—Salesmanship and Sales Management are the careers with a bright future. The Russell Course will direct you the shortest way to earn more money and make your life happy and successful. You study in your spare time at home, and when qualified we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. —Send to-day for "Your Future—How to make it secure." Free and no obligation. Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 55, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen and others should send for particulars of assurance reports, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 225, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at it at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Continuous study and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

EARN £5-£6 weekly as a Certificated Bookkeeper. Postal tuition 10s. monthly. Success assured. Free Employment Bureau for students. Call or write for Free Booklet. City Correspondence College (D.44), 23, Coleman-street, London, E.C. 'Phone, Met. 5686.

ENGAGEMENTS.—The best posts go to open with Qualifications such as A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.A.E., &c. Write To-day for Free copy of "The Engineer's Guide to Success"—124 pages—which contains the world's widest selection of Home-Study Courses in Engineering, mentioning the Branch, Section, or Grade in which each is taught. The Technological Institute of Great Britain (Established 1917), 183, Temple Bar House, London, E.C.4.

PARENTS should apply to the London Telegraph Training College, Ltd. (estab. 34 years), for particulars of secured and remunerative positions available after tuition to Youths of from 15 years of age.—Write for prospectus to Dept. 1, Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

TO Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of life.—I have also them returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Brighton Wireless College has a few vacancies for youths to train for wireless appointments in the leading shipping and wireless companies; positions as assistant operators guaranteed.—Apply to Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ECONOMIC international review requires Assistant to Managing Editor. Economic education, knowledge of French, German essential. Editorial or production and advertising experience valuable. Salary about £300. Required to reside on Continent.—Write Box M.464, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ADVANTAGEOUS opening in select Beauty and Physical Culture Salons for well-educated girl.—Write Box 4806, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ART.—A commercial art studio has a Vacancy for talented Pupils, both sexes.—Write, with specimens, Seymour, 107, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal pupil with literary ability.—Write Box M.432, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Shorthand-Typist wanted; experienced in engineer and contractor's office preferred; state age, experience, salary.—Write Box M.465, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary's Post is within the grasp of every qualified shorthand-typist accepted by the Institute of Women Secretaries for training as a private secretary. Postal tuition. Appointments offered to fully qualified students. Send now for your copy of "The Personal Secretary." Free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADAPTABLE, intelligent, well educated young woman, 10 years' business experience, expert shorthand-typist, organizing and library ability, requires responsible position where tact, personality, and initiative combined with business efficiency, are required.—Write Box E.1962, The Times, E.C.4.

ABILITY, Brains, and Character.—Young Englishman, late Assistant Secretary to Foreign Embassy, Spanish, French, German, with native fluency, thorough business knowledge, books and accounts, desires change of. Government is available for position at home or abroad; unimpeachable references.—Write Box E.1838, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVERTISER, 49, Bien-avenue, New Malden, Incorporated Accountant; 13 years with Chartered Accountants; 11 commercial concerns; French, German, Spanish; A DVERTISER, accustomed to responsibility and with A experience in a managerial and executive capacity, desires a change. A scientific training and a wide commercial experience make him particularly suitable for those requiring a man of high principles (or investigation purposes or the control of a manufacturing company; widely travelled and a first-hand knowledge of many countries. Successful results of past work and excellent credentials available.—Write Box M.385, The Times, E.C.4.

A highly educated youth, age 20, good sportsman, good address, wants position in office; age 17 to 25; good general and technical education essential. Must have had experience in modern office management, filing, bookkeeping, and statistical work while holding executive position in office of first-class engineering company.—Write fully, giving age, present salary, and detailed chronological statement of education, training, and experience, Box W.1281, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required for semi-professional work; excellent opportunities for keen, ambitious woman with personality; age 25-42.; full details of interview London.—Write Box 05054, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LONDON Solicitors require experienced Managing Litigation Clerk capable of acting with slight supervision.—Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box M.461, The Times, E.C.4.

METER Engineer.—Skilled technically trained man required for testing and maintenance of switchboard meters; must be fully conversant with modern metering practice in large power stations.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary, to Box B.1127, The Times, E.C.4.

SEVERAL keen, alert, and energetic men (possess own car), for good business opening, required by progressive company for provincial areas. Applicants to commence as representatives with deliberate objective of securing staff appointments in United Kingdom or abroad.—Write Box M.413, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, gentleman

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

LADY desires post as Children's Nurse; willing to take sole charge; excellent reference; hospital trained; free now.—Kerridge, Shipcutts, Labur nam-road, Maidenhead, Berks.

LADY recommends experienced Nurse; baby from 3 months; passenger, Southport or Wilts.—L. Harris, Chelwell House, Compton Coual, Bristol.

MRS. Philip Gribble is going very highly to recommend her Nurse; been with her 4½ years, 10 years previously in family; excellent needlewoman and knitter; visits London frequent.—Write Miss A. Lucas, 63, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

CHILDREN'S Nurse desires post; babies from one month to seven years; Norland and hospital training; seven years' experience; sew, knit, &c.; £50-£100.—No. 1893, The Ladies' League Agency, 113, New Bond-street, W.1.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend thoroughly trustworthy Children's Nurses, Head and Single-handed, for all parts of England and abroad. Nurse-Housemaids, Nurse-Cooks, Under Nurses, Nurserymaids, Needlewomen, Mother's Helps, Nursery Governesses, Tuitors, Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Nursery Nurses.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID, superior; very fond children; Norland trained, brother; free now; well recommended; £22.—Helen Bord's Agency, Lewes.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

LADY Teachall wishes to recommend S. G. as Daily Lady's Useful Maid or help nurse invalid.—5, Maitland Park-road, N.W.

A Maid or Useful Maid; good dressmaker and packer.—G. Patterson, 27, Sandhurne-road, Briston-hill, S.W.9.

LADY highly recommends Maid for older children or young lady; good needlewoman; can drive car; free November 17th.—Box W.1239, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL Lady's Maid to elderly or delicate lady; excellent needlewoman; reference; middle-aged.—Chelwell, Cheltenham.

GOOD English Lady's Maid, 26. French speaking. Good sewer. Ditto, French. Italian.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend several experienced Ladies' Maids for England and abroad. Useful Maids, Maid and Valet, Attendants, Sewing-maids, Children's-maids, Schoolroom-maids, direct from families.

PERSONALLY recommended Maid-Attendant; 2¾ years and five years' references; needlework.—Mrs. Boucher, Lid., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER for bachelor in chambers or doctor's establishment; Town or country.—F. B., 39, Campden-street, Kensington.

EXPERIENCED Housekeeper; 3 good references; shortly disengaged; needlewoman; 3 accounts; understands dieting; very recommended.—Write Box W.126, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN (Scottish, middle-aged, experienced) desires engagement where is aids; London.—Write Box 09473, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN, 28, Public School, small flat; good cook; no children; excellent references; interview London.—Write Box 4796, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY, Working H., wishes post; thoroughly experienced in all branches; two where help; London; good plain cook; 2 in family; reference.—Mrs. Worth, 25, Southwick-street, W.2.

LADY highly recommends Housekeeper (gentlewoman); 2 months to seven years; Scotland and hospital training; seven years' experience; sew, knit, &c.; £50-£100. —No. 1893, The Ladies' League Agency, 113, New Bond-street, W.1.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend thoroughly trustworthy Children's Nurses, Head and Single-handed, for all parts of England and abroad. Nurse-Housemaids, Nurse-Cooks, Under Nurses, Nurserymaids, Needlewomen, Mother's Helps, Nursery Governesses, Tutors, Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Nursery Nurses.

COOK-GENERAL, Yorkshire; 27; good plain cook; baking, capable servant; free anywhere; well recommended; £26.—Helen Bord's Agency, Lewes.

COOK-GENERAL; 27; good plain cook; baking, capable servant; free anywhere; well recommended; £26.—Helen Bord's Agency, Lewes, or country.

COOK-GENERAL, married, good cook, excellent references; requires situation where husband could stay week-ends. Saturday till Sunday; Croydon, London, or S.W. suburbs.—Write Mrs. Lewis, 261, Upper Richmond-road, Putney.

COOK-GENERAL or good General; hardworking, clean, willing country servant; good cooking. Many others.—Helen Bord's Agency, Lewes, or Mansfield's Agency, 19a, Grove-parade, Slough. Phone 874.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; exceptionally good hardworking, capable sisters; real old-style plain country servants. Booking fee 10/-.—Parish Council, Wing (Rutland). Phone 208.

LADIES please note. We put you in communication quickly with good country maids.—Wellington Agency, 11, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele.: Primrose 2400.

LADIES' Institute, Waltzes, Wardmaids, &c.—With Registry, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GOOD Cook; free now; where kitchenmaid kept; 30s. weekly; good reference.—A. Hams, 35, Catherine-road, St. Ann's-road.

MRS. Sandy-Thomson, Highly recommends her Cook and Housekeeper, Mrs. Sandy-Thomson, London; free early Dec.; wages £50.—Write Anderson, Wellington Somerset.

COOKS (temporary) wanted; good wages; cash weekly; reliable references.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 34), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

COOKS and Working Housemaids.—Several reliable cooks and working housemaids.—Miss DILYS JONES, Servants' Agency, 94, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 1152.)

COOK, first-rate; good N.C.O., church Town and country. Miss Thomas's Agency, 240, Earl's Court-road.

COOK; excellent servant, very good cook, trustworthy; no small places; good service; free; big wly recommended; £23.—Write Box 1, 95, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

COOK, good, temporary, wished; post Town or suburbs. —Write M., 40, Radnor-street, Chelsea.

COOK requires post; thoroughly trustworthy kitchenmaid kept. Kensington or surrounding. Nov. 7th; age 30; 280.—E. Poulter, 5, Addison-gardens, Kensington.

COOK, good; £65; 2 servants; free for months' holiday; Monaco Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1372. 9056.

COOK, very good; four years' personal; 45; 25s.; free. —Miss Smith's Agency, 250, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

COOK, first rate, superior; 40; £75; highest references; 3 servants; Scotland.—Miss Smith's Agency, 250, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

A School of Cookery.—Mrs. Marshall's School of Cookery have available qualified Visiting Teachers and Housekeepers; daily and weekly Town or country; hold Organizers, daily and weekly Cookery Demonstrators; also experienced Cooks, Couples, Chefs for dinners, balls, &c.—Apply Lady Superintendent, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

DON'T worry about the Maid.—Write Sweet County Agency, Chesham's-road, Ilford. Terms moderate.

GOOD single-handed Cook or Cook-General; thorough, good, country servant; must be quick; 10 years' excellent mention; two men; £50.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

JOB Cook, free November 3; 45; 25s. 3d. per week; place (institution); seven in family; no children; good cook and thorough worker; two where help; London; good reference.—Mrs. Worth, 25, Southwick-street, W.2.

LADY highly recommends Housekeeper (gentlewoman); 2 months to seven years; Scotland and hospital training; seven years' experience; sew, knit, &c.; £50-£100. —No. 1893, The Ladies' League Agency, 113, New Bond-street, W.1.

REFINED Country gentleman's or town flat. Caretakers or Housekeepers; husband on employment; obedient daughter at school; personal reference.—Box W.1233, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO ladies require post as caretakers during lady owner's absence; 2 or short period; excellent references; all Continental.—Box W.1232, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housemaid, all duties; small house or flat, one or two adults; not great deal of servant; two references, 2 or 3 years; 25s.—Lambert, 24, Clifton-street, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

WORKING Housemaid, 45; must be of (permanent) good character; wages (London) £40 per annum and found; two references.—Write Box E.1475, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housemaid, thoroughly trustworthy; middle-aged preferred; two adults; £40.—Apply Miss Baker, 40, Porter, Woodville, near Burton-on-Trent.

YOUNG Widow requires post as Housekeeper; good cook; cheerful, willing. Write Box B.1192, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Cooks, Cook-Housekeepers and Under Housemaid's parlour, also Nurses, over and Under Housemaid's parlour, also Nurses, over 40, 30, Nurse, over 25, £80 and £50, leaving through reduction of family; Cook-Housekeeper, 3 years' reference, £50; Cook-General, 2 in family, £40; Cook-General, 2 in family, £40; Cook-General, 2 in family, £40

Law Report, Oct. 29

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Romer—dismissed the appeal by the defendants, Messrs. Harvey and Sons and Mr. Tom Davis, from the decision of Mr. Justice Luxmoore holding that the plaintiffs, the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company, who had constructed a landing-stage in Poole Harbour at South Haven Point under their private Act of 1923, were entitled to prevent anyone from using it except on payment of the appropriate tolls. (BOURNEMOUTH-SWANAGE MOTOR ROAD AND FERRY COMPANY v. HARVEY AND SONS.)

Further evidence was given for the defence in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which the Rev. Arthur Traviss Faber, of the Rectory, Hurworth-on-Tees, Durham, and his wife, Mrs. Millicent Elizabeth Faber, claim repayment of £4,300, the purchase price of what they allege to be worthless shares, and damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation and conspiracy, from Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, of 35-39, Broad-street-avenue, E.C., Mr. Alexander C. Bowles, of Gresham-street, E.C., and other defendants. The defendants deny having made any fraudulent misrepresentations, or having been guilty of any conspiracy. (FABER AND ANOTHER v. TYLER, WILSON AND CO., LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Roche and a City of London special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Mrs. Caroline Wisenthal, of St. Mary's-avenue, Finchley, Middlesex, claims under a policy of insurance effected with the World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Limited, of Cornhill, E.C., in respect of a loss of £7,300 on furs and skins which she alleges were stolen in June, 1929, from her stock room at Glasgow, where they had been sent to be sold by auction. The defendants deny Mrs. Wisenthal's interest in the goods and allege that the claim is fraudulent and that there has been fraudulent concealment of material facts. (WISENTHAL v. WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

£2,000 DIVORCE DAMAGES.

LINES v. LINES AND BROOKE

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON *and a Common Jury)*

In this suit Flying Officer Francis Richard Lines, R.A.F., stationed at Altrincham, near Manchester, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Grace Muriel Lines, *née* Sothcott, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Kennedy Gerard Brooke, who was stated to be on the reserve of officers of the Royal Air Force. The petitioner claimed damages.

By their answers the respondent and co-respondent denied the charges, but the issue of damages only was contested.

The marriage took place on August 6, 1919, at St. Thomas's Church, Telford Park, Streatham, and there is one child, a daughter, aged seven years.

It was alleged that the respondent first made the acquaintance of the co-respondent when the latter was a Group-Captain in the Royal Air Force in Egypt, and the petitioner was also stationed there.

Adultery between the respondent and the co-respondent was alleged to have been committed in May, 1929, at an hotel at Hawkhurst, Kent.

Mr. Acton Pile appeared for the petitioner; Mr. F. L. C. Hodson for the respondent; and Mr. H. W. Barnard for the co-respondent.

MR. JUSTICE BATESON, in summing-up, said that the jury might take into account, in assessing the damages, the blow to the petitioner's feelings and honour, and the losses which he had suffered in his family life. After eight years of happy married life the co-respondent came on the scene and the association between him and the respondent began. She then promised her husband to have nothing more to do with the co-respondent, and she lived with her husband happily again for some time, but later she went back to the co-respondent.

The jury assessed the damages at £2,000.

MR. ACTON PILE submitted that, in view of the way in which the claim for damages was pleaded in the prayer—namely, that the co-respondent should be condemned "in the sum of £1,000 or whatever other sum the jury may assess as the proper amount of damages," he was entitled to ask for the claim to be amended to cover the larger sum, if the Court thought fit.

MR. BARNARD opposed the amendment on the ground that "whatever other sum" could only mean whatever other "smaller sum."

HIS LORDSHIP gave leave to amend the claim as asked, and granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent, and ordered the £2,000 damages to be paid into Court within a month.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Winter and Co.; Messrs. Farman, Daniell and Co.

It is announced by the *London Gazette* that the King, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, has granted an annuity of £3,500 for life to Sir Maurice Hill, lately one of the Judges of the High Court.

COURT OF APPEAL
POOLE HARBOUR FERRY DISPUTE

BOURNEMOUTH - SWANAGE MOTOR ROAD AND FERRY COMPANY v. HARVEY AND SONS

(Before the MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT dismissed this appeal by the defendants from the judgment of Mr. Justice Luxmoore (reported in *The Times* of July 12 1929, and in 45 *The Times* L.R., 598), in an action by the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company against Messrs. Harvey and Sons and Mr. Tom Davis, declaring that the defendants had no right to land passengers on the company's landing-stage at Poole Harbour at South Haven point, Studland, except on payment to the company of the tolls and dues authorized by the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Act, 1923, and granting an injunction to restrain the defendants from landing at the stage in question without making such payment.

At the hearing it was stated on behalf of the plaintiffs that before they came to South Haven Point in 1923 there was no road or track to the ferry and no landing-stage. Casual ferrying across Poole Harbour was going on and passengers were landed at various points on the foreshore by means of a small movable platform. Early this year that privilege was withdrawn by the Bankes Estate trustees, who owned the foreshore. The defendants then began to invade the landing-stage erected by the plaintiffs under their private Act of Parliament, and claimed that there was a public right of way over it.

On behalf of the defendants it was contended that on the true construction of the Act there was a King's highway formed across Poole Harbour between Bournemouth and Swanage which the public had a right to use, and that the plaintiffs' slipway occupied the actual site of what had been a public right of way from time immemorial.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore held that the only right conferred by the Act in respect of the landing-stage was a right to use it as such on payment of the appropriate ferry tolls, and there was no exception in favour of foot passengers. Further, it was impossible on the evidence to find that any public right of way existed of which the landing-stage constituted an obstruction. The foreshore was private property, and the public had no general right of landing on it. The landing-stage was not an obstruction, because it had been erected under powers conferred by the Act. The defendants had, therefore, failed to establish any right to use the landing-stage without payment of toll. He (his Lordship) made the declaration, and granted the injunction asked for, and directed an inquiry as to damages, if desired.

The defendants appealed.

Lord Hailsham, K.C., and Mr. W. R. Bisschop appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Montgomery, K.C., and Mr. Elliot Gorst for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that he was in complete agreement with Mr. Justice Luxmoore. The previous litigation in which it was decided that the Act of 1923 did not confer a franchise of ferry on the plaintiff company had nothing to do with the point to be decided here. But Lord Macmillan, in the hearing of that case in the House of Lords (46 *The Times* L.R., 439), had referred to a passage from the judgment of Lord Macnaghten in Simpson v. Attorney-General (20 *The Times* L.R., 761; [1904] A.C., 476, at p. 490), where he said:—

> The King's subjects are *prima facie* entitled to so on the Thames, as on any other public highway, from any points on the banks to which they have access, and cross and recross it freely, and to ferry others across.

The defendants then started with that as a sort of charter, and they said that that was their right before the Act of 1923 was passed, that the statute could not be treated as having taken away that right, but that by the judgment of Mr. Justice Luxmoore they were deprived of that right.

The right recognized by Lord Macnaghten was, however, to go on a public highway from any points to which access was enjoyed. Before the Act the defendants were ferrying persons across, but from the materials before the Court it was clear that they had no right of access to the waterway from the south side. There was a highway on that side, but it was on rough land in private ownership, some distance from the waterway, and that gap was only covered by the leave and licence of the owners. The dictum of Lord Macnaghten, therefore, did not apply.

When that was realized, it was necessary to turn to the Act of 1923. That Act authorized the company to carry on a ferry and to charge tolls for the use of the motor-road to be constructed and the services of the ferry. The Act secured that the motor-road was to be open for the use of foot passengers free of toll. It was plain, however, that in the Act a distinction was drawn between the motor-road, the ferry, and the landing-stages. That was made clear by section 3 and other parts of the Act.

The defendants argued that, as they had a right to go on the motor-road they had also a right to go on the landing-stage. It was true that there was no provision in the Act for a separate toll for the use of the landing-stage, but section 58, which gave the right to use the motor-road, gave no right to use the landing-stage. It was said that the landing-stage was an "approach" within section 43. If it had been the intention to give a right to use the landing-stage it would have been perfectly easy to say so.

The appeal would be dismissed, with costs.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE and LORD JUSTICE ROMER gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Donald McMillan and Mott; Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., for Messrs. Preston, Redman and Neville Jones, Wareham.

Described by Mr. Justice Humphreys as "a confirmed window-smasher," John Tracey, 49, a fireman, of no fixed abode, was at Liverpool Assizes on Tuesday sentenced to two years' imprisonment for smashing a shop window, worth £40.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CHARGES OF SHARE FRAUDS
CLERGYMAN'S CLAIM

FABER AND ANR. v. TYLER, WILSON AND CO., LTD., AND OTHERS

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Rev. Arthur Travis Faber, of The Rectory, Hurworth-on-Tees, Durham, and his wife, Mrs. Millicent Elizabeth Faber, claim repayment of £4,300, the purchase price of what they allege to be worthless shares, and damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation and conspiracy from Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, of 35-39, Broad-street-avenue, E.C.; Mr. Thomas Charlton, of Pleydell-avenue, Upper Norwood; Mr. Alfred Walter Chignell, of Elmcroft-street, Clapham, S.W.; Mr. Alexander C. Bowles, of Gresham-street, E.C.; and the Prudential Trust Company, Limited (of Canada), of Moorgate-street, E.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Faber's case is that in November, 1927, they received from Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, who are stock and share brokers, a number of circular letters inviting them to entrust the firm with money for investment and that subsequently a Mr. Green, who represented the firm and acted as agent for all the defendants, called on them and advised them to invest money in shares of a company known as Allied Mines, Limited, which shares he represented as being valuable and sound. In consequence, Mr. and Mrs. Faber invested £4,300 in Allied Mines shares and lost it. The plaintiffs allege that Mr. Charlton and Mr. Chignell, directors of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, were nominees of Mr. Bowles (who has also been referred to as Captain Bowles).

The defendants deny having made any fraudulent misrepresentations or having been guilty of conspiracy. They also deny that Green ever acted as their agent.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Paley Scott appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. T. P. Davis for Mr. Bowles; and Mr. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. G. W. Wrangham for the Prudential Trust Company, Limited. Mr. Chignell and Mr. Charlton appeared in person and, by agreement, Mr. Chignell also represented Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited.

Mr. Chignell was recalled and asked by SIR PATRICK HASTINGS whether, during the last two days, he had visited a flat in Grosvenor House, W.

The witness.—Certainly not.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Do you happen to know whether Bowles or Factor has ever had a flat in Grosvenor House?—I do not know.

Did you go anywhere last night with Mr. Elman (Bowles's solicitor)?—No. Mr. Elman spoke to me outside the Court and that is all.

Have you seen Factor or Bowles this week?—I have not.

MR. CHARLTON'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Charlton, the defendant, giving evidence, said that on September 5, 1927, he joined the staff of the *Financial Recorder*, the principals of which were Mr. Bowles and a man named L. M. Robert. On the first morning he was introduced to Factor under the name of Davis. Robert said that "Mr. Davis" was a man from Canada who had had great experience in starting financial newspapers. In October, 1927, Messrs. Tyler, Wilson and Co. was started.

It was pretty obvious to him (the witness) that Factor was the head principal. Early in November Factor told him that Tyler, Wilson and Co. was his (Factor's) business, and that he was turning it into a private limited company. Factor asked him to be a signatory to the memorandum and articles of association. On the day of the incorporation of the company a meeting was held at the offices of the solicitor of the company. Factor, Chignell, and himself were present. Factor told him that he was to be a director and secretary, and was to receive as nominee 3,000 shares without beneficial interest. Factor also said that he did not expect him to interfere in the business of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, except to sign cheques.

In October, 1927, a man named Williams, who was afterwards a director of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, told him that Allied Mines shares were quite a good proposition.

Robert's real name was Robert M. Layton. "Robert" disappeared in January, 1928, after obtaining £5,000 by a trick from Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited. Robert demanded a second £5,000 from Bowles, threatening, if he did not receive it, to go to a London daily newspaper. The £5,000 was refused, and the newspaper in question published some articles regarding the business.

In April, 1928, a man named Klein told him (the witness) that he had bought the business of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited. He (the witness) said that, unless some satisfaction was afforded to Allied Mines shareholders, he would insist on remaining a director. As a result, in May, he went to Paris to interview Factor, who promised that all Allied Mines shareholders should have their shares exchanged for securities which were dealt in on the London Stock Exchange.

The present case was mentioned, but as Mr. and Mrs. Faber had already begun proceedings, Factor said that he was going to tease them and keep them waiting, but that their claim would be satisfactorily settled. The exchange of Allied Mines shares into Abbaye Development shares at the current market price was effected about the end of June, 1928. At the end of July, 1928, he severed his connexion with Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited.

Subsequently he was given to understand that Mr. Elman had funds in hand to settle Mr. and Mrs. Faber's claim. It was not until November, 1929, that he learned that the contrary was the fact. Since then he had seen Factor and tried to induce him to settle the case, but without success.

A DENIAL

Answering Mr. DAVIS, Mr. Charlton denied that he had ever conspired with Bowles to defraud anyone. Bowles took no part in the conduct of the *Financial Recorder*.

Cross-examined by SIR PATRICK HASTINGS Mr. Charlton said that he had been engaged in professional journalism for a good many years.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—It does not come to you as a surprise that dishonest persons sometimes like nominees to carry on their business for them?—I have heard of nominees.

Was the *Financial Recorder* an honest newspaper?—Up to January, 1928.

Was it dishonest after that?—Except when they were pushing shares, the newspaper was perfectly honest.

When it was not dishonest it was honest? (Laughter.) Why was the first number numbered 1,001?—I cannot tell you.

Can you suggest any honest reason why that should be?—None at all.

Did you ask anybody why it was numbered 1,001?—No.

Did you care about it?—I thought that it was rather a joke.

Mr. Charlton agreed that the first number of the *Financial Recorder* contained a feature entitled "Investors' Inquiry Bureau," which was stated to be "under the personal supervision of Captain Bowles."

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—The inquiries were purely bogus?—They were.

Can you suggest any honest reason for that?—I thought that it was an indication of what the readers were to expect.

That they should expect bogus statements? (Laughter.)—No. I mean the make-up of the newspaper.

You knew, didn't you, that it was a well-known type of share-pushers' newspaper?—No.

Did you know that Allied Mines shares were being bought and sold by Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, at a difference of 5*s.* a share?—I did not.

Mr. Charlton declared that he knew nothing about Allied Mines shares.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—On February 25, 1928, did you go and see Mr. Faber and tell him that Allied Mines shares were perfectly sound?—No.

Did you tell Mr. Faber that he need have no anxiety and that his money was perfectly safe?—I do not think that I put it in that way.

Did you not go down there with the sole object of lulling Mr. Faber into a sense of security?—No.

Where is Factor now?—I could not say.

When did you last see him?—I met him in the street a fortnight before Easter.

Where is Bowles?—So far as I know, he is at the office of the *Financial Recorder*.

What was the last time you saw Bowles? Twelve months ago.

Have you made the slightest effort to find either Factor or Bowles during the last six months?—I called at the office of the *Financial Recorder* to see Bowles in June, but he was not there that day.

Is that the only time you have tried to see him?—So far as Bowles is concerned. I always regarded Factor as the principal person in Allied Mines.

Answering further questions put to him by Mr. DAVIS, Mr. Charlton said that Bowles took no part in the formation or conduct of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited. He (the witness) was surprised to hear that Bowles paid frequent visits to the office. He did not know what money was being paid to Bowles because he signed blank cheques for the company.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Is that your idea of a director's duty?—No, my Lord.

MR. DAVIS said that he did not propose to call Mr. Bowles as a witness.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY'S CASE

Mr. SINGLETON, addressing the jury on behalf of the Prudential Trust Company, Limited, said that the company was founded under a charter in Canada in 1909, and had carried on business since then. In August, 1927, the president of the company at Montreal wrote to the London manager introducing Mr. Bowles, and saying that it had been arranged that the company should act as transfer agents for Allied Mines shares. Mr. and Mrs. Faber had not been defrauded by the Trust Company. The Trust Company received no information regarding the value of Allied Mines shares, nor did they know the prices for which they were being sold. They were only asked to issue the certificates which were necessary after purchases of the shares had been made. The Prudential Trust Company never heard of Factor nor of Mr. Green.

Mr. Bernard Cecil Alexander, London manager of the Prudential Trust Company, said that the London branch did very little transfer agency work. The head office satisfied themselves that the requirements for the proper formation of a company for which the Trust Company were to act as transfer agents had been fulfilled. If the head office instructed the London office to act as agents for a company, the London office would assume that all the documents were in order.

Mr. SINGLETON.—When you act as transfer agents, do you ascertain the value of the shares, or of the mine, or whatever it is?—No. In London we have nothing whatever to do with that.

Mr. Alexander said that he had never seen Mr. Charlton or Mr. Chignell before the present proceedings. About 12 months ago he first met Mr. Green. Mr. Bowles introduced him to Green when he (the witness) called on Bowles. He (the witness) gave evidence at Guildhall in a case in which Bowles was concerned.

Mr. SINGLETON.—Have you ever met Factor?—Not in connexion with Allied Mines shares.

"I met him years ago," added Mr. Alexander.

Mr. SINGLETON.—Did you know something about him?—I knew quite enough. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alexander went on to say that after the articles had appeared in the Press in 1928 he wrote to his head office and also to Bowles. Until then he had no idea that Factor was connected with Allied Mines. Neither he (the witness) nor the Trust Company held any shares in Allied Mines, Limited.

Mr. SINGLETON.—Had you any idea that the shares were worthless?—None whatever.

When was it first suggested to you that they were worthless?—When the articles appeared in the Press.

Cross-examined by SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, Mr. Alexander said that in 1927 he was satisfied that the Allied Mines shares must be of some value otherwise the head office in Canada would not have sent the transfer business to London. He was also satisfied that, if Allied Mines had been a fraud, the Canadian office would not have been associated with it.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—The association of the Prudential Trust Company with these shares would lead any reasonable person in England to the same belief?—I think so.

Do you agree that, if that is so, it is the duty of the Trust Company to see that the thing with which they are associated is not a fraud?—Absolutely.

Counsel read the letter introducing Bowles to Mr. Alexander. It said that "Captain Bowles is visiting London in the interests of the companies, with a view of ascertaining the possibility of placing shares with desirable people."

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—What did you think was meant by "desirable people"?—I assumed that Bowles had underwritten a number of shares and wanted to get into touch with financial houses.

Your office knew that the shares were being bought by clergymen and spinsters and persons of that sort, and not financial houses?—Yes.

Does it strike you now that the letter means finding people who were stupid enough to buy the shares?—It does.

Mr. Alexander agreed that the letter continued:—"If he [Bowles] receives sufficient encouragement he will arrange with you for transfer agency in London." What does "receives sufficient encouragement" mean?—I do not know.

Did not the letter mean that "Bowles has come over with 92,000 shares of his own. He wants to find some stupid people to buy them, and it will be much appreciated by us if you will help him"?—I did not interpret it in that way.

"A VERY ODD PHRASE"

What do you think it means now?—I do not know. It is a very odd phrase.

Have you the slightest doubt now that Mr. Hal Brown [in 1927 president of the Trust Company in Canada] and the Prudential Trust Company wanted you to help Bowles to get rid of these shares?—I have a strong doubt about that.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS read another letter written by Mr. Brown to the secretary of the Trust Company in London in which occurred the phrase "We trust he [Bowles] will meet with success," and asked:—

When the letter says "we trust Bowles will meet with success," does it not look as if Mr. Hal Brown and the Prudential Trust had some interest in the matter?—I do not know that it does.

Mr. Alexander agreed that the letter continued: "We shall be glad to be kept advised of developments."

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—What developments?—I do not know.

You sent Mr. Hal Brown newspaper cuttings saying that Bowles was dishonest and a cutting from Bowles's own newspaper saying that he was honest. Mr. Hal Brown says that he is satisfied that Bowles's integrity and good faith remain intact. That sort of stuff would not have satisfied you?—Canada knew more about Bowles than I did at that time. I think that I should have wanted more.

Re-examined, Mr. Alexander said that he saw Mr. Bowles after the attacks had appeared in the Press.

Mr. SINGLETON.—Did he admit or deny any association with Factor?—He denied it.

Had you any reason to doubt what he told you?—No.

Had you anything except the Press cuttings to tell you that there had been anything between Bowles and Factor?—No.

Evidence which had been taken on commission in Canada was then read.

Mr. Frank Sydney Taylor, general manager of the Trust Company, said that the Trust Company never employed Bowles, Factor, or Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited. The Trust Company never received any money from Allied Mines, Limited, except the fees to which they were entitled for their work as transfer agents.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Tamplin, Joseph, Ponsonby, Ryde and Flux, for Mr. C. C. Darling, Darlington; Mr. Burnett L. Elman; Messrs. Linklaters and Paines.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

KING'S PROCTOR'S PLEA FAILS

KEMPSTER, F. M. v. KEMPSTER, F. T. R.: KING'S PROCTOR SHOWING CAUSE

(Before MR. JUSTICE LANGTON)

His LORDSHIP dismissed the King's Proctor's intervention in this suit, in which Mrs. Florence Millicent Kempster, of Knightsbridge, on July 15, 1929, was granted a decree *nisi* of divorce against her husband, Mr. Francis Thomas Rattray Kempster, of the Badminton Club, Piccadilly, on the ground of his adultery with a woman unknown.

The marriage took place on December 22, 1922, at the Register Office at St. George's, Hanover-square.

The decree *nisi* having been pronounced, the King's Proctor filed a plea on March 3, 1930, alleging that material facts had not been brought to the notice of the Court, and that in August, 1929, at the Hotel Atlantic, Le Touquet, the petitioner had committed adultery with Mr. Thomas Ferguson Clark. The King's Proctor asked the Court to rescind the decree *nisi*.

Mr. N. A. Cohen appeared for the King's Proctor; and Sir H. Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton for the petitioner.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE LANGTON, in giving judgment, said that he did not feel that he could rely on the evidence of the King's Proctor's only witness, a woman who testified against the petitioner still claiming that she was her friend. The petitioner had behaved with very marked imprudence in going to a hotel even under the nominal protection of a man of a year's acquaintance, but it would not be fair to condemn the petitioner on the evidence of the King's Proctor's single witness. He was reluctantly driven to the refuge of the onus of proof. The King's Proctor had not discharged the onus of proof, though his intervention was justified on the materials before him.

His Lordship dismissed the intervention, and made no order as to costs. He gave leave for the decree *nisi* to be made absolute on the earliest occasion possible.

Solicitors.—The King's Proctor; Messrs. Pattinson and Brewer, for Messrs. Flint, Marsden, and Bishop, Derby.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

£7,300 CLAIM FOR FURS UNDER AN INSURANCE POLICY

WISENTHAL v. WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE ROCHE *and a City of London Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mrs. Caroline Wisenthal, of St. Mary's-avenue, Finchley, Middlesex, claims against the World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Limited, of Cornhill, E.C., under an all-risks policy for £10,000, in respect of a loss of £7,300 on furs and skins which she sent to Glasgow for sale by auction and which, she alleges, were stolen from her stock room at Union-street, Glasgow, in June, 1929. It was stated that at 4 p.m. on June 29 Mrs. Wisenthal's son, Mr. Alfred Wisenthal, left the premises in Union-street, where the auction was to be held. The goods were then safe, but when Mr. Wisenthal went to the premises on June 30 he found that the door had been forced. The premises of an optician next door had also been broken into. The packages of furs had been opened and such of the furs as were left were in disorder.

The defendant deny Mrs. Wisenthal's interest in the goods insured and allege that the claim is fraudulent, and that there has been fraudulent concealment of certain facts.

Mr. Eastham, K.C., and Mr. Robert Fortune appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants.

MR. BIRKETT, continuing his opening of the defence, said that the defendants alleged that the plaintiff concealed facts which were most material. In particular, she failed to disclose that Wholesale Provincial Fur Auctions was another name for herself and that the premises in Union-street, Glasgow, to which the goods were being consigned, was a room hired at 30*s.* a day, and not strong, guarded, and well protected such as the stock rooms at well-established sale rooms were expected to be.

Counsel called the jury's attention to a passage in the assessors' report which read:—"We would point out that No. 92, Union-street is a building of old construction and in a somewhat dilapidated condition. . . . There seems to be considerable slackness in superintending the building." As the sale in July, 1929, was to be the third auction at the same place, continued counsel, all the facts concerning the building were known to Mr. Alfred Wisenthal at all material times and should have been disclosed to the underwriters. He (Mr. Birkett) denied that the all-risks policy sued on was a traveller's policy, under which it had been stated, in evidence, that the condition of the place in which the goods were deposited was immaterial.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. John Watt, assistant manager of the Provident, Accident, and White Cross Insurance Company, Limited, with 30 years' experience of insurance matters, said that he had considered the wording in the schedule to the policy under which the plaintiff claimed. If he had received a proposal for such a policy he would have regarded it as very material to know where the goods were to be deposited. It would have affected the risk if he had been told that the place was an ordinary stock room used for divers purposes. In such a case he would have declined the proposal, or have wanted an extra premium, or required a survey of the premises.

In cross-examination by Mr. EASTHAM, the witness agreed that the important document for the underwriter was the slip containing particulars of the proposed insurance. The amount of disclosure depended on the kind of policy asked for. He knew C. R. Hills Insurance, Limited, who were well-known insurance brokers. The first words on the slip which they sent to the defendants were "Traveller's insurance," but that did not necessarily mean that such a policy would be actually issued.

The only material facts for a traveller's insurance were the name of the person taking out the insurance and the custody and nature of the goods. The slip for the insurance effected by the plaintiff gave the address to which the goods were being sent, and it was agreed that there was more disclosure than was usually made, but the whole point was that the insurance effected was not a traveller's insurance. It had no resemblance whatsoever to such an insurance.

The witness, answering his LORDSHIP, agreed that the policy covered the goods while in transit in the custody of the insurer's traveller.

Mr. EASTHAM.—No other custody is mentioned?—Not in the policy.

"A SPECIFIC RISK"

The witness said that if that slip had been submitted to him he would have said:—"This is not a traveller's insurance; it is a specific risk; the goods will be in the custody of Wholesale Provincial Fur Auctions in Glasgow," and he would have assumed that the premises were properly safeguarded and would not survey them.

George Mollison, aged 16, examined by Mr. Vos, said that he had been a porter at 92, Union-street, Glasgow, since November, 1928. He assisted in unloading the skips which arrived there in June, 1929, for the third auction. Just before he left on the Saturday between 12.30 and 1 o'clock, he saw a man on the landing leading to the third floor—the floor above the one on which was the stock room used by Wholesale Provincial Fur Auctions.

The witness said that he recognized the man in Court, and he picked out Mr. George Mays, formerly traveller in the plaintiff's employment, who had given evidence that he did not arrive in Glasgow on the Saturday in question until 10 p.m.

Continuing, the witness said that he saw Mr. Mays on the Sunday morning in the stock room with Mr. White.

Asked whether he saw Mr. White in Court, the witness pointed to Mr. Alfred Wisenthal.

In cross-examination by Mr. EASTHAM, the witness said that he did not speak to Mr. Mays on the Saturday. He did not remember making a statement to the effect that he was not certain who the man was whom he had seen on the Saturday.

Mr. Henry Maclean, manager of 92, Union-street, Glasgow, said that the building was a very old one. There was no watchman or burglar alarm, but a very fierce dog had been kept there. The animal had had to be destroyed because it became too vicious.

In cross-examination, the witness said that other furriers often used the stock room for their goods.

MR. GEORGE MAYS'S DENIAL

Mr. George Mays, recalled and cross-examined by Mr. BIRKETT, emphatically denied that he was at the Union-street premises on the Saturday in question. He had heard the evidence of Mollison, but the lad was mistaken.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did Mollison speak to you on the Sunday?—I recollect that a boy was there, but not in the stock room. Mr. Wisenthal and I left the premises with the detectives, and there was no reason why I should speak to the boy.

He says that he asked you what you were doing there on the Saturday and that you said that you had been putting up the racks?—I heard him say that.

You did not go with Mr. Wisenthal to put up the racks?—No.

Can you account for the boy being so sure that he saw you and spoke to you, giving the conversation?—I am positive that I did not speak to the boy in any shape or form.

The witness produced a receipt for luncheon which he said he had had in the dining-car of the train in which he travelled to Glasgow.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You produce that as evidence of the fact that you went to Glasgow on the Saturday?—Yes.

Counsel pointed out that the receipt bore neither name nor date.

In re-examination by Mr. EASTHAM, the witness said that when the burglary of the furs was discovered the police visited the premises in Union-street, Glasgow, and made an investigation. He showed Inspector Leith the return half of his railway ticket, which showed that it was issued on the Saturday.

Mr. EASTHAM.—You could not have been in Glasgow on the Saturday morning if you had left London on that day?—No.

What happened to you in November, 1929?—I was discharged from Wisenthals.

Why were you discharged?—We were doing no business. I asked if I could stay on until the end of the year, but Mr. Wisenthal said that he could not afford to keep me.

Has the firm you are with now anything to do with Wisenthals?—No.

Evidence was given in support of the defendants' contention that the plaintiff's claim was an exaggerated one.

Mr. Daniel Mahoney, accountant, said that he was instructed by the Salvage Adjustment Corporation, Limited, to investigate the claim. He was informed by Mr. Alfred Wisenthal that they never kept a stock book and that there was none in existence. Mr. Groves, who acted as accountant for the plaintiff, told him that the cash book was in such a mess that it was useless. The absence of a proper stock book had made it extremely difficult to investigate the claim.

Mr. EASTHAM (cross-examining).—Have you any evidence at all of any concealed sales in this case?—Yes; the Glasgow sales and the Buenos Aires sales were not disclosed to me, and Mr. Alfred Wisenthal was by no means frank when I saw him.

Mr. William Cooke, accident manager of the defendant company, said that he had had 14 years' experience of all kinds of accident insurance. He denied that the policy issued to the plaintiff was a traveller's policy; it was a specific all-risks insurance. It was of vital importance to know where the goods were being sent. If it were known that the goods were to be sold by auction, it would be assumed that the place of sale was a public auction room. It would make all the difference to the risk if the consignee was the actual owner of the goods.

The evidence was concluded and the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Davis and Davis; Messrs. William Charles Crocker.

CHANCERY DIVISION

MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION OF A CHARITY

IN RE THE KING EDWARD VII. WELSH NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

(Before MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

This was a summons taken out on behalf of the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association, of Westgate-street, Cardiff, against the Attorney-General, asking that the draft proposed scheme, exhibited to the affidavit of Mr. F. J. Alban, might (subject to such modifications as the Court should think fit) be approved as a fit and proper scheme for the future management and regulation of the charity and an application of the property and income thereof, so far as regarded all matters within its scope when so approved, be ordered to be carried into effect.

Mr. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. McMillan appeared on the summons; Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Attorney-General.

Mr. VAISEY said that the body for whom he appeared was incorporated by Royal Charter. Their work was directed towards combating the scourge of tuberculosis in Wales and Monmouthshire. The present application was for sanction to a new scheme, which would include powers of borrowing and a superannuation scheme, and which introduced certain amendments which were desired by the Minister of Health. The Charity Commissioners had invited the applicants to propound the scheme. The charity was one of the most important in the country, with half a million of money. For the facts he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Alban.

Mr. CROSSMAN said the Attorney-General was satisfied that it was a proper scheme, subject to his Lordship's approval.

Mr. VAISEY said that Mr. Alban, who was the general secretary and controller of the charity, referred in his affidavit to the scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated June 8, 1915, under which the charity was at present administered.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE inquired whether the Commissioners could make a scheme for a charity which was regulated by Royal Charter. It seemed to him that if the powers were altered the sanction of the Lords of the Privy Council must be obtained. He was not going to make an order which he might have no jurisdiction to make; he had to be careful to see that the new proposed powers were validly created.

Mr. CROSSMAN referred to Tudor on Charitable Trusts (p. 213) and Attorney-General v. Governors of Christ's Hospital (12 *The Times* L.R., 242; [1898] 1 Ch., 883). The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, section 2, gave the Commissioners like powers to make schemes as the Court of Chancery had.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—That does not give power to deal with a charity under Royal Charter. Unless there is some legislative authority to do that, the Court cannot have any jurisdiction. If he made an order the consent of the Privy Council would still be required.

Mr. CROSSMAN said that, *prima facie*, there was no power in the Crown to alter a charter which had been granted. Power was reserved here in a supplemental charter.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE said that he was not prepared to do any more at the moment. The summons would stand over generally, with liberty to apply and restore.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard and Co., for Mr. John Colenso Jones, Pontypridd; the Treasury Solicitor.

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS

HANWELL DOCTOR FINED

At the Ealing Police Court yesterday Dr. ALFRED HUGH BELL, of Church-road, Hanwell, was fined £50 and ordered to pay £3 3*s.* costs on two summonses charging him with failing to enter in a register or day book particulars of quantities of cocaine hydro-chloride, contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Consolidation Regulations, 1928.

It was stated that Dr. Bell had handed a chemist two prescriptions, one in respect of a Mr. Richards and one in respect of a Mrs. Dean, who were panel patients of his, and was personally supplied with a quantity of cocaine hydro-chloride. Neither of the patients had received medicine containing the drug from him.

Dr. Bell, who has been a medical practitioner for 30 years, told the magistrates that he gave up dispensing in 1914, and thought that it was not necessary for him to keep a register. So far as he knew there was nothing to prevent him from ordering a quantity of cocaine from a wholesale chemist. He was interested in a Continental treatment for consumption which he had used with successful results, and he used cocaine for experimental purposes.

He obtained the drug personally because he did not want his patients to know that they were having cocaine. He thought it was better for the patients themselves that they should not know. When he wanted cocaine in the ordinary way he obtained it on written orders.

Two other summonses for being in unlawful possession of dangerous drugs were dismissed.

RETIREMENT OF SIR WALTER SCHRODER

60 YEARS IN CORONER'S WORK

Sir Walter Schröder, the Central London Coroner, who will retire on pension to-morrow at the age of 75, has had an uninterrupted association with Coroner's work in London and district for 60 years.

He began his career, on leaving school at Hampstead at the age of 15, as clerk to Dr. Edwin Lankester, F.R.S., the Coroner for Middlesex. Later he became clerk to Dr. Hardwick, Dr. Lankester's successor, and in 1881 was clerk for Dr. Danford Thomas, the Central London Coroner. In 1894, at the age of 39, he was made Deputy Coroner for Central Middlesex, and was the youngest Coroner at that time. From 1895 to 1899, Sir Walter was Deputy Coroner for South-West London and Surrey. In the latter year he became Deputy Coroner to Dr. Danford Thomas, and succeeded him as Central London Coroner in 1910—during the hearing of the inquest on the body of Belle Elmore, who was murdered by her husband, Dr. Crippen.

Sir Walter Schröder disclosed yesterday that he had held over 30,000 inquests

Sporting News

RACING

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

VICTORY OF THE PEN

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Another Cambridgeshire has come and gone, and another favourite has been beaten, for the best that The Recorder could do yesterday was to finish third, beaten by The Pen and Racedale by less than a length, The Pen winning by a head from Racedale, with The Recorder half a length behind the second.

The Pen, a three-year-old filly by Cygnus out of Kilbrona, won on her merits. She had been started before this season in seven races, and had only once been unplaced, when she was not in the first three in the Free Handicap, run at Newmarket early in the season. She is owned by Mrs. M. Hartigan, and was trained for the race by the owner's husband, to whom must be given great praise for the condition in which he delivered the filly at the post. The successful rider was Clifford Richards, a younger brother of Gordon Richards. He rode an admirable race, and, as I have pointed out before, he is over such a course as Newmarket one of the best of the present-day riders. It is only just a little over a year ago since he won the Cesarewitch on West Wicklow. The starting-prices of the first three horses yesterday were 50 to 1, 100 to 9, and 7 to 2.

To say that I was disappointed at the failure of The Recorder is to state my feelings lightly. I thought that he was certain to win when the weights for the race were first made known. Then, after seeing him win the Select Stakes over this course a fortnight ago, I felt, if possible, even more convinced that he would succeed. When I learned that he had gone home after that race slightly lame I was anxious about him, and I said as much in these notes on Monday morning. After I had come to Newmarket early this week, and had heard how well he had gone in his final gallop, I was once more confident of his success, but now he has been beaten, and I am not going to put forward any excuse for his defeat. It is true that he was drawn on the worse side of the course, but so was the winner, for in a field of 31 he was drawn No. 28 and The Pen was drawn No. 22. It may be true that the going was too firm for him, but if he had been as good as I thought him to be he would, nevertheless, have won. He walked away after the race rather feelingly, but so far as I could see he was not lame.

Thirty-one is a large field for this or any other race, and I do not pretend to have seen each one of the starters, but I did see The Recorder, and when I had seen him I felt that I was looking on a great thoroughbred. Empire Builder also looked well, although he ran badly, while it is a long time since I have seen Midlothian look so well. There was no long delay at the start, and when the large field were sent away they went off in a line. Captain Allison has never made a better start, although he may have made many as good, but then he is a good starter. From the very beginning I could see The Recorder on the far side of the course, going well and nicely placed. Approaching the Bushes he may have been in front. If he was not, he was still in the very front rank, and going freely and easily. Coming down Bushes Hill he was in the lead, and now, like many other people, I thought that the race was all over, for surely he would stride up the final Hill to the winning-post and win like a good colt. But just when I had thought that he would do all this he began to falter, and was in trouble. The Pen, running close to him, joined him and began to forge in front of him, while several horses on the Stands side of the course joined in the race, most prominent among them being Racedale and Slipper. Half-way up the hill The Pen was a length in front of The Recorder, and apparently had the race won, but The Recorder came again and, with Racedale and Slipper finishing very fast, the excitement was kept up until the last stride, The Pen winning by a head from Racedale, with The Recorder third, half a length behind the second. Slipper was fourth, and then came Noble Star, who ran very well; Anthurium, who was always prominent; and, so the judge states, Parth for Ever; but I must admit that I never saw her in the race with a chance.

THE OTHER RACES

The day's racing, which was begun with the Maiden Two-Year-Old Stakes, was carried through in fine weather, and in the presence of a large attendance of visitors. The going was decidedly firm, but not too hard for a fit horse to gallop on. The opening event was won by Apperley, a colt by Papyrus out of Appleby, who won races for her owner, Mr. Hornung, a few years ago. Apperley had run once before over this course, when he had shown promise, but that race had done him good, for he ran better yesterday than he had done the time before, and won by a neck from Orpen, who was going the better of the two at the finish, with the disappointing Florence Dombey third.

The well-backed Saint Honore was never going quite well enough to win, and I very much doubt whether her starting price represented the stable estimate of her chance. In time it may well be proved that the best of this field was Orpen, who is by Solario, and is, therefore, likely to improve with age and also to stay. The Houghton Handicap was a rather tame affair, for it was won easily by Soranette, who earlier in the season had won a selling plate at Liverpool, after which she had been bought in for 200 guineas. Fox rode her yesterday, and she was always commanding the favourite, Whoopee—an ungenerous animal—and the remainder of the field in the last two furlongs. Gamesome was third. Budaiya was slowly away and was always in trouble, while the top weight, Barrack Law, found her weight too much for her. Woodchuck ran well for about six furlongs. I have no doubt that if Whoopee had done his best he might have won. He and Lord Bill are two unpleasant horses to have in one stable, for they give a trainer no chance.

After the New Nursery Stakes came the Cambridgshire, with which I have dealt already, followed. I have not commented on the failures, but I should perhaps have said that Midlothian and Empire Builder ran indifferently, while Qurrat-al-Ain ran as well as she was entitled to do on form. She and Cat o' Nine Tails had no real chance on the handicap. Grandmaster, on the other hand, ran very well for rather more than seven furlongs, but failed to stay after that, as his public form suggested would be the case.

The trainer of The Recorder, F. Darling, received some compensation when Lemnarchus, whom he saddled for Lord Ellesmere, won the Moulton Stakes cleverly from Philae; a very nice-looking grey colt by Pharos out of Blue Wonder. Truculent, who again ran an unsatisfactory sort of race, was third, and, as in his last race, was going best when it was too late. My own belief is still what it was after he had been beaten at the last meeting here, and that is that he cannot come downhill. I shall want to see him racing on some flat course like Ascot or Doncaster before I condemn him. He may be a good colt in the making. Gordon Richards ended his long run of losing rides, to every one's delight, when he won the Scarbrough Stakes on the French-bred and French-trained Tea Party II., who had no difficulty in winning from Silver Flare.

The meeting will be continued this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.30.—RICHMOND NURSERY (6f.).—Concerto and Pot-Pourri won their last races, and therefore must be considered to have fair chances here, while Phryne comes well into the race on her last running here, when beaten by Volume but finishing in front of Mah Mahal and Florence Dombey. Joy for Ever and St. Clements, the latter of whom was badly drawn at the start at Newbury, also are fairly handicapped. Royal Athlone on some form seems nicely handicapped, but the class that he has been winning in has not been so good as he will be meeting here. Perhaps PHRYNE will win.

2.0.—JOCKEY CLUB CUP (2½m.).—There will be only a small field here, but among the starters will be Friendship, Baytown, and Brumeux, and one of the three should win. My preference is for BRUMEUX, who seems certain to stay this distance and who, if this race were a handicap, would be set to give weight to Friendship Baytown, in my opinion, does not stay the distance of this race.

2.30.—COWLINGE CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE (5f.).—ASIA may be of a better class than the other entries here, and therefore seems to be the best selection.

3.0.—DEWHURST STAKES (7f.).—Armagnac has a fair chance, as has Sangre, the latter especially so on his running over this course and at Doncaster. Jacques Emile Blanche and Tilson have not had much racing, but both are well bred and each should in time win races. I am inclined to think that they may be of a better class than Sangre, and so one of them may win. I select TILSON, who ran very promisingly at Newbury last week.

3.30.—FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES (1¼m.).—The winner here on the form shown when the weights for this race were made known should be Grace Dalrymple or The Masher. I like better the chance of The Masher, who ran so well at Newbury, and had before that won over this course. He stays well and always runs well, while Grace Dalrymple, like other fillies by Gainsborough, is not too reliable. If the going should happen to be heavy my confidence then in the chance of THE MASHER would be increased.

4.0.—FRECKENHAM STAKES (7f.).—The French-bred THREE ROSES should win this race, for she puts Silver Arrow in the race with a weight which would make her chance of success quite obvious.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There will be very good fields in all six events for the third day of our meeting to-day.

The Richmond Nursery appears a most open race. POT-POURRI is one of the best two-year-olds in the Stanley House team, and will require beating. The danger may come from Phryne, who is very much fancied.

There will be a big field for the Cowlinge Claiming and Selling Plate. This is a difficult class of race to deal with, but I give my vote to LE MAURE, who is fully expected to win a race of this kind.

I doubt whether we can keep the Dewhurst Stakes at home. Our runners will be Shandon, Cap of Maintenance, and HURON. The last-named will get the distance and will run well.

There will be many fancied starters in the Free Handicap Sweepstakes. Glorious Devon is the best of Hogg's. Annis is fancied, but I believe that if the winner comes from Headquarters it will be BOTANY BAY, who has done really well this season and is now at his best.

The Freckenham Stakes may go to FRIAR TUCK.

NEWMARKET SALES

PROPERTY OF LORD GLANELY

	Gns.
Grandisson, br h (6 yrs), by Grand Parade—Spearm (General Anderson)	470

PROPERTY OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND

Splendide Mendax, ch c (3 yrs), by Golden Myth—Menda (Mr. A. Dona)	250
Bay gelding (5 yrs), by Rose Prince—Yes (Mr. Otho Madden)	220
Norfolk, br c (2 yrs), by Captain Cuttle—Sunny Eyes (Mr. Pratt)	220

ACCEPTANCES

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP

Plantago, Alcester, Athford, Lucky Tor, Rose of England, Argonaute II., Hot Shot, Parthenon, Larking, Break of Day, Noble Star, Sargasso, Lord Bill, Alight, Promptitude, Anthurium, Hightide IV., Chelmarsh, and Redeswood.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

EDGEHILL NURSERY (WARWICK).—Silver Clarion.
FREE HANDICAP (NEWMARKET).—Dazzle Swyndrd.
GRAND SUTTON STEEPLECHASE (LIVERPOOL).—Kendrall.
LIVERPOOL ENGAGEMENTS.—Rush Point and Melodrame.
MANCHESTER ENGAGEMENTS.—Polydrome and Coole.
NEWTON ENGAGEMENTS.—Cherrydale.
WINDSOR ENGAGEMENTS.—Alone.
SELLING HURDLE (CODWALL PARK).—Lamintone.
WOLVERHAMPTON HURDLE (WOLVERHAMPTON).—Pounce.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Tom Tit III., Light Palate, The Tyler, and Prince Lochinvar.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Holden Door, Wether's Well colt (2 yrs), and Regulicity (2 yrs).

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.0.—Appertly. WIN 11s. 9d.; PLACE, 4s. 3d.; Orpen. PLACE 11s. 6d.; Florence Dombey. PLACE 2s. 9d. 14 runners.

1.30.—Soranette. WIN 23s. 6d.; PLACE 12s. 9d.; Whoopee. PLACE 3s. 9d.; Gamesome. PLACE 22s. 17 runners.

2.0.—Hill Cat. WIN 78s. 6d.; PLACE 16s. 6d.; Clove Hitch. PLACE 11s. 6d.; Lone Isle. PLACE 6s. 6d. 18 runners.

2.45.—The Pen. WIN 109s. 9d.; PLACE 26s. 6d.; Racedale. PLACE 6s. 3d.; The Recorder. PLACE 5s. 6d. 11 runners.

3.30.—Lemnarchus. WIN 12s.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; Philae. PLACE 4s.; Truculent. PLACE 2s. 3d. 14 runners.

4.0.—Tea Party II. WIN 6s. 3d.; PLACE 4s. 3d.; Silver Flare. PLACE 4s. 9d.; Rimmasher. PLACE 15s. 9d. 10 runners.

HUNTER TRIALS

THE OXFORD DRAG HOUNDS

The Oxford University Drag Hounds held their hunter trials in favourable conditions at Middleton Stoney yesterday. The judges were Mrs. R. Beckwith Smith, Sir C. Wiggin, Major N. K. Huttenbach, Major P. W. Nickalls, and Mr. G. Boyd Thomson.

The awards were:—

LOCAL HUNTS CLASS.—Mrs. P. Fleming's (Bicester) JOANNA and Mr. J. Lakin's (Warwickshire) EDWIN, equal 1; Mr. W. H. Tasker's (Heythrop) JACOB, reserve.

FARMERS' CLASS.—Mr. R. Wilk's LASCAIRN, 1; Mr. W. H. Bonner's ANNONA, 2; reserve, Mr. W. Connolly's PADDY and Mr. W. H. Bonner's FAITHFUL GIRL, equal 3.

UNDERGRADUATES' CLASS.—Mr. J. Lakin's EDWIN, 1; Mr. J. Lakin's O.K., 2; reserve, Lord Dalmeny's BANNEY.

BEST OXFORD HIRELING.—Mr. N. Connolly's JOCK.

LADIES' CLASS.—Miss Honour Smith's MARWRA, 1; Mrs. P. Fleming's MYRRA and Mrs. P. Fleming's JOANNA, equal 2.

OPEN CLASS.—Mr. J. Lakin's EDWIN, 1; Mr. J. Lakin's O.K., 2; reserve, Captain Dunn's DUNTROON.

CHAMPION CHALLENGE CUP.—Miss Honour Smith.

SALE OF HUNTERS

The catalogue at Messrs. Warner, Sheppard, and Wade's weekly sale of Hunters at the Repository, Leicester, comprised 90 horses, a dozen of which realized over 100 guineas each.

Top price of 270 guineas was paid to Mr. R. H. Allen for Outcast III., a six-year-old brown gelding that won the Blankney Hunt Members' Race this year. Mr. Allen also sold Rowston, a seven-year-old bay mare, for 98 guineas, and Sandy, a six-year-old chestnut gelding, for 3 guineas less. Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. F. Isaac, M.F.H., received 260 guineas for Waterman, a seven-year-old bay gelding by Faithful Boy, that was bought from Captain M. J. Kingscote, and 90 guineas for Wexford, a nine-year-old chestnut gelding (by Cookhill—mare by H.R.H.) that is registered at Weatherby's. Of the draft of nine sent up by Captain the Hon. Lancelot Lowther, five were sold for an aggregate of 609 guineas, Malt, a grey unsexed son of Captivation, making 200 guineas; Top Dog, a brown gelding by The Boss, selling for 130 guineas; The Count, a chestnut gelding by Macanna, fetching 125 guineas; and Frenchie, a chestnut gelding by Nevera II., realizing 96 guineas.

Mr. S. Hames, of Oakham, sent up a draft of 24, six of which were sold for a total of 785 guineas, the best prices being 200 guineas for an eight-year-old bay horse, 150 guineas for a six-year-old chestnut horse, 140 guineas for a six-year-old dun horse, 135 guineas for a six-year-old chestnut mare, and 100 guineas for a six-year-old brown horse. Half a dozen of the Belvoir cub-hunters were sold for a total of 332 guineas, and Mr. V. H. Deuchar accepted bids of 260 and 110 guineas respectively for Sir Perrins, a six-year-old bay gelding that has taken first prizes in two heavy-weight classes, and for a six-year-old bay mare (by Loxley—Vade Mecum).

The trout caught in the past season at Blagdon Lake (Somerset) averaged 2lb. 6oz. The total catch weighed 1,981lb. 3oz.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

1.0 (1.3).—The MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES (£10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. Brethy Stakes Course (six furlongs).

APPERLEY, b c, by Papyrus—Appleby (Mr. J. P. Hornung). 9st. ..... C. Elliott 1
ORPEN, b c, by Solario—Harpy (Sir J. Rutherford). 9st. ..... J. Childs 2
FLORENCE DOMBEY, ch f, by Captain Cuttle—Margarita (Lord Woolavington). 8st. 11lb. ..... P. Beasley 3
Khartoum (Lord Glanely), 9st. ..... G. Richards 0
Gallie (Mr. A. W. Gordon), 9st. ..... B. Carslake 0
Mabbot (Mr. J. Hoberden), 9st. ..... J. Leach 0
Crackajack (Captain L. Montagu), 8st. 11lb. C. Ray 0
Saint Honore (Mr. H. K. Morriss), 9st. ..... F. Fox 0
Maids (Mr. H. E. Morriss), 9st. ..... A. Wragg 0
Fontwell (Mr. S. Tattersall), 9st. ..... E. Jones 0
St. Oswald (Lord Derby), 8st. 11lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Cap Finisterre (Mrs. A. James), 8st. 11lb. F. Lane 0
Diletne (Mr. E. C. Nokes), 8st. 11lb. ..... G. James 0
Zone (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 11lb. R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by B. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Saint Honore, 4 to 1 Florence Dombey, 9 to 2 Appertly, 10 to 1 St. Oswald, 100 to 8 Khartoum, 100 to 6 Gallie, 20 to 1 Cap Finisterre, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represent 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 11s.; places, 4s., 21s. 3d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 22,339 units; total place pool, 17,229 units.

Won by a neck; one length and a half separated second and third. Saint Honore was fourth and Crackajack last.

1.30 (1.33).—The HOUGHTON HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Dewhurst Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

SORANETTE, b f, by Soraniac—Maiden's Mirror (Mr. K. G. Anderson), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 1
WHOOPEE, ch c, by Fantomas—Minden Maid (Sir A. Butt), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... F. Lane 2
GAMESOME, b f, by Bucks Husar—Game Shot (Mr. D. D. Smith), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.) ..... S. Wragg 3
Barrack Law (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Clarette (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... B. Rook 0
Budaiya (Mr. S. Tattersall), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Woodchuck (Mr. E. Esmond), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Swiss Miss (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... Chevalier 0
Dundrave (Major D. Dixon), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Ken Hill (Sir L. Green), 6 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... B. Baines 0
Lumley (Mr. E. S. Freeland), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... A. Wragg 0
Moonstruck (Mr. F. Darling), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... W. Sherry 0
Spies (Sir L. Phillipps), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Good Sport (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Merry Miller (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... E. Smith 0
Parthenon (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... T. Martin 0
Sarafan (Major H. T. Barclay), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by Wm. Griggs, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Barrack Law, 7 to 2 Whoopee, 8 to 1 each Budaiya, Dundrave, and Soranette, 10 to 1 each Clarette and Woodchuck, 100 to 8 each Swiss Miss and Good Sport, 100 to 6 Gamesome, 20 to 1 Sarafan, 33 to 1 each the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 9d.; places, 6s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 16s. Total win pool, 23,659 units; total place pool, 16,806 units.

Won by a length and a half; a short head separated second and third. Budaiya was fourth and Spice last.

2.0 (2.5).—The NEW NURSERY STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Rous Course (five furlongs).

HILL CAT, ch c, by Marien—Rathcarron (Captain H. E. Illingworth Wilson), 9st. ..... J. Childs 1
CLOVE HITCH, ch c, by Captain Cuttle—Sinister (Mrs. S. Whitburn), 8st. 11lb. ..... M. Beary 2
LONE ISLE, br f, by Athlone—Treasure Isle (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 8st. 8lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Flower Show c, by Polyphontes (Mr. J. St. V. Fox), 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Lady of Rank (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 8lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Venturer (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 7st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Tourmaline (Miss J. B. Courtauld), 8st. 3lb. ..... G. Elliott 0
Vain Bachelor (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 8st. 3lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Douceuse (Captain R. B. Brassey), 8st. 1lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Siravorna (Lady V. Henderson), 8st. ..... E. Smith 0
Hurstmonceux (Major H. T. Barclay), 7st. 13lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Valerie K (Mr. E. Coutts), 7st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Rawbee (Mr. H. T. Mills), 7st. 10lb. ..... H. Southey 0
Rissgill (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 7st. 8lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Marjet (Mr. T. Alcock), 7st. 7lb. ..... W. Alford 0
Gift Horse (Lady Rosebery), 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... F. Fox 0
Fig Leaf (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 6st. 13lb. ..... Lynch 0
Miss Buttercup (Mr. W. T. Sears), 6st. 13lb. ..... L. Martin 0

(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Lone Isle, 6 to 1 each Vain Bachelor and Rissgill, 8 to 1 Venturer, 10 to 1 each Hill Cat, Douceuse, and Soranette, 100 to 7 Horse, 100 to 6 each Lady of Rank and Fig Leaf, 100 to 6 each Clove Hitch and Hurstmonceux, 20 to 1 Siravorna, 33 to 1 each the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 28s. 6d.; places, 9s. 9d., 9s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 35,708 units; total place pool, 21,412 units.

Won by a head; ½ a short head separated second and third. Rissgill was fourth and Venturer last.

2.45 (2.48).—The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, a handicap of 25 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added; second to receive 300 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. New Cambridgeshire Course (last mile and a furlong of C.F.).

THE PEN, br f, by Cygnus—Kilbrona (Mrs. Hartigan), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. (car. 7st. 4lb.) ..... C. Richards 1
RACEDALE, b c, by Buchan—Perfection (Dowager Lady Naburnholme), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Dines 2
THE RECORDER, ch c, by Captain Cuttle—Lady Juror (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 3 yrs, 8st. ..... F. Fox 3
Plantago (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 5 yrs, 9st. C. Ray 0
Slipper (Captain J. D. Cohn), 4 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Vatout (Captain J. D. Cohn), 4 yrs, 8st. (11lb. F. Lane 0
Alcester (Lord Harewood), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Leosidas II. (M. M. Boussod), 5 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Athford (Mr. W. Barnett), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Empire Builder (Lady H. McCalmont), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Lion Hearted (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Gay Lord (M. J. Whitcomb), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... Rochetti 0
Hot Bun (M. J. Whitcomb), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Rose of England (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Qurrat-al-Ain (The Aga Khan), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Midlothian (Lord Rosebery), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Grandmaster (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Six Wheeler (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Pinovino (Miss D. Esmond), 3 yrs, 7st. 0lb. (car. 7st. 1lb.) ..... L. Robson 0
Parth for Ever (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... Chevalier 0

Lord Rill (Sir A. Butt), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Good Fish (Lady Ludlow), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Moral (Sir A. Bailey), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Noble Star (Mr. R. F. Nickalls), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... Stephenson 0
Great Scot (Mrs. C. Beatty), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Sweet Swan (Mr. C. Evans), 3 yrs, 6st. 12lb. (car. 6st. 13lb.) ..... T. Bartlam 0
Cat o' Nine Tails (Mrs. J. Carruthers), 3 yrs, 6st. 4lb. ..... W. Alford 0
Anthurium (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Last of the Dandies (Mr. P. A. T. Harmsworth), 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb. ..... A. Sirrke 0
Silver Mount (Mrs. C. Rich), 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (car. 6st. 3lb.) ..... C. Bentley 0
Ring o' Roses (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 4 yrs, 6st. 2lb. ..... R. Phillips 0

(Winner trained by M. Hartigas, at Orbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—10 to 3 agst The Recorder, 8 to 1 Cat o' Nine Tails, 100 to 7 Slipper, 100 to 6 each Racedale, 20 to 1 Vatout, 22 to 1 Sir Whoopee, 33 to 1 each Alcester and Parth for Ever, 33 to 1 each Plantagenet, Midlothian, and Grandmaster, 37 to 1 each Good Fish and Great Scot, 40 to 1 each Slipper, Hot Bun, Rose of England, and Noble Star, 50 to 1 Athford, the Boss, and Anthurium, 66 to 1 each Leosidas II., Pinovino, Lord Rill, and Silver Mount, 100 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 129s.; places, 30s., 3d., 6s., 5s. Total win pool, 72,909 units; total place pool, 54,150 units.

Won by a head; half a length separated second and third. Slipper was fourth and Gay Lord last.

3.30 (3.34).—The MOULTON STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 70 sovs., and third 30 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Rous Course (five furlongs).

LEMNARCHUS, b c, by Friar Marcus—Lempos (Lord Ellesmere), 9st. 4lb. ..... F. Fox 1
PHILAE, gr c, by Pharos—Blue Wonder (Mrs. L. G. Barbrook), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 2
TRUCULENT, ch c, by Teddy—Saucy Sue (Lord Astor), 8st. 9lb. ..... E. Dick 3
Arthos (Major D. McCalmont), 9st. 4lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Fearsome (Mr. J. F. Hornung), 9st. 4lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Pricket (Mrs. A. James), 9st. 1lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Sketch (Mr. W. Wilkinson), 9st. 4lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Majority Calling (Sir P. Newson), 9st. 1lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Cantata c, by Legatee (Miss J. Clayton), 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Rose en Soleil (Lord Howard de Walden), 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Link Boy (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 4lb.) ..... C. Ray 0
Sunny Devon (Lord Astor), 8st. ..... J. Brennan 0
Valora (Sir G. Bullough), 8st. ..... S. Wragg 0
Anales (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. (car. 8st. 2lb.) ..... R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Lemnarchus, 5 to 1 Truculent, 8 to 1 Fearsome, 100 to 8 Sherab, 100 to 7 Majority Calling, 20 to 1 Link Boy, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 12s., 3s. Total win pool, 33,494 units; total place pool, 24,790 units.

Won by a length and a half; a head separated second and third. Fearsome was fourth and Sunny Devon last.

4.0 (4.3).—The SCARBROUGH STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. Last mile and a half of Cesarewitch Course.

TEA PARTY II., b f, by Parth—The Seminole (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Richards 1
SILVER FLARE, br c, by Pharos—Silver Wand (Major J. S. Courtauld), 7st. 13lb. ..... C. Elliott 2
RINSMAHER, b c, by Son-in-Law—Miss Dashwood (Lord Harewood), 8st. 13lb. ..... J. Childs 3
Cook's Hill (Mr. F. H. Bowcher), 8st. 6lb. F. Timmins 0
Limerick (Lord Hillingdon), 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Maugre (Mr. W. Bevy), 8st. 2lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Morning Walk (Mr. W. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Ravenswood (Sir J. Rutherford), 7st. 13lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Barnstep (Mr. S. B. Joel), 7st. 10lb. ..... G. Baines 0
L'Orfraisiere (Lady Ludlow), 7st. 10lb. ..... E. Smith 0

(Winner trained by Clout, in France)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 4 agst Tea Party II., 5 to 2 Silver Flare, 6 to 1 Morning Walk, 10 to 1 Limerick, 100 to 6 each Barnstep and Rimmasher, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s., 3s., 3s. Total win pool, 27,588 units; total place pool, 19,156 units.

Won by a length and a half; five lengths separated second and third. Limerick was fourth and L'Orfraisiere last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

The Pen and Lemnarchus:—Dividend, £122 14s. Pool, £3,934. Twenty-nine winning tickets.

POLO

LAVERSINE TOURNAMENT

In the semi-final round of the Laversine tournament for the Champlatreux Cup the Antwerp team (received 4½) beat the Laversine team after a very closely contested game by 10½ goals to six. The teams were:—

ANTWERP.—G. Pastor, No. 1; H. Good, No. 2; Captain J. C. Collings, No. 3; and Lieutenant de Corselles Hoen, back.

LAVERSINE.—Baron R. de Rothschild, No. 1; Captain J. Robinson, No. 2; Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Heyneman, No. 3; and W. Harding, back.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket)

1.0.—The CUP, D.I.
aBOSWORTH (Lord Derby) ..... w. 6.

1.30.—The RICHMOND NURSERY HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit if declared by October 21, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Brethy Stakes Course (six furlongs).

	st.	lb
aCONCERTO (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	9	0
aMANDO (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... M. Hartigan	8	12
aPOT-POURRI (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	11
aGUIDING STAR (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis	8	9
aCHATTERER (Mrs. F. A. Clark) ..... Cottrill	8	8
aPHRYNE (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	8	6
aMARTEN'S TOWER (Mr. W. R. Lysaght) ..... B. Jarvis	8	6
aLONDON WALL (Mr. G. Allen) ..... C. Leader	8	5
aROYAL ATHLONE (Mrs. E. C. Nolan) ..... E. J. Colling	8	5
aTILT (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Leach, jun.	8	5
JOY FOR EVER (Captain F. Forester) ..... M. Hartigan	8	5
ST. CLEMENTS (Mr. R. F. Watson) ..... J. Lawson	8	5
aARTEMUS (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8	4
aTRIM (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... H. T. Waugh	8	4
aWAIF (Lord Londesborough) ..... Pickering	8	4
SILVERNAL (Mr. C. Herbert) ..... Farquharson	8	4
aPASSADO (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Watts	8	1
aEVENING GLORY (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	1
aWELFARE CENTRE (Mr. L. Ardern) ..... Leach, jun.	8	1
aDIME (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	8	0
aGRIDDLETON (Mr. J. W. Sharples) ..... Cundell	7	8
aAPPLE RING (Lady FitzGerald) ..... G. Sadler	7	8
aIAT SENTER (Mr. J. A. Hirst) ..... R. W. Colling	7	6
aAVIATION (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	7	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CONCERTO, H. WRAGG; POT-POURRI, T. Weston; CHATTERER, A. Beary; PHRYNE, R. Perryman; MARTEN'S TOWER, Elliott; LONDON WALL, S. Wragg; ROYAL ATHLONE, F. Beasley; TILT, G. Baines; JOY FOR EVER, G. Richards; ST. CLEMENTS, R. Jones; ARTEMUS, F. Lane; TRIM, F. Fox; WAIF, —; WELFARE CENTRE, L. Martin; DIME, T. Lowrey; GRIDDLETON, L. Tidey; APPLE RING, C. Richards; AVIATION, J. Dines.

2.0.—The JOCKEY CLUB CUP, a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, half forfeit, with 500 sovs. added (port in plate, or the whole in specie, at option of winner); second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. out of the stakes. Cesarewitch Course (two miles and a quarter).

	Yrs	st.	lb
BUCK (Lord Astor) ..... J. Lawson	4	9	0
POVERTY (Mrs. C. Glover) ..... Smyrd	4	9	0
aBAYTOWN (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	5	9	0
aFRIENDSHIP (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	5	9	0
aBRUMEUX (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... S. Darling	4	9	0
ANNALY (Lord Rosebery) ..... Fuller	3	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BAYTOWN, F. Fox; FRIENDSHIP, B. Carslake; BRUMEUX, G. Richards.

2.30.—The COWLINGE CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Last five furlongs of Abingdon Mile.

	st.	lb
aLION D'ANGERS (Princess de Faucigny Lucinge) ..... C. Leader	9	5
ORANGE PERIL F, by The President (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... Pope	8	12
aTROJAN PRINCE (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ..... Leach, jun.	8	12
aFLOODTIDE (Mrs. S. B. Joel) ..... Beatty	8	12
aOBJECTION (Mr. R. L. Glasspool) ..... C. Leader	8	9
aFLYING FRIAR (Mr. C. Wellesley) ..... Leach, jun.	8	9
aGRAPE FRUIT (Mr. Markham) ..... Darling	8	9
aWHEELRACE (Mrs. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8	9
aCLARE HOUSE F, by Ellangowan (Mr. J. M.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ARMY TRIAL FIFTEEN BEATEN

The side selected to represent the United Services (Chatham) against the Army Trial Fifteen, at Chatham, yesterday, was composed entirely of Royal Engineers, whose team are regarded as likely to win the Army Cup this season. For most of the time the R.E.s were more than capable of extending the 15 players who were passing in review before the eyes of the Army selectors. A quarter of an hour from the finish they were leading by 18 points to 5, and it was a good recovery by the Army that gave them another 12 points. Even so, the Chatham Services still won by the odd point, three goals and one try (18 points) to two goals, a dropped goal, and a try (17 points).

From the Army's point of view, the match served a double purpose, for each of their opponents was qualified to play for as well as against them. The R.E.s, to start with, had Second Lieutenant Radcliffe, of Blackheath, at full-back. Radcliffe had comparatively little to do for a long time; then he was given the chance to show what a useful kick he is and, what was less satisfactory, how easily he could be passed in the open by a strong runner. Still, that was during the period when the R.E. defence in general was caught napping badly, and the Army would be ill-advised to under-estimate the qualities of an otherwise sound player.

The outstanding player on the R.E. side, however, was Second Lieutenant L. J. Harris at left centre three-quarter back. In the Woolwich and Sandhurst match last November Harris, as a wing, had taken a prominent part in the brilliant victory of the R.M.A. by 21 points to 10. Yesterday, although his defence was by no means above criticism, he took his passes so well, got so quickly into his stride, and so frequently found the necessary opening that he deserved to be noted as one of the most promising young centres now playing.

At stand-off half-back for the Army was Second Lieutenant G. G. J. Fenton, who had been the outstanding player in the Woolwich side last year. Fenton still can be an impressive runner, but, although he was well served by his partner, Private Duggan, who has Welsh experience, yesterday he seemed to have lost in pace and combination. Apart from the players mentioned, there was no one who stood out as likely to cause the Navy serious trouble in a few months' time. The R.E. pack were better together than the Army's trial pack, and for that reason, largely, the play favoured their side. Sapper Cruickshank looked a likely man in the rushes, and his side, as a whole, looked none too easy to beat.

Harris made the first run that mattered, and did well to keep his balance in giving a long scoring pass to his wing man, Sergeant Powell. The try was converted by R. Kellett, and, as the Army scored a try as a rush soon afterwards and Reeves converted, the score became level. Before half-time Powell broke away on his own and side-stepped cleverly in beating the full-back. The try was converted, and the R.E.s changed ends holding a lead of five points.

Afterwards Harris scored two brilliant tries, one of which was converted, and the Army looked well beaten, when suddenly one of their wing men, Lieutenant R. D. Way, broke away and gave the scoring pass to Second Lieutenant N. C. Robertson-Glasgow, who was poorly marked in the centre. The latter player himself next made a powerful run, and sent in Lieutenant P. D. ff Powell, and just before the end Fenton drop-kicked the almost perfect dropped goal.

The teams were:—

UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM).—Second Lieutenant Radcliffe (R.E.), back; Sapper Callard (R.E.), Second Lieutenant R. Kellett (R.E.), Second Lieutenant L. J. Harris (R.E.), and Lance-Sergeant Powell (R.E.), three-quarter backs; Lance-Corporal Marsh-Kellett (R.E.), and Lieutenant Sherwen (R.E.), half-backs; Sapper Cruickshanks (R.E.), Second Lieutenant Sebastella (R.E.), Lance-Corporal Green (R.E.), Lieutenant Wheeler (R.E.), Sapper Pearce (R.E.), Lance-Corporal Warr (R.E.), Lieutenant Wright (R.E.), and Second Lieutenant Bint (R.E.), forwards.

ARMY TRIAL XV.—Lieutenant J. A. Marshall (R.A.O.C.), back; Lieutenant P. D.ff. Powell (1st Bn. Midlsex Regt.), Second Lieutenant F. R. Ivens (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant N. C. Robertson-Glasgow (1st Bn. Manchester Regt.), and Second Lieutenant L. D. Way (1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant G. G. J. Fenton (R.E.) and Private D. Duggan (R.A.M.C.), half-backs; Lieutenant N. R. Reeves (2nd Bn. The Buffs), Second Lieutenant A. Vaughan-Jones (R.A.), Second Lieutenant B. L. E. Hebert (R.A.), Second Lieutenant R. A. Duke (1st Bn. R. Scots), Second Lieutenant J. R. Walker (1st Bn. York and Lancs Regt.), Second Lieutenant H. L. Bloss (1st Bn. D. of W. Regt.), Sergeant Smith (A.E.C.), and Second Lieutenant T. G. Horton (R.E.), forwards.

MIDDLESEX BEAT SUSSEX

Middlesex, after leading by 30 points at half-time, beat Sussex by seven goals (35 points) to a penalty goal (3 points), at Bexhill-on-Sea yesterday.

It was not the complete rout which the first half had led one to expect, and the second half was a serious challenge of the staying powers of the Middlesex XV. Collectively and individually Sussex were outclassed. The Middlesex forwards secured possession of the ball just when they wanted to, and were an energetic force in the loose. The Welsh combination of Powell and Lewis—not Windsor Lewis, as was the false impression under which some of the spectators laboured—with strong, straight running centres behind them and pace and cleverness on the wings to supplement their great advantage in front, enabled Middlesex quickly to establish a supremacy which they maintained to the finish.

The Sussex men, so completely overplayed, had few chances of showing their worth, but one of them, Dean, the scrummage half-back, managed to get through an immense amount of good work, in spite of some bad luck in the matter of awkward bounces. His saving at the feet of the opposing forwards was particularly plucky and his passes out from scrummage, though not possessing the length of Powell's, were generally quick and accurate. A dribble of his half the length of the ground in the second half was one of the best individual pieces of play of the match. Coghlan, Foster, and Gilbert, of the Sussex forwards, struggled on gamely and effected some useful dribbles in the second half.

The clean heeling of the Middlesex pack, Powell's baffling reverse passes, which seemed to defy all the laws of body balance, and Lewis's accurate pass-giving showed the Middlesex three-quarter backs off to advantage and the wings enjoyed themselves. Salmons scored the first try from one of Hopkins's cute through, Chapman's kick and rush try which followed some blundering by the Sussex three-quarter backs was perhaps a little lucky, but that which followed was of the most spectacular. Bradford fielded Ronald's kick, and as though to emphasize the necessity of a full back finding touch with his kick, opened up the game, the ball passing rapidly through the hands of Powell and Hopkins to Chapman, who sidestepped two opponents and finally gave Lewis, who had come up outside him, a scoring pass. Key, who sold the dummy in scoring his try, Hopkins and Prescott added further tries before half-time, and Hogbin, one of the most reliable place kickers in the game, piled on the goal points with absolute accuracy.

The football was not so good in the second half, though it gave the Sussex followers something to cheer over. Packing lower and tighter, the Sussex forwards got at least their share of the ball, and play was mostly in Middlesex's half of the field. The well-organized Middlesex defence was rarely harassed, and the only score was a penalty goal by Collins awarded for a conspicuous case of "not playing the ball," until Key, in the last five minutes, again ran in for Middlesex for Hogbin to kick his seventh goal.

SUSSEX.—J. D. Ronald (R.N.C.), back; R. M. O'M. Bolton (Richmond), J. Archbold (Northern), J. E. Nichols (R.N.C.), and D. E. Morris (Blackheath), three-quarter backs; R. Bowes (Cobh Cobras), and G. C. Dean (Newbridge College), half-backs; G. H. Coghlan (Harlequins), V. L. Foster (Old Alleynians), W. O. R. Collins (St. Catharine's College), G. A. Saunders (Worthing), C. L. Smale (Harlequins), R. S. Wright (R.N.C.), R. W. Gilbert (Westminster Bank), and G. W. C. Lee (Pembroke College, Cambridge), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—J. D. Bradford (Roseyn Park), back; W. A. H. Chapman (Richmond), F. C. R. Hopkins (Wasps), J. H. Salmons (Old Paulines) and A. Key (Old Cranleighans), three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis (London Welsh), and W. C. Powell (London Welsh), half-backs; A. C. Prescott (Barbarians), W. Morgan (London Irish), W. A. V. Thomas (London Welsh), F. C. Cooper (Roseyn Park), R. J. Milnes (Ealing), R. A. H. Hogbin (Guy's Hospital), G. H. Dibben (Old Paulines), and C. R. Haywood (Richmond), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. G. Romans (Gloucester).

R.M.A. BEATEN

The Royal Naval College beat the Royal Military Academy in a last game at Woolwich yesterday afternoon by two goals and five tries (25 points) to two tries (6 points).

The R.M.A. were somewhat slow to settle down, and though they attacked strongly towards the end of the first half fell away again after half-time, when the absence of R. C. Warlow-Harvey, who had been taken out of the scrummage in order to aid the attack, obviously made itself felt. Soon after the start R. H. Wright opened the scoring for the R.N.C. from a scramble on the line. F. N. Buckley failed with the kick. A clever piece of combination between H. J. F. Lane and B. S. Magee, who played a good game, ended in the latter scoring. Buckley again failed with the kick. R. C. Orgill, who worked hard throughout to open up the game for his side, started several passing runs, which broke down through faulty handling, and the R.N.C. came away with a rush led by Lieutenant P. L. Collard, Lieutenant R. P. S. Grant adding another try, which Buckley converted. The R.M.A. then attacked strongly, R. C. Warlow-Harvey being taken from the scrummage. Their efforts were rewarded by a try by W. A. R. Sumner, but W. P. L. Lawson's kick at goal failed. Keeping up the pressure they were only prevented from scoring by sound tackling by the Navy. Relief was brought by H. J. F. Lane, who after putting in a good run from half-way scored. Lawson again missed with the kick.

The R.M.A. forwards seemed to tire in the second half, with the result that the R.N.C. had more of the ball, and straight running by Casement, Magee, and Wright enabled Lane to score three good tries, one of which was converted by Lieutenant P. L. Collard. A further unconverted try was gained by R. S. Casement. K. R. Farquhar scored a try for the losers, which Lawson failed to improve.

The teams were:—

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—W. P. L. Lawson, back; G. S. Cox, K. R. Farquhar, A. F. Lavie, and R. M. A. Charlton, three-quarter backs; D. E. Corner and R. C. Orgill, half-backs; P. G. Hibbs, W. A. R. Sumner, H. F. Walford, F. Fender Cobb, G. H. Baker, P. N. M. Moore, R. C. Warlow-Harvey, and J. C. Winchester, forwards.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.—P. N. Buckley, back; H. J. F. Lane, B. S. Magee, Sub-Lieutenant R. H. Wright, and C. Rothwell, three-quarter backs; Sub-Lieutenant J. M. Allieston and Sub-Lieutenant R. S. Casement, half-backs; Lieutenant R. F. Tossett-Adams, Lieutenant P. L. Collard, Cadet G. H. Lawes, Sub-Lieutenant R. J. L. Hammond, Sub-Lieutenant E. P. S. Grant, Lieutenant J. J. Casement, Lieutenant-Commander R. M. Laird, and Sub-Lieutenant A. R. Kennedy, forwards.

R.M.C. BEAT OXFORD GREYHOUNDS

The Royal Military College beat the Oxford Greyhounds at Oxford yesterday by four goals and a try (23 points) to a dropped goal (4 points). They had a very lively pack, which worked together with great enthusiasm and was especially prominent in the loose, frequently getting among the Greyhounds backs and smothering their attacks. They were also well served outside the scrummage, where Moran and Monro, the two centres, tackled well and were constantly running through the Greyhounds defence. On the right wing Cowey not only proved himself a powerful runner, but the possessor of a baffling swerve. The display of the side was one of the best seen at Oxford this season. For the Greyhounds it must be said that owing to their match against the University to-day they were not fully represented and, moreover, they had the misfortune to have their right wing three-quarter, Fairweather, off the field during the whole of the second half. The forwards, who packed three, four, after the interval, worked hard, but outside the scrummage the passing was too obvious, and they had not the same pace as Sandhurst.

Moran, Laslett, and Venning scored tries for Sandhurst in the first half, two of which Laslett converted, and they crossed over leading by 13 points to none. Early in the second half Roberts cleverly dropped a goal for the Greyhounds, and then, near the end of the game, Cowey scored two tries for Sandhurst, both of which were converted by Laslett.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY GREYHOUNDS.—J. E. Crabbie (University College), back; W. Fairweather (Wadham), C. W. Roberts (St. Edmund Hall), H. G. Owen-Smith (Magdalen), and R. O. Sinclair (Balliol), three-quarter backs; D. N. Edwards (Balliol) and G. G. H. Green (Wadham), half-backs; C. A. L. Richards (Brasenose), N. G. Fisher (St. Edmund Hall), J. C. Dunman (Balliol), G. S. R. Sale (Lincoln), G. Macdonald Smith (New College), H. A. Barnes (Magdalen), I. B. Fyfe (Magdalen), and F. J. Morice (Pembroke), forwards.

R.M.C. SANDHURST.—W. C. Devassy, back; R. H. Cowey, P. A. Moore, R. de H. Moran, and H. S. Wellwood, three-quarter backs; A. St. G. Cox and W. C. Tailfour, half-backs; H. C. E. Laslett, E. F. Offard, G. M. Watts, P. J. Kees, O. F. Newton Dunn, R. R. Fenning, A. J. A. Watson, and G. G. Heatheote, forwards.

H.M.S. EREBUS v. EXETER

H.M.S. Erebus beat Exeter School at Devonport by 25 points to none. The School, who were without L. P. Madge and H. L. Franklin, were much lighter than their opponents. In the first half Exeter held their own in the tight scrummages, but H.M.S. Erebus were superior in the loose. At half-time H.M.S. Erebus had scored 12 points. After the interval Exeter made several attempts to score, but failed through bad handling. C. J. Weston, Western, the School left-wing and captain, who was the fastest man on the side, made many attempts to get through, but the ball got across to the wing too late for him to take any advantage of his speed. The handling of H.M.S. Erebus was good, and in the second half three more tries were scored for them, two of which were converted.

WORKSOP COLLEGE AT BLACKHEATH

Blackheath Wednesday beat Worksop College at the Rectory Field by five goals, a penalty goal, and a try (31 points) to a goal and a dropped goal (9 points). Kemp (2), Wannell, Dewitt, Bishop, Laing, and Reynolds scored for Blackheath and Kemp kicked the goals, and McLennan converted a try by Heath and dropped a goal for the School.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH WEDNESDAY XV.—R. T. G. Madden, back; J. E. W. Scougall, C. P. S. C. Bright, G. S. C. Bishop, and P. E. Dewitt, three-quarter backs; J. T. Kemp and J. G. Edmiston, half-backs; R. Wannell, J. A. Macdonald, J. Greenbourn, G. S. Crick, G. V. Wentworth, A. R. Reynolds, J. E. Pasmore, and G. Laing, forwards.

WORKSOP COLLEGE.—H. S. Escott, back; W. P. Heath, P. G. Turner, R. L. C. Head, and A. H. Blackmore, three-quarter backs; D. R. McLennan and W. C. Haworth, half-backs; W. A. R. Bowman, W. Benton, H. A. Fynes-Clinton, R. Burton, G. F. Dixon, N. H. Kendrick, W. A. Farndon, and C. L. Robinson, forwards.

HEREFORD C.S. v. WORCESTER K.S.

Hereford Cathedral School were beaten by Worcester King's School at Hereford yesterday by two goals and six tries (28 points) to two goals and a try (13 points). Worcester scored two tries quickly through bad marking and Addecse added another before Derry and Jones replied for Hereford. After the interval Worcester scored five more tries, and Jones scored another for Hereford. Worcester were better forward, the brothers Jackson and Shrimpton playing splendidly.

MILL HILL BEAT MERCHANT TAYLORS

Mill Hill School beat Merchant Taylors' School at Bellingham by two goals and three tries (19 points) to one try (3 points).

Tries were scored for the winners by Morley (2), Bevington (2), and McClelland, Blackwell and Holmes each converting one. Fletcher scored the Merchant Taylors' only try.

The teams were:—

MERCHANT TAYLORS.—J. Plant, back; R. C. Fletcher, J. Huntsman, G. A. Leppingwell, and H. P. W. Harvey, three-quarter backs; C. N. Clefield and P. Smith, half-backs; J. Hamilton, G. H. Clark, F. J. Kennedy, P. F. Swatman, D. C. Oliver, J. A. Beer, S. G. Rowland, and H. K. Murfin, forwards.

MILL HILL.—M. M. Walker, back; J. D. Bevington, I. S. McClelland, E. M. Davis, and P. N. Cross-Brown, three-quarter backs; E. F. Morley and J. C. McLennan, half-backs; C. S. Darke, D. V. Saunders, W. G. Holmes, J. F. Tippett, E. W. Blackwell, J. M. Mungavin, J. C. Gray, and G. T. Auty, forwards.

RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS			
BEAVER XV.	.. 17	U.C.H. "A" ..	6
ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES	37	1st. Bn., COLDSTREAM GUARDS ..	11
LONDON UNIVERSITY INTER-COLLEGE CUP			
FIRST ROUND			
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ..	41	LONDON DAY TRAINING COLLEGE ..	3

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*BLACKHEATH WEDNESDAY	.. 31	WORKSOP COLLEGE ..	9
MILL HILL SCHOOL ..	19	*MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL ..	3
PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE ..	48	*TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ..	10
EMANUEL SCHOOL ..	8	*WIMBLEDON COLLEGE ..	0
H.M.S. GANGES ..	9	*WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL	3
LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL	19	*NEWBURY G.S. ..	12
TONBRIDGE WELLS WEDNESDAY ..	21	*MAIDSTONE G.S. ..	8
*WREKIN ..	31	HANDSWORTH ..	0
LANCING COLLEGE ..	13	*CHRIST COLLEGE, BRECON	3
*BERKHAMSTED SCHOOL	14	ST. EDMUND'S COLLEGE, WARE ..	13
*LIVERPOOL COLLEGE ..	21	MALVERN ..	6
SEVENOAKS SCHOOL ..	31	*SEAFORD COLLEGE ..	0
THE LIZARDS ..	19	*DULWICH COLLEGE ..	8
SURREY WANDERERS ..	40	*ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD ..	0
*FELSTED SCHOOL ..	5	ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL ..	5
TIFFIN SCHOOL ..	9	*BRACKLEY SCHOOL ..	3
		ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN ..	8
*ROYAL MASONIC SCHOOL	10	CHURCHER'S COLLEGE ..	3
*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON ..	43		

* Home team.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Newmarket, 1; Oswall Park.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Fixture list.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
HOCKEY.—See Fixture List.
BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. Davis, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 2 and 8.
SQUASH RACKETS.—R.A.F. v. R.A.C.; Army and Navy Club v. M.C.C.
ROWING.—Coxswainless Fours at Oxford; Light Fours at Cambridge.
GOLF.—Star Ladies' Finals at Wentworth.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE DRAW WITH ROYAL NAVY

Cambridge University drew with the Royal Navy at Cambridge yesterday, each side scoring two goals. A point obtained two minutes from the end enabled the Service to get on equal terms, for which they had been struggling for fully half an hour, during which time they had been persistently attacking.

The University had their captain, G. D. Kemp Welch, back at centre-forward, but it cannot be said that the line combined really well. They were always up against a dogged defence and were never allowed any freedom, but occasionally a little more anticipation by the inside players might have led to more satisfactory results. In this respect they did not compare with the Navy forwards, who had a much better understanding, and who got in more shots than their opponents. The University half-back line had a very sound testing, and Lister was again faced by strong opposition in the centre, but Vassar Smith might have done better had he been less fond of calling for a back pass, which at one time was getting rather an obsession and producing no satisfactory results. Cook was again very sound at back, and Edwards did several good things in goal. There was a solid consistency about the play of the Navy. In their attacking movements they showed commendable accuracy at speed, and in defence there was an anticipation which, time after time, disorganized the movements of the University forwards.

There was no score during the first half, although Breeze once missed a virtually open goal. The best shot before the interval was a long one by Lister, which hit a goal-post near the top. Cambridge had gained no advantage from the wind behind them during the first half, but three minutes after the interval Aitken opened the scoring with a long, hard drive, and within another minute Kemp Welch had beaten the Navy goal-keeper in somewhat similar fashion. The visitors' first point came through a long kick by one of their backs, and Breeze, breaking away, drew Edwards out of goal and beat him. The Navy did much more attacking after this, but met with no reward until two minutes from the finish, when, from a corner-kick, Breeze scored again.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. G. Edwards (Hong-kong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity), backs; R. W. Vassar Smith (Lancing and Pembroke), W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke), and C. G. F. Long (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Trinity), half-backs; A. J. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), P. W. Reeves (Highgate and Clare), G. D. Kemp Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex), the Hon. J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke), and W. R. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), forwards.

ROYAL NAVY.—Marine D. Renouf, goal; Leading Seaman T. Tugwell and Sergeant F. Lyon, backs; Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Glenister, Corporal D. Brown, and Engine-room Artificer J. McGuire, half-backs; Corporal F. Mills, Able-Seaman T. Burge, Officers' Steward C. Breeze, Rigger H. Coates, and Leading Sick Bay Attendant C. Chapman, forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE BEAT THE ARMY

The Civil Service beat The Army at Colchester by four goals to two yesterday.

The first half, during which the Civil Service had the wind with them, produced no goals, a fact for which the very sound goalkeeping of Lance-Corporal Bell and some rather wild shooting by the Civil Service forwards were about equally responsible. The Army were not altogether out of the picture—early, indeed, they forced two corners in quick succession—but, whereas their attacks never found the very competent Civil Service defence, in which H. H. Gower was conspicuous, out of position, the quick and accurate passing of the Civil Service forwards was continually forcing the Army backs and half-backs to run in unprofitable circles and open up the way to goal.

After having played for 45 minutes without scoring the Civil Service made up for lost time at the beginning of the second half by piling on three goals within 10 minutes. A big kick by Gower sent the ball, which throughout the game was very lively, bouncing out to Casey on the left wing, and Casey returned it to Williams, who got it on the half-volley and drove it hard past Bell. That was the first, and the second came from the left wing as well, but this time it was I. A. Ruston who got the ball from Casey, and he hooked it in with his left foot on the volley. The third was rather less clear-cut than the other two had been, but C. H. Walsh, who got the ball after something of a scramble, made no mistake with his shot. The Civil Service nearly scored again a minute afterwards, but Williams, after racing straight through the backs, shot very weakly. Although three goals to the bad The Army began to play better than they had done since the game began, and, if only their forwards had not lost precious yards and seconds by stopping and going back a pace or two to get the ball under control every time they received a pass, they might have made a close fight of it. Even as it was they succeeded in scoring their first goal after 20 minutes' play. McPhun, from the position of inside-right, hit the underside of the crossbar with a hard drive, and the ball came out a yard or two for Corporal Allen to kick it into the empty net. Five minutes later, however, the Civil Service went farther ahead, some clever inter-passing between Walsh and Williams giving Williams the chance to shoot through at the moment he was tackled and knocked over. Back came The Army again, and a kick up the field so placed that the Civil Service goalkeeper, one of their backs, and McPhun all raced for the ball, ended in a victory for McPhun and another Army goal.

The teams were:—

THE ARMY.—L./Cpl. A. Bell (1st Border Regt.), goal; S./Sgt. W. G. Smith (R.A.O.C.) and Sgt. S. W. J. Knight (R.A.P.C.), backs; Sgt. H. Yates (2nd Loyal Regt.), Corpl. C. Turner and J. McLellan (R.A.), and Cpl. S. Vidler (2nd Hants Regt.), half-backs; Pte. A. Izzard (2nd Royal Tank Corps), Cpl. D. Henderson (R.E.), Sgt. W. McPhun (1st Sherwood Foresters), Cpl. G. Brown (2nd Leicester Regt.), and Cpl. D. Allen (1st Sherwood Foresters), forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE.—H. Flint (Acct.-Genl.'s Dept.), goal; H. H. Gower (Ministry of Pensions) and E. Gibbs (G.P.O.), backs; H. A. Plaistow (Air Ministry), W. C. Casey (Savings Bank), and J. J. Enright (G.P.O.), half-backs; C. A. Lane (private) and Fitzwilliam House), forwards.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Corporal W. King, goal; Lieutenant H. T. Heard and Lieutenant R. H. Dutton, backs; Captain L. F. Hancock, Captain E. V. Daldy, and Lieutenant W. S. T. Douglas, half-backs; Second Lieutenant G. D. O'Ferrall, Captain J. W. Bond, Lieutenant W. D. Swan, Captain O. L. Roberts, and Lieutenant B. S. Armitage, forwards.

MIDDLESEX TEAM

After the trial match at Chiswick yesterday the Middlesex team to meet Buckinghamshire at Chalfont St. Peter on Wednesday, November 5, was chosen as follows:—

H. L. Hodgkinson (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), goal; E. Scott-Fyreman (Stationers' and Richmond), R. D. Coxeter (Southgate), backs; R. L. Milstead (Hampstead), R. E. Pearmund (Richmond and Kingston Hill), and L. A. Robb (Royal Air Force), half-backs; F. T. Brown (Richmond and Kingston Hill), E. A. Krarup (Teddington), O. L. Bateson (Mid Surrey), C. S. Petheram (Southgate), and E. T. Read (Teddington), forwards.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

AUSTRALIANS BEAT IRELAND

As was the case against Leinster four days earlier, a goal by Miss Bloore enabled Australia to beat Ireland in the women's International match in Belfast yesterday. This was the touring team's last game in Ireland, and they return to England in readiness for their game with the North on Saturday.

The teams were:—

IRELAND.—Miss Rodden (Ulster), goal; Miss Corkey (Ulster) and Mrs. Charters (Ulster), backs; Miss Mulligan (Munster), Miss Wishart (Ulster) and Miss Hanna (Leinster), half-backs; Miss Robinson (Leinster), Miss Cowan (Ulster), Miss Blake (Ulster), Miss Cummins (Munster), and Miss S. Kirkwood (Ulster), forwards.

AUSTRALIA.—Miss E. Tancwell (South Australia), goal; Miss T. Wicks (New South Wales) and Miss C. Charlesworth (Tasmania), backs; Miss L. Ramsay (Victoria), Miss M. Taylor (Victoria), and Miss A. Forster (Victoria), half-backs; Miss P. Buckland (Queensland), Miss M. Cudmore (South Australia), Mrs. Macrea (New South Wales), Miss M. Bloore (Victoria), and Miss B. Thomas (New South Wales), forwards.

HOCKEY RESULTS

UNIVERSITY MATCHES

	Goals		Goals
*MID-SURREY ..	4	OXFORD UNIVERSITY ..	1
*CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	2	ROYAL ENGINEERS ..	3

OTHER MATCHES

WOOLWICH GARRISON ..	10	*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL ..	0
*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK ..	4	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY WANDERERS ..	2
METROPOLITAN POLICE	4	*R.N.C. (GREENWICH) ..	1
*R.N. (CHATHAM) ..	2	ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	0
R.A.F. (HENDON) ..	3	*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ..	1
R.M.A. (WOOLWICH) ..	3	GUY'S HOSPITAL ..	2
*R.E. (ALDERSHOT ..	4	*JEWS (CAMBERLEY) ..	1
WYE COLLEGE ..	2	*IMPERIAL COLLEGE ..	1

COUNTY TRIALS

Middlesex (at Chiswick)			
COLOURS ..	3	WHITES	1
Surrey (at Barnes)			
COLOURS ..	4	WHITES	3
Herts (at St. Albans)			
WHITES ..	2	COLOURS	0
WOMEN'S MATCH			
AUSTRALIA ..	1	*IRELAND (In Belfast)	0

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Nottinghamshire.
BRISTOL.—Gloucester v. The Rest.
BRISTOL.—Wiltshire v. Somerset.
WILTSHIRE.—J. Whitfield (Chippenham), goal; A. Bryant (Marlborough) and A. E. C. Cornwall (Marlborough), backs; G. S. White (Chippenham), W. J. Osmond (Marlborough), and P. Long (Marlborough), half-backs; R. Gillet (Warminster), W. E. Bryce (Trowbridge), R. Chamberlain (Marlborough), D. S. Milford (Marlborough), and M. Harbaway (Chippenham), forwards.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge v. Norfolk.
NORFOLK.—P. Ellis, goal; H. G. Sands and B. Smith, backs; H. M. Aldrich, W. M. Town, and J. A. Read, half-backs; J. Fletcher, E. M. Hall, A. H. Colman, D. Leggatt, and C. H. Austin, forwards.

GOLF

THE JOKERS BEATEN AT WIMBLEDON

The annual match between Royal Wimbledon and The Jokers was played at Wimbledon yesterday, when the home club won by 13 games to nine.

The results were:—

SINGLES

ROYAL WIMBLEDON		THE JOKERS	
Captain H. C. C. Tippet	1	R. H. de Montmorency	0
F. Hird	1	S. Darwin	0
A. C. Harper ..	1	Major W. G. M. Sarel	0
H. W. D. Gallwey	1	Major G. Le Roy Burnham ..	0
W. R. Rumbold (halved)	0	A. J. O. Ker (halved)	0
M. G. Bradley	0	Major C. H. Wild ..	1
Brigadier-General A. B. Hubback ..	0	Sir Hugh Bray ..	1
		Captain C. E. Maturin-Baird ..	0
Dr. D. H. Anthony	1	H. P. Dobson ..	1
F. W. Brown ..	0	G. H. Longman ..	1
A. C. Wills ..	1	Major F. Rostron	0
H. A. Robinson ..	1	Major C. E. M. Fryer	0
Captain J. L. Holt ..	1	Rev. Prebendary L. J. Percival ..	1
Colonel J. D. Monro	0	Major Ian Hay Beith ..	0
C. A. P. Hulls ..	1		
General Sir M. H. S. Grover	0	D. J. C. Glass ..	1
H. F. Brand ..	0	Admiral Sir H. Watson	1
Colonel C. A. Malcolm (halved) ..	0	Major E. G. Wynyard (halved) ..	0
Total	8	Total	7

FOURSOMES

Tippet and Major T. Rogers ..	1	Montmorency and Ker	0
Hird and Gallwey ..	1	Darwin and Sarel ..	0
Harper and Hubback ..	1	Burnham and Maturin-Baird	0
Rumbold and Anthony (halved)	0	Wild and Bray (halved)	0
Bradley and W. H. Newton ..	1	Dobson and Fryer ..	0
Monro and Brown ..	1	Longman and Rostron	0
Robinson and Hulls ..	0	Percival and Beith ..	1
Brand and Grover ..	0	Watson and Glass ..	1
Total	5	Total	2

T. Murphy won the monthly medal competition of the Bishop Stortford Club with a return of 93—18=75.

Fulwell Ladies beat Wimbledon Park Ladies at Fulwell yesterday by five games to two.

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Bath Club beat Queen's Club in the First Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets Tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Queen's Club courts yesterday by two matches to one.

Captain V. A. Cazalet, the amateur champion, played yesterday, and, though he was beaten, his playing meant the winning, instead of the losing, of one, or possibly two, of the other matches. Captain Cazalet was beaten by W. D. Macpherson, as one would expect him to be beaten in the Queen's Club court, where Macpherson has only once lost a match to an amateur, and beaten by three games to none. In the first two games Macpherson scarcely ever allowed the ball to reach the back wall, and the pace he set was tremendous. It was like Cazalet, though he seemed exhausted at the end of the second game, to make a tremendous effort in the third game. Cazalet actually was game ball—love in the set, two in the last game, and, but for a fortunate dead nick to Macpherson, he might well have won that game.

Captain J. E. Tomkinson, whose career as a match player at squash rackets had, one feared, ended in March, played once more and won a most remarkable match. Tomkinson played J. D. P. Wheatley, the lawn tennis player, cricketer, and amateur boxer, a very good squash rackets player in practice, but one new to the Bath Club Cup or the Amateur Squash Rackets Championship. Wheatley was nervous in the first game, in which he met a master of craft that was new to him. Wheatley, tremendously fast and playing a variety of strokes which only a player of many games dared have attempted in the circumstances, entirely beat Tomkinson for pace in the second and third games. At the beginning of the fourth game it seemed, to the average spectator, as if Tomkinson must be beaten, and even those with experience of his great power of match play thought that the fifth game, if not the fourth, must be too much for him. Towards the end of the match Tomkinson was forced to rely on anticipation. Generally speaking, a player in the top of the first class must be able to cover both sides of the court: anticipation half-way through an opponent's stroke is a proof of weakness. So great, however, is Tomkinson's knowledge of the game, and so close and accurate had been his study of his opponent's game, that he was able to risk all on the stroke being played to a certain place, to go there, and to prove, as he constantly did, right in his judgment.

K. A. Wagg hit the ball very cleanly and was very fast indeed in the court in his match with P. W. Le Gros. Le Gros played better in this match than his usual form of last season.

The results were:—

W. D. Macpherson (Queen's Club) beat Captain V. A. Cazalet (Bath Club) by three games to none (9—5, 9—0, 10—9).

Captain J. E. Tomkinson (Bath Club) beat J. D. P. Wheatley (Queen's Club) by three games to two (9—4, 4—9, 3—9, 9—7, 9—7).

K. A. Wagg (Bath Club) beat P. W. Le Gros (Queen's Club) by three games to none (9—1, 9—5, 10—8).

THE SECOND DIVISION

In the Second Division the Conservative Club beat the Guards Club by three matches to none in the Guards Club courts.

The results were:—

Sir John Page Wood (Conservative Club) beat J. W. Dalton (Guards Club) by three games to none (9—2, 9—3, 9—6).

C. H. M. Cartwright (Conservative Club) beat Captain G. R. Westmacott (Guards Club) by three games to none (9—6, 9—5, 9—4).

A. J. Perch (Conservative Club) beat H. S. C. Mayne (Guards Club) by three games to none (9—3, 9—0, 9—1).

A MATCH FOR THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

A match has been made for the Open Squash Rackets Championship of the British Isles between the professionals C. R. Read (Queen's Club, holder) and D. Butcher (Conservative Club, challenger). The conditions for the present championship are home and home matches at Queen's Club and the Conservative Club. In other championships the rules have been that the winner of both matches would be the winner of the championship; if the matches were equal the winner of the most games would be the winner of the match; and if the games were equal the match would be won by the player who had scored the greatest number of points. In this championship the result will be determined by matches only. Should each player win one of the first two matches, a third and deciding match will be played in a neutral court. The first part of the match will be played at Queen's Club on December 6; the second half will be played at the Conservative Club on December 15. The date and place of the third match, if that should prove necessary, has not yet been arranged.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S MATCH WITH DAVIS

The match in the international tournament, in which Lindrum is conceding Davis 7,000 start, was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Lindrum held a big advantage on the handicap. Davis, who was leading by 2,472,

Parliament

COMMONS AND THE ADDRESS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

SIR D. MACLEAN ON ECONOMY

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA
MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could inform the House as to the conclusions arrived at by the special committee set up to inquire into the campaign of propaganda instituted by the Third International in Great Britain, India, Egypt, and the British Empire, and what action the Government was taking in the matter.

Mr. A. HENDERSON (Burnley).—As a result of the inquiry to which the hon. member refers I have seen the Soviet Ambassador and represented to him that his Government had not been observing the pledge against propaganda which we exchanged last year. I asked the Ambassador to impress seriously on his Government that a continuation of this propaganda would be calculated to endanger the relations between the two countries. (Opposition cheers.) The Ambassador assured me in reply that his Government has done and will continue to do all in its power to observe the pledge regarding propaganda. He added, however, that his Government could not control the activities of the Third International. (Opposition cries of "Oh!")

SIR W. DAVISON.—Did the Foreign Secretary draw the attention of the Ambassador to the memorandum which the Prime Minister sent some time ago pointing out that the activities of the Third International could not be distinguished from the activities of the Soviet Government? No reply was given to this question.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—I hope that the right hon gentleman will be good enough to answer that question. The declaration of the Prime Minister, repeated by the Foreign Secretary himself, was explicit that the ban forbidding propaganda applied, and that the Government intended to insist that it should be applied, to the Third International. Mr. HENDERSON.—In the interview that took place I very fully stated the interpretation which this Government placed upon the question of propaganda and the obligation which we thought that his Government entered into when it signed the propaganda undertaking on October 3.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Is not the reply of the Soviet Ambassador a repudiation of that interpretation; and, if that be so, what further action does his Majesty's Government propose to take? Mr. HENDERSON.—It is quite clear that there are two interpretations. I placed my interpretation, and I have given the House what he said was his interpretation. That is as far as I am in a position to take the matter.

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.).—Is the machinery set up to deal with these questions being kept in existence? Mr. HENDERSON.—The machinery was set up for the special purpose of inquiring into certain cases, and that machinery can be called into operation if similar cases arise in future.

SIR A. POWNALL.—Will any report arising from the existence of this machinery be published? Mr. HENDERSON.—No. That was a report to the Cabinet.

CONTRACTS WITH RUSSIA

Mr. GILLETT, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), replying to Sir W. DAVISON, said that the total amount of contracts entered into up to October 25 under the Export Credits Guarantee scheme in respect of exports to Russia was £4,803,691, on which the liability of his Majesty's Government was £3,882,515.

SIR W. DAVISON.—Can the hon. gentleman say whether the attention of the Committee dealing with these credits has been drawn to the fact of the repudiation recently by the Soviet Government of the award in the Lena Goldfields arbitration?

Mr. GILLETT.—I have no doubt that all these facts are well known to the members of the Committee.

WREATHS AT THE CENOTAPH
STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

SIR F. HALL (Dulwich, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether the circular addressed to British Embassies and Legations abroad instructing the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain to suggest to the Governments to which they were accredited that in future, when official missions or high dignitaries from the one country visited the other, they should refrain from placing any wreath or flowers on the local War memorial or Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, was sent with the authority or approval of the Cabinet or himself.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—Yes, sir. The subject was reconsidered by his Majesty's present Government at the end of last year, when it was decided to sound other Governments unofficially in order to ascertain whether they would be in favour of such a proposal if put forward officially. The replies received being generally favourable, it was decided by the Government to put forward the proposal officially to the Governments of all the countries allied and associated in the War. The Governments of the Dominions were also consulted before the proposal was actually made.

Since there appears to have been some misunderstanding regarding the proposal, I should like to take this opportunity of assuring the House that the proposal was not intended to interfere in any way with individual discretion in this matter. Its object was to obviate any risk of a ceremony which should be simple and spontaneous becoming a mere formality of international courtesy. Still less was it intended to suggest that there should be any curtailment of the general ceremonies on Armistice Day in this country, or of the laying of wreaths by individuals at any time on the Cenotaph or the Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

MAJOR COHEN (Liverpool, Fairfield, U.).—Seeing that this affects very deeply ex-Service men and relatives of those who fought in the War, can the Prime Minister say whether any steps were taken to ascertain public opinion on this matter, and also, if it had to be done, whether the Prime Minister thinks that a fortnight before Armistice Day was a seemly time to do it?

Mr. MACDONALD.—Of course, all these are considerations. I can assure the House that the one motive which animated the Government was to keep a thing which ought to be a homage of the heart from becoming a mere formality. (Hear, hear.) That was our intention.

SIR F. HALL.—Is the Prime Minister aware that actions such as those suggested in the circular might cause great grief to the friends of those who lost their lives during the War, and would he give instructions to his Ministers that in future it would be inadvisable for them to interfere in any way with those who are desirous of placing wreaths or flowers on any memorial? (Opposition cheers.) Mr. MACDONALD.—I have made it perfectly clear that that realm of the expression of grief and of memory has not been invaded in any way by what has been done. (Cheers.)

MAJOR COHEN.—If the Prime Minister finds that public opinion is against this, is the decision absolutely irrevocable? Mr. MACDONALD.—I think it would be better for all to let the matter stand, especially as the unofficial soundings produced the results that I indicated.

NEW BILLS
THE SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

The following new Bills were presented:—

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary for Scotland (Fife, W.).—Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland); to amend the Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts, 1886 to 1919, and the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1923.

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central).—Education (School Attendance); to raise to 15 years the age up to which parents are required to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction; and to attend school; and to make provision for maintenance allowances in respect of children attending school up to that age who are over the age of 14 years.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting).—Metropolitan Police (Staff superannuation and Police Fund); to provide for the granting of compassionate gratuities in respect of officers to whom the Metropolitan Police Staff (Superannuation) Acts, 1875 and 1885, apply; to permit commutation of certain of the pensions payable in respect of such officers; and to amend section 10 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839.

THE LATE CLERK OF THE HOUSE
LEADERS' TRIBUTES

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), moved:—"That this House entertains a just and high sense of the distinguished and exemplary manner in which Sir Lonsdale Webster, the late Clerk of the House, uniformly discharged his duties during his 40 years' service in this House, of which 28 years were spent at the Table." He said:—It is with a feeling of great regret that I rise to move the resolution. The late Sir Lonsdale Webster joined the staff of this House as a junior clerk as far back as 1890. He was promoted to the Table as Second Clerk Assistant in 1902. He was Clerk Assistant in 1918, and he became Clerk, in succession to one of the most distinguished men who has ever held that office, in 1921. The span from 1890-1921 is one not only long in time, but full of very devoted service. He was the editor of the three editions of Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice," the last having been published in 1924. In addition to his duties here, he was a great help to overseas officials who wished to study the practice and procedure of the English House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Again and again, in my varied wanderings, I have come across men occupying positions of similar responsibility who have told me how grateful they were to Sir Lonsdale Webster for the services he gave them and the help he rendered. As Chief Clerk he had to perform a very delicate work. I do not know that there is anybody in this House whom the ordinary member envies less than the Chief Clerk, unless it frequently is yourself, Mr. Speaker—rapid decisions, accurate decisions; the custodian of our forms, the guardian of our procedure, not allowed to take a matter, as we say in Scotland, into avizandum, but to tell us straight away what is the right thing to do, and what is the right way to do it. He has been of infinite service to the House of Commons. It does not merely mean that he has to have an extraordinarily quick-moving mind and a sound judgment always ready at his call, but that both of these things must have a background of profound knowledge of the most intricate machinery. Sir Lonsdale Webster was a friend and counsellor to us all. (Hear, hear.) From the highest Minister to the youngest member he was a guide, philosopher, and friend. He has left a memory of ready service and unstinted helpfulness, and we shall not only miss that familiar figure, but we shall miss his personality as well. My great regret this afternoon—and I am sure it is the regret of the whole House—is all the more poignant because he has been cut off in the prime of his life. It was only yesterday that he sat there, without a shadow upon him of what his fate was so quickly to be, and to-day we look there, and he is not, and another is in his place. This is a place, for one reason or another, of many comings and many goings. I hope that when those of us who are here may look upon our vacant places, they may have the same kindly thoughts and the same affectionate memories regarding us that we have of Sir Lonsdale Webster. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), who was received with general cheers, particularly from the Ministerial benches, associated himself with all that had fallen from the lips of the Prime Minister. The right hon. gentleman's acquaintance with Sir Lonsdale Webster, he proceeded, as does the acquaintance of the Leader of the Liberal Party, goes back farther than my recollection. But if I were asked to state in a few words what struck me most about him and his daily work, it was that he threw into his work—a task that would seem to many of us not an inspiring one—a zeal and a fervour that most of us reserve for tasks connected with art, music, study, and science, and he loved with all his strength that strange and recondite study of the precedents of this House. They were in his blood as well as in his mind. The Prime Minister spoke but the bare truth when he spoke of the quickness of his mind, and—I do not think he used that word—his extraordinary memory. Many a man can give you a precedent if he has two minutes in which to look it up. I have much sympathy with that, because I have a bowing acquaintance with many subjects and I always know where I can look them up, though I have not got them ready. Sir Lonsdale Webster had. There was no question put to him, at any hour of the day or night—at 3 o'clock in the morning on an all-night sitting was just the same to him—that he was not ready to answer, and his answer was always right. He was a very remarkable man, and, as the Prime Minister said, his work was known not only in this country but throughout the Empire and, indeed, wherever men are experimenting in Parliamentary Government. This motion is no mere matter of form. No vote could possibly be less formal. As the Prime Minister said, there is not one of us who does not feel that he has lost a friend in Sir Lonsdale Webster. We shall miss his personality for some time to come, and I hope it may be some comfort to his widow to know the feeling with which, however inadequate, we have paid these tributes to him in this House to-day, and have tried to give voice to the common sentiments of every member. (Hear, hear.)

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) said at the special request of the leader of his party he joined with all his heart in the tributes paid to Sir Lonsdale Webster. The special reason, he continued, that I have been asked to undertake this duty is because my own personal associations with the late Clerk of the House extended over a period of 64 years, and the intimate association of a Chairman or Deputy Chairman of Committees, or the Acting Deputy Speaker, with the Clerks at the Table is one of the most close and personal kind. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, the friendship, the touch of personal affection which is due to the man who rescues one from dangerous and deep waters is one which any Chairman, Deputy Chairman, or Deputy Speaker would render with a full heart to the late Clerk of the House. I can say from my own personal knowledge that there was no one who regarded this House with deeper affection and respect than he did. Further than that, he had for each member of the House, irrespective of what party he belonged to, the deepest regard for his status as a member of this House, the most ancient of all deliberative assemblies. There is a body in this House to whom we are all indebted—namely, the Clerks of this House. (Hear, hear.) They must perforce be silent on such an occasion as this, but I know what their feelings are. The late Clerk was in the fullest sense one of them. He was loyal to them; he was as devoted to their service as he was devoted to the service of this House. I know that they mourn with us this tragic loss to the public service. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

THE ADDRESS
MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CRITICISMS

The debate on the motion for an Address in reply to the King's Speech was resumed.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) associated himself with the compliments paid to the mover and seconder of the motion. He also associated himself with what had been said by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in regard to the tragedy of R 101. It was a tragedy that moved very deeply the public imagination, not merely by its magnitude but by the character of the circumstances and by the names of those who fell victims. He had known Lord Thomson and Sir Sefton Brancker for a great many years. He was at the War Office at the time when Lord Thomson was in Rumania as military attaché, and he remembered the report which Lord Thomson sent at that time with regard to the condition of armaments of Rumania. Had Lord Thomson's advice, which was very sound and full, although very ruthless, been accepted by the whole of the Allies a very considerable tragedy might have been averted. He had the highest opinion of Lord Thomson's capacity. Under an exterior of gaiety and lightheartedness there was a great quality of mind and will. The Prime Minister would feel his loss from the point of view of companionship, because Lord Thomson was such a very attractive personality, but he had also lost an exceedingly able man with a very clear vision.

With regard to the King's Speech, the question of Palestine was clearly one that ought to be debated in the House. There was a good deal that ought to be cleared up. The Prime Minister said that there was no departure in policy. If that was so it was very remarkable that the whole of the Jews of the world took a different view. Those who were responsible for the great movement—one of the most remarkable of modern times—for the colonization of parts of Palestine, the Leader of the Opposition, the late Foreign Secretary (Sir A. Chamberlain), the late Colonial Secretary (Mr. Amery), and a man like General Smuts, who was completely removed from all our party controversies, all took the view that there had been a very serious departure in policy. He did not know whether the Government themselves realized that in their policy there was a certain commitment to the Arabs, and he did not know if they had even thought out how they were prepared to materialize that commitment. If there was any meaning in it that we should assist financially the development of Palestine by means of the surplus Arab population, how was that money to be raised? Was it to be raised on the credit of Palestine? What was the state of that credit, and were we to guarantee it? There were all sorts of implications in this policy which he could hardly think that the Government had thought out before they committed themselves to their declaration. It was clear that it could not be left as it was, that it must be the subject of international discussion, and that there ought to be a full opportunity for debate in the House.

With regard to the Imperial Conference, he was in the dark as to what was taking place. He was not complaining. These Conferences took a long time before they reached any conclusions, and it was important that they should not be rushed. The last man who had any right to complain of the Prime Minister's attitude was the Leader of the Opposition. The Prime Minister said yesterday that he would have no food taxes. Mr. Baldwin himself said in May, "I am not, so long as I lead this party, going to ask for a free hand in regard to food taxes at the General Election. There will be no food taxes at the General Election." The Prime Minister stood to-day exactly where Mr. Baldwin stood in May. Now, he understood, Mr. Baldwin suggested a quota. As far as he could see, something of the same sort had been suggested by the Ministers at the Conference. One thing was quite clear—those who represented the Dominions had stated in public that they had no desire for the quota, from which he gathered that a suggestion of that kind had been made. In every respect there seemed to have been a complete identity of opinion and purpose between the Leader of the Opposition and the Prime Minister in the policy they had put forward. There had been what Mr. Baldwin had called a kissing of each other, and the osculation had resounded throughout the Empire. (Laughter.)

TRADE DISPUTES AND ELECTORAL REFORM

Coming to the legislation, if they looked at the menu there was a good deal of variety, intended for every taste. (Laughter.) They could not judge of the quality of the dishes until they saw them and saw what the ingredients were. As far as a good many of them were concerned there seemed to be a lack of vitamins. (Laughter.) With regard to the Trade Disputes Bill, he voted against the Bill introduced by the late Government in 1927, but that did not mean that he was opposed to every clause. Some clauses, in his judgment, were good and had been justified by the event. The Prime Minister said that he proposed to introduce the Bill in the interests of peace. He could see no evidence as far as some of the clauses of the 1927 Bill were concerned of any disturbance caused by them or of any demand for their repeal.

He was going also to talk about a subject that interested members behind him but had been the source of innocent merriment to both the other parties, and that was electoral reform. It seemed to be regarded as a great joke. He wanted to know why. The Labour Party polled at the last election 8,379,000 votes, and they had 288 members, or one for every 29,000 votes. The Conservatives polled 8,664,000 votes, which was about 3,000 more, and they had 260 members, or one for every 34,000 votes. The Liberal Party polled 5,300,000 votes, and they had one member for every 90,000 votes cast. Every decent and right-minded man must realize that there was a constitutional wrong which ought to be remedied. Suppose the situation were transposed. Suppose Labour had one member for every 90,000 votes; they would have 93 members instead of 288. If the Conservatives had one member for every 90,000 votes, they would have 96 members. If that had happened would they have seen the point of the joke? Would it have sounded quite so humorous? "The grievances of people we do not like are always amusing" (the right hon. gentleman continued), "especially if we profit by them ourselves; and I am appealing here for a party which is a small party, not because there was a small number of votes cast for us—because very nearly a quarter of the votes at the last election were cast for the Liberal Party—but because the luck of the tables was against us. I am appealing to the House of Commons for fair play, justice, and fair constitutional treatment, and I am perfectly certain that in the end the appeal we make will not be made in vain. I do not quite know what the Prime Minister meant, but he seemed to be not out so much to right the wrongs of others, but rather to increase the advantage which he had already got. (Opposition cheers.) There is a good deal in what he said that provokes a retort, but I will postpone it. (Laughter.) I would, however, appeal to the Government, and to the Labour Party, to do the right and fair thing. In the long run they will find it to their own advantage."

UNEMPLOYMENT

In regard to unemployment, the Three-Party Conference worked very hard throughout the recess, and now, without a word of warning and without waiting for the report, the Government had committed themselves to a policy. The implication of the Prime Minister's speech yesterday was that that Committee was in favour of the Royal Commission, but the fact was that the majority of the Committee were opposed to it. Every one knew how long Commissions took. The Government had their difficulties, and it was not to their interest to get an early report. (Opposition cheers.) But it was no use saying there were no abuses, and they ought to be set right before the Government began to add another £10,000,000 to the country's burden. It was no use talking about this as if it were a loan. It was as much a part of the annual expenditure of the country as any other grant, because they were not going to get it back, and before they incurred that burden they ought to have a clear statement from the Government as to what steps they were proposing to take to set the matter right.

He had no idea what were the Government's measures for dealing with unemployment. If they were to be merely a series of amending and titivating Bills they would have no effect, and until they knew what the actual proposals were they were not in a position to see whether there was any contribution in the Government programme towards solving the problem. If the Government intended great things they had been singularly unfortunate in the way they had expressed their intention. It looked rather like last Session, when nothing practically was done. (Cheers.) The proposals looked rather puny, pale, and rickety; there were no red corpuscles in their blood, and when the Government went out of office it would be said that they had died of pernicious anaemia. (Laughter.) He was hoping for the best, but was apprehensive of the worst. (Laughter.) The Government were a minority Government, and the only way in which they could act effectively under a Parliamentary Constitution was to restore the power of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) He hoped that they would not—as they did last Session—regard any suggestions for the improvement and strengthening of Bills as a want of confidence. He also appealed to the Prime Minister to put a little more drive into his team. (Cheers.) The situation was very grave. The numbers of the unemployed were going up every week and, what was still more serious, the numbers of the completely unemployed were increasing. That meant that the half-time system was ending in complete unemployment. Frankly, the Prime Minister did not seem to give the necessary drive in regard to the one thing for which he was put into power. (Cheers.) He was expected to deal with the national emergency. He did not say that the Prime Minister had not worked hard, but he seemed to be too busy to do his job. (Cheers and laughter.) It was a great mistake that the right hon. gentleman should have spent so much of his time at the Naval Conference. There was now a great crisis, and that meant a great opportunity to put things right. Let the Government take that opportunity; if they did not they would indeed fail. (Cheers.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
MAJOR ELLIOT'S CRITICISM

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said he had been astonished by the references the Prime Minister had made to the Three-Party Committee on Unemployment Insurance which was sitting. His words must have meant either that the Prime Minister concluded that a Royal Commission should be appointed or that the Three-Party Committee considered that it should be appointed. That was not the conclusion of the Committee; therefore, it must have been the Prime Minister's conclusion, and what an extraordinary conclusion it was to come to before there had been an opportunity to consider the memorandum which had been sent in and before the minutes of the last two meetings had been circulated. The finance of unemployment insurance was at present one of the greatest dangers which the country had ever had to face.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.).—It is a mere drop in the bucket.

MAJOR ELLIOT.—It may be a mere drop in the bucket, but there is not so very much water left in the national water bucket now. What the country was faced with was not only the money that had to be paid now, but the infinite transformation in the social and economic structure of the country which those sums represented. There were whole industries which would be bankrupt if they were forced to carry their employees on the sums they got from industry and were not allowed to draw subsidies from the Fund. There was a gap of £25,000,000 a year between the income and expenditure of the Fund, more than the whole service of the National Debt before the War, and the danger was that this sum was uncovered by the Budget. So long as borrowing went on, year by year and month by month, was it to be supposed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would face up to the difficulties of the situation? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said at the Mansion House that he hoped to get through without further increases of taxation. But he would get through by borrowing, a course which he had condemned more than almost any man in the country. (Unionist cheers.) The difficulties of unemployment insurance certainly required deep consideration, but they also required action, and the inquiries must come closer to the root of the matter than could be done by the general inquiry which a Royal Commission could carry out. He was precluded from dealing with the proposals which he and his colleague, representing the Conservative Party, laid before the three-party inquiry into unemployment insurance, as he had been informed by the Labour Minister that the proposals were still under consideration. The Government were put into office as a Government of action to deal with unemployment. But their proposals, so far as they were disclosed in the King's Speech, did not touch the crisis in the affairs of the nation indicated by the ever-rising figures of unemployment. The Government were, in fact, bankrupt in ideas. The Tory used to be called the stupid party. The Labour Party was worse; it was the incompetent party. The Government had displayed during the past year an amount of incompetency which would be absolutely incredible if it were not manifest to all eyes. The King's Speech showed that they were continuing on the same course. If the situation demanded a heavier burden for the country, let them face the fact that they must shoulder that burden. If it meant increased taxation, direct or indirect, let them consider how the taxes were to be raised. The longer the decision was put off, the worse the situation would get, and the heavier the burden would be in the long run. The difficulties before the country had not been faced and until they were faced there would be no reality in their debates.

SIR O. MOSLEY ON "A NEW SITUATION"

SIR O. MOSLEY (Smethwick, Lab.) said there was an increasing realization in the House and almost universal realization outside that they were faced with a national emergency, and he felt compelled to agree that probably not even the Government themselves would claim that the situation of industrial crisis and national emergency was met by the proposals in the King's Speech. Was it, therefore, not incumbent upon members in their debates to try to evolve some proposal to meet one of the gravest menaces this country had ever known? Speaking of the proposal to refer unemployment insurance to another inquiry, he said they could not continue simply to dodge from one inquiry to another in every difficult problem. He could not understand the principle of refusing borrowing power for constructive works where some assets were set against the money borrowed and yet tamely submitting to further borrowing in the situation with regard to unemployment insurance. Reverting to the question of the national emergency, he said the country was looking to Parliament for relief, and in this crisis Parliamentary institutions themselves were on their trial. Parliament was apparently going to meet that situation by drifting back into the old free trade and protectionist controversies on stereotyped lines. Yet surely the evidence all around them showed that neither free trade nor protection of last century's brand had any relevance to the situation. There was unemployment in all the great industrial countries, whether they had protection or free trade of the last century brand. He suggested that the old basis of our trade had gone for ever and that a new solution had to be thought out. There were at least five new factors—one could think of many more—which made the post-War situation completely different from the pre-War situation and undermined the basis on which our trade was built up before the War. If we adopted the view set forth by the late Lord Privy Seal, that the problem all boiled down to export trade, could we hope that on those lines alone we could win through? If we were to find an outlet for the enormously increased productive capacity of the modern machines and employment for men to work those machines, we must turn to the home market for that outlet in an ever-increasing degree. At this moment, when the home market was our main hope, we were being asked yet further to reduce that market by a reduction of wages, to be undertaken in the illusory hope of maintaining our competitive position in the export market. To grasp at this shadow and illusion of an immensely increased export trade we had to drop the solid realities of the home market which we held in our hands and which we should strive to increase. If we exposed our home market to those shocks of world chaos it was impossible to build in that home market a civilization higher than that which prevailed in the rest of the world, and unless we built that civilization higher, with a higher purchasing power, what hope had we of absorbing the production of the modern machine? He did not see how that civilization could be built up if our home market was exposed to price competition, dumping, the competition of sweated labour, and all the electric shocks which were daily dislocating the industrial machine.

Conservative members had a simple remedy—to put a tax on everything. That remedy was much too simple for a complicated situation. How could any tax in the world meet the factor of price fluctuations? That factor in our basic primary commodities made utterly irrelevant the tariff remedy. We must develop some more complicated and scientific system than that. We wanted a wall to shelter it, he agreed, but a wall of modern design, of varying type and size of brick and device. He could see no method for the primary commodities—foodstuffs and raw materials—as effective as that proposed from the Labour benches of bulk purchase. But he did not see how we could apply bulk purchase or any machinery of that kind to the whole area of manufactured goods coming into this country. The situation was an emergency, and rapid and decided action must be taken. Over the whole range of small manufactured articles which came into this country, if we took action at all to shelter British industry from the factors of world chaos, we were driven to such weapons as the licence and the tariff; and he was quite prepared to view those weapons and that question without prejudice.

Could we not, in the light of modern thought and practice, devise a more adequate and scientific system than that yet suggested? It might be possible for a manufacturer who was given the protection of a tariff to submit to a private costing process to ensure that he was not raising prices unduly to the consumer, and also that he might give satisfaction that in the industry a maximum efficiency was being maintained with the lowest production costs compatible with a living wage to the worker in that trade.

How could we maintain the price of labour unless we also maintained in some degree the price of the article produced? That was why it seemed to him that trade unionism and free trade of the old-fashioned brand were contradictions in terms. (Opposition cheers.) It might be said that any such interference with the processes of industry would be resented by manufacturers, and that the whole thing was impracticable. Could we not devise a machinery to get round that and, in the case of an industry protected, have a commodity board dealing with the imposition of that tariff, on which should be represented not only the producers in the industry protected, but the consumers' interests and the users of the article?

By adopting the suggestions of the Trades Union Congress we could allocate future production as between the various component parts of the commonwealth and proceed very far towards the conception of economic unity sheltering a far higher standard of life. What was the alternative to evolving an economic policy which set our own house in order before the rest of the world had come up to our own standard? It was to wait for the sweet light of reason to centre itself on the whole of mankind, to wait until every lunatic in Europe had locked himself up, until every anarchic force was under control, until the sweet small voice of the President of the Board of Trade at Geneva had drowned the strains of "Giovanezza" in every Fascist capital. In the meantime we were to be the helpless passenger driven to disaster because we shrank from organization and the seizure and proper use of power. If once we could realise and agree that the old basis of our trade was gone, and gone for ever, that we had got to face the modern problem with the modern mind, then we could lift this economic problem right above the turmoil of party clamour and with national unity seek and achieve the solution adequate to the modern mind.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer was right in saying that we had previously encountered crises like the present one, then perhaps the only thing to do was to sit down and amuse themselves with electoral reform or trade union Bills. Some of them, however, took a different view; they did not think that the "economic blizzard" was ever going to pass unless they did something to make it pass. We had stimulated other nations to imitate our example, to abandon the difficulties and hardships of an agricultural life for the cinemas and slums of an industrial system. They might be wrong, but were we in a position to go to France, with her 894 unemployed, and say to her, "How foolish you are not to adopt the free trade system under which to-day we have 2,190,000 unemployed"? If Sir O. Mosley's analysis of the economic situation was correct, and he believed that it was, the whole basis of our prosperity had vanished. We had built up a population and an industrial system, and had erected a fiscal system and a standard of living on the basis of being the workshop of the world, but to-day we found that the world did not want a workshop but wanted markets. (Cheers.) It was unpleasant to realise that our old advantages had gone, but we would not get over our difficulties by refusing to face facts. No doubt there were dangers in any alteration of our fiscal system, but dangers also lay in the path of trying to keep more than 2,000,000 unemployed. (Cheers.) Let them have done with slogans and shibboleths; they would not compress the solution of a nation's difficulties into the headlines of a morning newspaper. (Laughter and cheers.) Let them get rid of "isms" and get down to facts; it was only by doing so that they would avert the catastrophe which was looming over their heads. They might differ in regard to machinery, but he thought that there was agreement, irrespective of party, first as to the increasing importance of our home market compared with the export markets upon which we had depended in the past; and secondly, as to the necessity, if we were to maintain a portion of our export trade, of organizing our great consuming power to buy off the nationalist tendencies in the countries with which we dealt. He agreed that if they were to protect industries they must have safeguards as to the maintenance of efficiency and the interests of consumers. It was of essential importance to develop British agriculture, and he urged that all proposals should be examined free from political prejudice. Everybody could sympathize with the Government in the times they had been through. They had had to meet a combination of difficulties which was unprecedented perhaps in post-War history; but if their difficulties were great their opportunities were supreme, because they had behind them what they never had in times of prosperity, a country which was frightened and anxious, which was prepared to find its salvation at the hands of anyone who was prepared to give it but which was not prepared to brook interference on petty political lines. The Government's opportunity had been supreme; the King's Speech was the measure of their failure.

Mr. MUGGERIDGE (Romford, Lab.) said it was natural that the people of this country should desire to trade with their kith and kin across the sea, and he did not blame the Conservative Party for proposing to give a preference to the other members of the Commonwealth. But people who advocated preference were very careful to avoid using the products of the Empire. He believed the bulk of the working classes would prefer the products of Canada to those of the Argentine; but they had no power to express that preference, and the nation's purchases should be so organized as to give expression to the national will. The Government should make it clear that their plan for meeting the present situation was the setting up of import boards for the bulk purchase of food supplies. By such a plan juggling with tariffs would be unnecessary. The import board would buy the wheat of the Dominions at what was the mean price; the growing of wheat at home would be encouraged, and to complete the stocks required for the food of the people, foreign wheat could be bought in the open market. In such circumstances Russian wheat, for its cheapness, would be really a gift to this country.

APPEAL FOR ECONOMY
SIR D. MACLEAN ON BURDEN OF DEBT

SIR D. MACLEAN, referring to the question of setting up import boards, said that anything more disastrous than the experience which this country had of import boards during the War it was scarcely possible to conceive. The business men who at the request of the Government engaged on those great transactions were certainly the equals of any business men who could be produced at the present day, and they were imbued with a great spirit of national service. But the cost to the nation of these bulk purchases in foodstuffs and in some raw materials was staggering. As to the Canadian Export Board, called the Wheat Pool, he asked what Canada thought of that Board now. To-day Canada was staggering under the weight of two seasons' surplus, which it did not know what to do with. Sir O. Mosley had talked about securing the home market for our production. What home market could consume the output of our coalmines? When they came to cotton barely one-fourth of the whole product of the industry could be consumed in this country. Then there was the steel trade. It was lamentable that the emotion aroused by an ideal should lead to these obvious facts being completely ignored. If we were going to tie our hands in regard to our export and import trade, we should really constitute ourselves, for foreing trade purposes, into a Socialist organization. Where should we be as a Socialist business organization in an individualistic world? Mr. Oliver Stanley had said that the country was frightened. So it was, but it was not the business of the House to get frightened. (Cheers.) Their business was to look at things steadily and, so far as they could, as a whole. There could be nothing more disastrous than that we should be driven to adopt some quack remedy through the best of motives.

Neither in the King's Speech nor in any of the speeches which had been delivered so far had there been any reference to the fact that the country was in a serious and dangerous state in view of its huge national expenditure. The record of this Parliament and of the Parliament which preceded it showed that the position of the House of Commons as the guardian of the public purse, and the instrument by which we got value for the nation's money, had completely broken down. We were the most heavily taxed nation in the world. It was a sinister fact that with our declining trade our national expenditure steadily went up. While in 1923-24 the total expenditure was £789,000,000—the lowest since the War—it had increased this year to £884,000,000. That was an increase of £95,000,000 in the past seven years. When they examined how that increase had been brought about, they found that £12,000,000 was due to the Ministry of Labour in connexion with unemployment pay; widows' and old-age pensions were responsible for £22,000,000; and derating for about £31,000,000, although, of course, that was a transfer from one class of burden-bearer to another. While in some respects derating had relieved some industries, it had put a crushing burden on the general taxpayer. (Ministerial cheers.) Those figures amounted to an increase of £65,000,000—he was not going to criticise that at all to-night—out of £95,000,000. That left £30,000,000 to be accounted for. All that was gone, and they found an increase right through the whole of the spending departments, and some not spending departments, connected with the expansion of the public service.

AUTOMATIC DECREASES

An interest act almost entirely concealed by the public accounts was that there had been automatic decreases, the first of which was in the debt on War pensions amounting to £20,000,000. Happily there had also been some decrease—there ought to be a far greater rate of decrease—in minor Government Departments whose efforts and operations had become unnecessary, such as those dealing with enemy debts and War stores. That decrease accounted for about £5,000,000. The reduction of the National Debt had brought about a decrease in the amount of interest payable upon it. This would amount to about £12,000,000, but, owing to the raids on the various national financial cupboards, the net result was only a reduction of £3,000,000. During the last eight years there had been a remarkable fall of about 28 per cent. in wholesale prices. The Government was the biggest buyer in many respects in the wholesale market, and therefore if it had been buying at a fair wholesale market price, as he presumed it had, that was an automatic saving of expenditure which it had made. He had put that down at £20,000,000, but he would halve that figure so as to be absolutely on the safe side.

The total of those figures amounted to at least £40,000,000. That was gone; there was no sign of it at all. Therefore, the real increase in the national expenditure was not £95,000,000, but, with those automatic reductions which had not really been made effective for national expenditure, there was £130,000,000 to be accounted for. If those automatic reductions had been brought into effect, even with all our payments—many of them inevitable—the Budget position to-day would have been brought down from £884,000,000 to, at the very least, £835,000,000 or £840,000,000, which would have brought about—which was vastly important—a spirit of determination for a reduction in the national expenditure instead of the helpless and hopeless attitude of the House.

If we did not do something with the situation, the situation would do a lot with us. Those who looked for a revival of trade could see very little hope. It must be some years before there could be any adequate trade revival which would enable the people of this country to bear this crushing burden with anything like comparative ease. What were we going to do in the meantime? The House had a duty, but he wondered if it would perform it. He deplored profoundly our having arrived at a time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the guardian of the public purse, put up his hands and said that he could not help expenditure. That would not have been the answer of Mr. Gladstone or of Sir Michael Hicks Beach. It was the high and bounden duty of the House of Commons to the nation to grapple with this crushing weight that was on the country. It was time for rigid economy in every Department.

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said that if the King's Speech had been produced in the stable conditions of 1905 it might have been regarded as reasonably good, but in the conditions of 1930 it was almost a complete irrelevance. If they pursued the path mapped out in the King's Speech they must acquiesce in the continued lowering of wage standards in Great Britain and in the cutting down of social services. Unless the Front Benches could get away from the old angles of approach to the serious problems of to-day either an attempt would be made outside to forge a new instrument which would take the place of Parliament or this country would slowly decay.

CALL FOR EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT

Mr. BUCHAN (Scottish Universities, U.) said that the country could not afford at this moment of crisis to do anything, however valuable in theory, which did not help to solve its immediate difficulties, and the measures proposed in the King's Speech so far from helping might increase its difficulties. Some of them, such as the repeal of the Trade Disputes Act, would waste the time of the House on barren partisan arguments. Even measures with which he (Mr. Buchan) sympathized cost money, and at this moment the country could not afford to spend one unnecessary penny. At a time when every thinking man and woman was seriously perturbed the Government went on with a policy which had about as much relation to the needs of the time as Jacobitism or the theory of Divine right. We had spent lavishly in days of prosperity in building up social services and it seemed to him to have been right; it was a wise and proper revolt against the materialism of nineteenth-century economics. But we were spending money lavishly to-day when the assets from which the national income came were shrinking and some had disappeared for good.

He wished he could be an optimist, but he saw little of value in an optimism based on blindness. We talked a great deal about economics, but we were all very slow to talk about economy, and he was delighted that Sir D. Maclean had had the courage to mention that unpopular word. Economy was the essence of the situation, and it did not only mean saving money, but getting their money's worth. Would anyone maintain that we were getting value for a great deal of our national expenditure to-day? The Government proposed to revert to the old device of wasting time—appointing a Royal Commission. There was no time to waste in exercising economy. The real trouble was that there was no one in the Government and very few politicians in any party who had the courage to tell the nation the naked truth—that by keeping to the road of diminishing income and increasing extravagance it was marching straight to national bankruptcy. Wherever he went he found people sick to death of party politics and party cries. What was wanted was an emergency Government to deal with a state of emergency. Any solution of our difficulties was bound to be an unpopular solution, for it would demand of every class a great effort of discipline and self-sacrifice. It was useless to look for such strong measures from a Government like the present, which was content to mumble the remainder biscuit of an antiquated creed. He had read the speech of the Prime Minister yesterday in relation to the Imperial Conference with the most acute apprehension. A Chancellor of the Exchequer 100 years ago succeeded in severing the American Colonies from Britain. Did the present occupant of that high office

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Osram

Parliament

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and his colleagues desire to go down to history as the men who by their negligence severed Britain from the British Empire?

Mr. R. A. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.) protested against the pessimism which marked so many of the speeches of Conservative members. There was no justification for the view that Great Britain was down and out. At present Parliament was divorced from any control of industry. If there were a social responsibility for the control of industry, the functions of industry, and the distribution of the products of industry, they could deal a deadly blow at the worst side of the unemployment problem very quickly, provided Parliament would equip the Government with the power to do so. In the present state of affairs they had men who were overworked and men who could not get a job.

SIR H. HOPE (Forfar, U.) said that one of the main reasons why it did not pay to cultivate land was because of the dumping from overseas. It was a cruel policy to bring men from other occupations and place them on the land on small-holdings if they were only going to lose their labour and trouble and probably be ruined in a few years. Before any steps were taken to create small-holdings or encourage large-scale farming means should be adopted to give these men a chance to make a success of their holdings. That could be done by a system of importation by licence.

Mr. MORRIS (Cardigan, L.) said that the country was concerned about the high figures of unemployment, and in one sense democratic government was on its trial. The result of the different political parties making election promises to cure unemployment which were false and valueless must inevitably be to degrade the standard of public life. No scheme could solve the problem of unemployment without the good will of the country, and that was lacking. The one danger to democracy to-day was that the mental outlook of the individual was being undermined. The only hope for this country was in the individual outlook and individual effort.

Mr. PRICE (Whitehaven, Lab.) said that the Marketing Bill would be of great assistance to small-holders, but something much more drastic was needed for large-scale farming. He was glad that the Government had put forward proposals to the Imperial Conference on the lines of bulk purchase from the Dominions.

CAPTAIN HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) said there was not a grain of comfort in the King's Speech for any manufacturer, producer, or workman. While it was true to a great extent that unemployment was caused by economic depression, other causes were the Government's administration and finance. The Government were deliberately running away from the problem of unemployment insurance by appointing a Commission to inquire into it. They knew only too well all that was to be known on the subject. Unemployment insurance was insurance no longer. It had become a gigantic scheme of outdoor relief. Millions were being spent on people who had not even paid a subscription. Unemployment insurance and public assistance must be treated separately.

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.) said that the Labour Party when in Opposition charged the Unionist Government with doing nothing in regard to unemployment and declared that they would take the job. Large numbers of workpeople believed them at the last election, but now there was no business doing. The Labour members ought to take a leaf out of the book of a number of Unionist members and make a drive for that which they had professed to believe rather than say that they would look after the party first. That would be real politics. What the House was dealing with to-night was nothing but sheer drift.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) said that there was a need for cooperation in industry. The Government should again call into being a national industrial conference such as sat in 1916, for the time had come to draw up a new industrial charter by which both sides would agree to considerable concessions.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. HARTSHORN, Lord Privy Seal (Ogmore), said that apart from schemes of road making and in connexion with the Unemployment Grants Committee there were at present well over 150,000 people employed on schemes promoted exclusively by the present Government, and all the evidence went to show that by the end of the year 200,000 would be employed. That was a record which had not been equalled by any Government since 1920. The preliminary work of examining the various industries where there was unemployment with a view to discovering the causes was being carried on by the Government, and important progress had been made. We were not going to employ as many people in future in producing cotton goods for export as we had done in the past, and the same was true of coal, iron, and steel. We should have to employ more of our people in producing for the home market than we had done in the past. If we were to retain our markets abroad it would be necessary to concentrate upon creating a higher standard of efficiency in our industrial undertakings. That was a matter to which the Government had been devoting an enormous amount of time and attention. Negotiations had been proceeding between representatives of the Government and those great industries with a view to placing them upon a more efficient basis. He had heard nothing in that House which showed how the problem was to be dealt with except by a gradual process. We would have to develop the home market for agricultural produce and find employment for our own people in providing those necessaries of life. The Government were endeavouring to develop an agricultural policy which would place a considerable number of people upon the land, and its progress would depend upon the extent to which all parties cooperated in passing the legislative measures that would be introduced for that purpose. We would also have to have regard to the question of a home market for our industrial products. He would be the last to urge anything in the nature of protection for inefficiency, and he hoped all would cooperate in making home industries as highly efficient as they could be made, at the same time maintaining the home market as fully as possible for those who could be employed in this country. It was along those lines that the best results could be found for the employment of our people. Everything would be done to encourage the local authorities to promote schemes that would provide work, but he hoped that that was not the direction in which Parliament would look for a satisfactory remedy for present troubles. When we had to face permanent contraction in some great industries it was of no use trying to meet the situation by talking of longer hours and lower wages. It had been argued that the bottom was knocked out of the unemployment insurance scheme, but no remedy had been suggested. No one would propose a reduction of benefits, and as for increasing the contributions, the burden on industry for social services was heavy enough already. Clearly the subject must be referred to a Royal Commission. Abuses were alleged, but in every case to which the attention of the Labour Ministry was directed it was surprising what little evidence there was to support it. Let the light of publicity be thrown upon the subject. There was no need to wait for one or two years for the report of the Royal Commission. An interim report could be made on the most pressing questions, and these would be at once dealt with by legislation.

SIR H. BETTERTON (Rushcliffe, U.) said that he protested most strongly against the setting up of a Royal Commission on the question of unemployment insurance before the deliberations of the non-party Committee appointed to consider that subject were finished, and before their report had even been considered by the Government.

Mr. STRACHEY (Birmingham, Aston, Lab.) said he found no trace in the speech of Mr. Harlsham of an appreciation of the intense crisis towards which the country was moving. The point would be reached sooner or later, if the unemployment figures continued to increase, when the Budgetary burden involved would become so heavy that it would in itself become a contributory cause of further unemployment. There was a more immediate crisis coming along in the shape of a very wide attack on wage standards in this country. He did not claim that the employers would launch an attack on the workers' standards for the mere pleasure of doing so, but in the present economic situation, unless something was done to relieve it, they would be faced with the alternative of reducing wages or of closing down their works.

The measures in the King's Speech were admirable in themselves, but what was their value in face of the economic crisis? They must sacrifice some of the economic doctrines which some of those on the Labour benches had held very strongly. Surely in the menacing position in which the country was placed consideration must be given again to proposals which might outrage some of their oldest and deepest prejudices. This country would have to look to its own economic interests, and might that not have a salutary effect upon nations which were selfishly pursuing their own economic interests? Let them approach the question of the control of im-

(Continued at foot of next column)

SOUTH PADDINGTON ELECTION

POLLING TO-DAY

Candidates
- Sir Herbert Lidiard (U.)
- Miss Dorothy Evans (Lab.)
- Mrs. Neil Stewart-Richardson (United Empire)
- Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Empire Crusade)

Polling: To-day; declaration to-morrow

LAST ELECTION.—COMMODORE H. D. KING (U.), unopposed.

The eve of the poll in South Paddington brought further confusion into a political situation already complicated by Conservative dissensions. Difficulties arose over the publication of the "declaration" concerning the leadership of the Conservative Party. The statement was not calculated to improve the prospects of Sir Herbert Lidiard, and it was freely discussed in the constituency.

Immediately information was received at the Central Conservative Committee room that the report was inaccurate steps were taken to inform the electors of the position. A copy of the statement issued by the Chief Conservative Whip was posted outside the committee room, and it was also read at meetings held in support of Sir Herbert Lidiard. Last night the opinion was expressed by supporters of the official Conservative candidate that, notwithstanding the publicity given to the "declaration," a reaction in his favour was being produced by the denials relating to its accuracy which were being made throughout the constituency. At all the Conservative meetings the subject inspired speakers to emphasize the importance of unity and a large poll to ensure a Conservative victory.

The forces of disintegration have been so rampant among Conservatives in the division that it is impossible to forecast the result with any degree of accuracy. But last night there was a feeling in Conservative circles that the prospects of Sir Herbert Lidiard had improved, although the danger of a Socialist victory in consequence of the split in the Conservative Party was not minimized. The electorate numbers 52,207—20,052 men and 32,155 women. The position of the official Conservative candidate will depend largely on the number of Conservative votes that are given for Vice-Admiral Taylor and Mrs. Neil Stewart-Richardson. Neither the United Empire nor the Empire Crusade candidate is expected to win, but Socialists are confident that the strength of the Labour Party, combined with the division of votes as a result of Conservative dissensions, will give them a victory. They are also expecting many Liberal votes. But they may be disappointed by the amount of Liberal support which they receive, particularly after the expression of views which appeared in the letter from Mr. Cyril Asquith published in *The Times* yesterday. The importance of this communication in relation to the Liberal vote in the constituency was recognized by Conservatives, and a leaflet containing extracts from the letter was issued to the electors from their central committee room. The declaration of the poll is to be made at the Town Hall to-morrow. The counting will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and it is expected that the result will be known at about midday.

EVE OF POLL ROWDYISM

FREE FIGHT AT PADDINGTON BATHS

When Sir Herbert Lidiard rose to deliver his speech at the meeting at Paddington Baths last night the catcalling and heckling became so continuous that he could not make himself heard.

It came entirely from 20 to 30 young men, who had ranged themselves together on the first three rows below the cross-gangway, and whose interruptions of previous speakers had already drawn upon themselves the attention of the stewards. Their cries were mostly incoherent; but such phrases as were caught proclaimed them followers of Admiral Taylor and Lord Beaverbrook. The ringleader sat with his hat on, and the moment that the stewards moved towards him his fellow-interrupters rose as one man to defend him.

The stewards found plenty of support from men of good will, and a brisk free-fight ensued. There were a few "sets-to" between separate couples fighting with bare fists, but for the most part it was a violent scrimmage in which the stewards and their helpers were trying to put the men causing the disturbance out by the door.

Some of the women present screamed, others left hastily, and there was the utmost confusion in the body of the hall. The police were called. One of them was carried into the hall in the *mêlée* and was swayed to and fro along the gangway for several minutes before he could get away with his man. Order was restored after about a quarter of an hour. One man was badly injured.

LORD BEAVERBROOK

Lord Beaverbrook also had to endure some heckling when he addressed a meeting yesterday on behalf of Admiral Taylor. The meeting was held in the Metropolitan Theatre of Varieties, Edgware-road, and the audience consisted mainly of women.

LORD BEAVERBROOK began his speech amid interruptions from one section of the meeting, and when he remarked, "The Socialist Prime Minister, who is the enemy of the economic union of the Empire," a member of the audience called out, "How dare you say that!" Cries of "Yes" from some sections of the hall greeted his question, "If we have duties on foreign foodstuffs, will there be any increase in prices?"

Throughout Lord Beaverbrook's speech there were interruptions, but he continued his address.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

PARLIAMENTARY DINNER TO DELEGATES

A large number of members of both Houses of Parliament will attend the dinner which is being given in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords to-night by the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Prime Ministers and Ministers of the Dominions who are attending the Imperial Conference.

On arrival the guests will be received in the Library of the House of Lords by the joint presidents of the United Kingdom Branch, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and by several of the vice-presidents. Their toast will be proposed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who is one of the vice-presidents of the branch, and will be responded to by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, all of whom are vice-presidents of their respective branches of the association in the Dominion Parliaments. The toast of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association will be proposed by the Prime Minister of South Africa and seconded by the Prime Minister of Newfoundland. Mr. J. H. Thomas, chairman of the executive committee of the United Kingdom Branch, will respond. The toast of the chairman will be given by Sir Muhammad Shafi, a delegate of India to the Imperial Conference.

RAILWAY RATES

The Iron, Steel, Tinplate and Metal Merchants' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has considered the position created by the "unauthorized entries" in the general railway classification of goods by merchandise trains, known as the "working classification." As the section is interested in a large number of these entries, a resolution was carried "protesting against any attempt to vary railway rates on particular goods by seeking to qualify the classification according to the ultimate purpose for which the goods are destined." The meeting further expressed the opinion that the truck loading basis was the only one by which the railway companies could reduce the costs per ton to the public and increase their earnings.

ports, whether by bulk purchase, import boards or by tariffs, as an aspect of national planning, and as a necessary process in planning out the economic life of the community.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Further debate on the Address.

UNIONIST CANVASSING CORPS

COL. FREMANTLE AND THE MANIFESTO

The Unionist Canvassing Corps gave a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. Lady Cunynghame presided, and was supported by Lord Hailsham. The guests numbered over 400.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. E. FREMANTLE, M.P., said:—"I have been given the opportunity before the speeches of making a statement of fact which everybody should know at once. This morning there appeared in the newspapers a declaration purporting to be signed by 44 members of our party and of Parliament declaring for a change in leadership. I heard of this for the first time when I was down at the House of Commons at 8 this morning to take my seat. I met four of my colleagues there, who told me of it and asked me if I was present. I said 'No'; and they said that out of those four, which with myself makes five, one was not in this list of what was purported to be signatories, and of the remaining four of us, three were not present and only one was present and signed. Therefore, if I may take that as typical—I do not know whether it is or not—I think we should have some right to conclude that three-fourths of those names are unauthorized, and I, at any rate, have written to my leader at once this morning to tell him the facts as far as I know them, and to say that I have never been approached on the subject, and that my own views are, as a matter of fact, contrary to that declaration." (Cheers.)

LORD HAILSHAM'S SPEECH

LORD HAILSHAM proposed the toast of "The Conservative Party and the Unionist Canvassing Corps." He said that we had in power a Socialist Administration which in 16 months had proved in an unparalleled degree the absolute falsehood of the promises by which they got into office. There was in London a Dominions Conference, at which great offers had been made by the Dominion Prime Ministers. It was a matter of urgency to the very existence of this country that a Government which so misrepresented the feelings of the country as to spurn the offers of the Dominions should be swept out of office, and another should be put there which was able to grasp the hand of friendship which they had extended. In referring to the future of India, he said that he did not want India to be a party question, but he could not help wondering whether a Government which had always given way, under the pressure of its extremists, was a safe Government to trust with the framing of proposals which were designed to consolidate and to make more fruitful to both races the relations between that great country and our own.

THE PARTY LEADERSHIP

"And now we come," Lord Hailsham continued, "to the personal question of leadership. I am not going to say anything about the document which appeared in the Press this morning. We have had a very illuminating commentary on it from my friend, Colonel Fremantle. I would like only to say this. I think that those who honestly believe that a change of leadership in the party is desirable are quite right to say so, but I would like them to say so to their friends and colleagues in the party, and not to wash their dirty linen in the face of the enemy. I hope to-morrow we will have the matter thrashed out at the party meeting. I hope that everyone who attends will come with one object only in view, to say frankly what he thinks and to vote honestly for what he believes to be the best. When the party has determined to-morrow who shall be its leader, whether we individually agree with the decision or not, let us remember that as loyal party men we must accept the decision of the majority, and we must work loyally for the party and for the leader whom the party chooses." (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. HAROLD MACMILLAN, prospective candidate for the Hitchin division of Hertfordshire, and CAPTAIN VICTOR CAZALET, M.P., responded.

OBSOLETE METHODS OF GOVERNMENT

SIR O. MOSLEY'S STRICTURES

Sir Oswald Mosley, M.P., was the principal guest at a luncheon given by the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday, Mr. W. H. LOCK presiding.

In an address on the new conditions of British trade, SIR OSWALD said that the old basis of British trade had been destroyed, and if we were to survive as a great nation a new basis must be found. That new basis must be sought with courage and determination, but he found little encouragement in the House of Commons. At the opening of Parliament he had observed no new conditions in British politics. At a moment of national emergency and crisis, when the whole nation looked to Parliament for a lead with constructive proposals, they found the leaders of the great parties exchanging their usual formal debating quips, little debating points, and the old familiar jokes, but with no vestige of constructive policy to meet the situation. He might be wrong, but he believed that the whole nation was to-day saying that it must end, that the days of talk, of empty and sterile party debate, must finish. With the present system of Parliamentary government they could not face and overcome the problem. Even if they found a remedy they could not apply it under the present system of government. He did not suggest dictatorship on the Continental method, but they would have to "transform a nineteenth-century debating chamber into a twentieth-century business assembly. He was sometimes called a man in a hurry, but if he was in a hurry it was because an emergency must be faced rapidly, and they could not wait for the old-time machinery of Parliament to deal with the situation. He suggested that the relationship of the Government to Parliament should be much that of a board of directors to a meeting of shareholders or of the secretary and executive of a trade union to a conference of members. In business a general manager was told what policy to follow, but he did not have the shareholders coming every morning to examine the files and interfere with the daily conduct of the business. The only basis on which modern government could be conducted was to get the Government which the country believed would carry out the task and give it the opportunity to get on with the job. They should not make the mistake of putting a Government in power and then tying its hands with futile procedure and Parliamentary debate. While it was necessary to maintain the general control of Parliament over the Executive, it was necessary to free the Executive from the procedure which was bringing the work of any Government to a standstill.

MR. ALEXANDER AND MR. BALDWIN

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Balham last night, said that he marvelled at the fraudulent propaganda on behalf of Empire Free Trade. Mr. Baldwin must be very sad that night. When an opponent got the kind of Press treatment that Mr. Baldwin had had, they admired even an opponent who stood up against that domination. Personally, he had every sympathy with him.

Speaking about disarmament, Mr. Alexander said that 12 years after the Armistice Europe was an armed camp, but they must recognize the progress that was being made through the League of Nations and other international machinery towards the goal of peace. We had made great sacrifices towards that end, but this country should not alone make sacrifices; other countries must make equal contributions. At the recent conference he did his best to abolish submarines, and, although not successful, he claimed that a good start had been made by limiting tonnage. "We shall be prepared to discuss other reductions of armaments," he continued, "if other nations will make equal contributions. I think we are entitled to ask other countries whose military existence has been in the army and the air to make an equal contribution to what we have already made in the Navy."

THEFT OF £1,000 WORTH OF DRESSES AND FUR COATS

Dresses and fur coats, worth over £1,000, were stolen by thieves who entered the premises of Messrs. Mercie McHardie, Limited, Regent-street, W., through a skylight. The police theory is that the men climbed to a roof adjoining the building and then descended a fire escape to reach the skylight, through which they hauled their booty. Messrs. Tyler and Co., assessors, of Holborn, are offering a reward of £200 for information that will lead to the discovery of the thieves.

SIR ROBERT HORNE ON TARIFFS

REPLY TO MR. SNOWDEN

SIR ROBERT HORNE, M.P., addressing the Manchester Constitutional Club yesterday, said they found themselves in a very grave situation, rendered more serious, perhaps, by some of the differences which have existed in the Unionist Party, but which, he believed, were going to be very rapidly eradicated. He thought that when they came to a General Election, which was not improbable in the early part of next year, they would find a united Conservative Party, animated by an enthusiasm and a spirit that would inevitably carry it to victory.

The country was beset with difficulties both abroad and at home. It would be a serious blot on our reputation and cause great disaster to us and our interests if in any way we showed slackness of purpose or lack of courage to tackle the situation in India. There were difficulties in Egypt also arising, as he thought, from very much the same kind of conditions. Since the War we had become infected with some kind of sloppy sentiment which had been letting us down both here and all over the world.

AN ANOMALY

With regard to unemployment, there was an extraordinary anomaly in our position. He saw it stated that the Government were spending, or about to spend, or had granted, £120,000,000 sterling for relief works upon which people were to be employed at jobs which were not those to which they had been accustomed. At the same time there were coming into this country, and creating one of the chief causes of unemployment, at least £200,000,000 worth of goods which competed with our manufactures. If those goods were kept out it would vastly increase the amount of employment afforded. There was a way to do it. Every other country had adopted it. It was by putting a tariff on competitive manufactures from abroad. Was that not a far better way to preserve employment and cure some of the unemployment than spending vast sums of money in putting people to jobs to which they were not accustomed? We were spending £100,000,000 a year on keeping people out of employment, and losing the value of the goods which would have been produced if made by their own hands. The Exchequer was losing the revenue that would have been obtained from the profits of manufacture and from the salaries of the employees. In addition there was the waste involved in sending skilled men to do unskilled jobs, and in the demoralization through the distribution of a dole which was rotting the character of the people.

Referring to Mr. Snowden's recent speech on free trade, Sir Robert Horne said that Mr. Snowden said, by way of acclaiming the system of free trade, that we had increased our exports per head in 50 years more than any other country in the world. The fact was that ours had increased by 26 per cent., America's by 115 per cent., and Germany's by 54 per cent. In practically all cases the Safeguarding Duties had enabled the trades concerned to sell at lower prices than previously. Mr. Snowden had said that the safeguarded trades had become slack and unenterprising. The fact was they were some of the most enterprising trades in the country. Mr. Snowden had said that we could not both protect industry and raise revenue. These trades, however, had been most valuably protected, and had yielded in revenue £12,000,000 a year. If what Mr. Snowden maintained was true, every other country to-day should be ruined, and we should be the only prosperous country. He had asked Manchester to maintain the doctrine of free trade and give a lead to the world. We had been giving that lead for 75 years, and nobody had followed us. Mr. Snowden said that if we had tariffs our Parliament would become a sink of corruption. Did he say that every other Parliament was a sink of corruption? Did he say that to Mr. Scullin, to Mr. Bennett, and to General Hertzog?

DOMINIONS' WARNING

All the world was moving in the matter of protection. Why did Mr. Snowden remain unmovable? He thought Mr. Snowden forgot he was a man and thought he was a mountain. (Laughter.) He (Sir Robert Horne) believed the great mass of the people of this country had been completely converted in recent times to the necessity of the policy which the Unionist Party to-day was advocating and that if they put that system to the country it would meet with an almost universal response.

A tariff would give such a fillip and stimulus to trade as would get rid of a very considerable amount of the unemployment. Foreign markets were putting tariffs against us, and if we were wise we should find our markets in the Dominions. Already the preferences that the Dominions gave us had saved this country from disaster in a time of depression. It was by a system of mutual preferences between the Dominions and this country that our trade would be conserved and our prosperity might be retrieved. That naturally involved that we should give preferences to the Dominions on the things they produced. They were primary products, in the main foodstuffs.

Were we to boggle for ever at the question of foodstuffs? If we did we were to-day in imminent danger of losing the preferences we had, and the employment we enjoyed from that trade. Now the Dominions, feeling the pressure from other countries, and knowing the opportunity they had of making reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries if we rejected them, had warned us in language which was clear and unmistakable that it was our last chance. If we were not prepared to make those arrangements they might have to go elsewhere. If we could not give the Dominions the preference for which they asked, what was to become of the manufacturing population in this country? Were we all to go on the dole in the future, and was this country going to perish as a manufacturing nation? Why should we not say to the Dominions: "You shall have a duty or a quota, according as you like, in return for which you will give us advantages in your country for our manufactures?"

CONSERVATIVE UNREST

MR. DUFF COOPER ON "HOSTILE INFLUENCES"

Mr. A. DUFF COOPER, speaking at a meeting of the Unionist Canvassing Corps at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday, referred to the present position of the Conservative Party as crucial. He said we had a Government which had proved to be the most futile and inept that any of us could remember, and that the present moment was most hopeless in its outlook. There was the prospect of an early election. The Conservatives had a great cause and a policy upon which he believed they were united. Yet in the papers that morning he saw there were many, who were not content with the state of the Conservative Party, who had serious doubts as to the line it ought to pursue in the near future.

Mr. Cooper said he was not going to touch on the future leadership of the party, but he felt that there had been spread abroad among Conservatives, by influences hostile not only to the present leader but to the whole of the last Conservative Government, a general feeling of discontent and a general feeling that the last Government was not a successful Government, and that therefore the next Conservative Government, which was bound to consist more or less of the same elements, was not likely to be a successful Government either. People had been influenced into opinions they would not really hold if they re-examined the question and searched their memories. Many people who thought they were not influenced by the Press were so influenced without knowing it. The next Government, he continued, had not to face the danger of international war or civil war. The danger they were faced with to-day was economic decadence followed by bankruptcy. We were spending more money every year, and we had less money to spend. The main task of the next Government was to face that tremendous issue with courage. The next thing was to put on a tariff for the purpose of revenue. The resources of direct taxation could go no further. We had reached the limit of what could be squeezed out of the better of the people of this country by direct taxation: anything more would lead either to a careful study of a system of tax evasion or drive capital out of the country. Under a quota system it might be easier to prevent the dumping of foreign and Russian wheat, but there was one important point. The quota system was a food tax, so let them once for all get rid of the idea that it was impossible to win a Northern constituency by supporting a food tax; let them face bravely the situation and acknowledge that they were all food taxers.

Replying to a question Mr. Cooper said that he thought that if the Liberals opposed the Trade Disputes Bill there would be a General Election early next year. If the Liberals voted for the Bill there might not be an election for two and a half years. In that case the only satisfactory part of the situation would be the certainty that at the end of that time not one single member of the Liberal Party would come back.

At the annual election Court of the Basketmakers' Company Mr. J. B. Schrader was elected Prime Warden and the Rev. Herbert Williams Junior Warden for the ensuing year.

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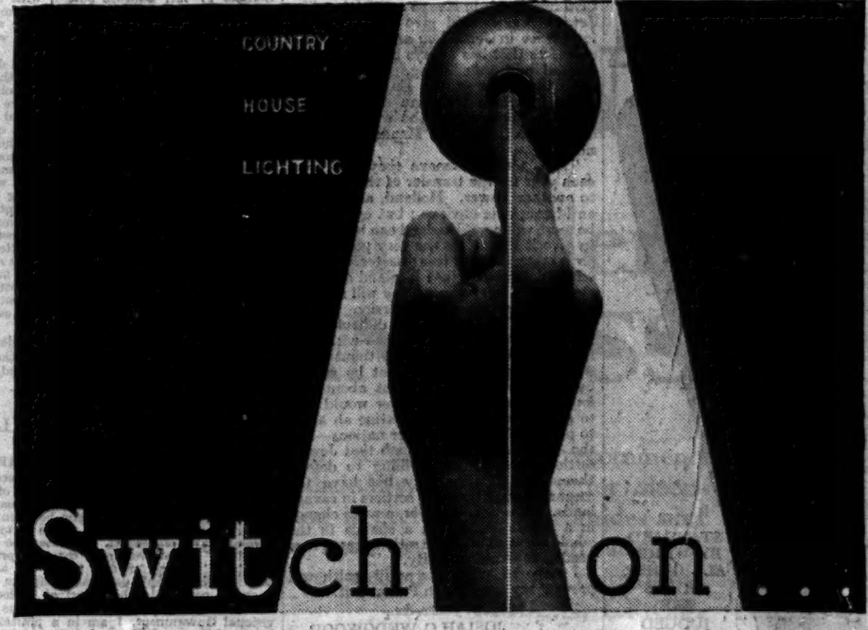

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Letters to the Editor

THE FREEDOM OF A CANDIDATE

ELECTIONS IN THE NINETIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me very shortly to support Lord Mildmay's plea for the independence of candidates and, may I add, members of the House of Commons? I, like Lord Mildmay, was first returned to the House of Commons in 1892, when I was selected as the Liberal candidate for South Somerset. I was asked would I pledge myself to accept the Newcastle Programme and follow Mr. Gladstone in all respects. I said I would not do so, but would only go to the House on the like conditions that Lord Mildmay laid down in his address. I was unanimously adopted and won my election, as did Lord Mildmay, but I expect neither of us would have been adopted had we not been local men whose Liberalism was undoubted and not carpet-baggers sent down by the Whips.

May I, like Lord Mildmay, without incurring the charge of egotism, go a step further and say more freedom is wanted for members; and to say that in my first Parliament in the first Session I voted on the Address for an agricultural amendment against my own party, then in power? I was then sent for by the Chief Liberal Whip, who asked why I had dared, as a new member, to vote against the Government. My reply was that I sat for my own county and paid my own expenses, and that I would not say one thing in Somerset and vote the other way at Westminster. Afterwards Mr. Marjoribanks (the Chief Whip) never interfered with me, however independent I was. The present want of independence is due, I suspect, to the fact that so many candidates do not stand for their own counties and members do not sit for their own county or borough or pay entirely their own expenses. I am, &c.,

STRACHIE.

Sutton Court, Somerset.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—About two years ago I helped to found a Seventh Dominion League of Englishmen and Jews which was to develop a friendly Palestine and a sound prop to the Empire. We had fair success in the House of Commons and outside; but the business was not quite approved by the Zionist Organization. They thought that the Jews in Germany and America, on whose support their movement relied, distrusted England and would suspect the cloven hoof of Imperialism. I did not think the American Jews disliked England; but obviously that time is past now, and the League and friendship dead.

It seems incredible that medieval race prejudice should have been allowed to destroy our chance in Palestine, make enemies of the Jews of the world, and to shame our reputation for honourable dealing.

If the Government do not change their policy what will happen next? Jews will boycott the new constitution and the government in Palestine. Hitherto the Palestinian budget has balanced on Jewish imported labour and capital. It will balance no longer; and either the British taxpayer will make the loss good, or an income-tax will make the Palestinian government—yet more unpopular with Jew and Arab and even with the Civil Service, as in Kenya and Ceylon. The Jewish Agency will give up petitioning for justice in Jerusalem and Whitehall—a process that has always been somewhat painful and humiliating. Instead they have the Press of the English-speaking world in which they can detail the injustices, summarizing the whole for the annual meeting of the Mandate Commission.

Then, too, at Geneva they can press each year for the transfer of the Mandate to another Power. Holland, as the least anti-Semitic, is obvious; but others may be more willing, if England can be induced to give it up. Now the very people who have brought about this disaster are themselves determined that England shall not clear out of Palestine. They will not give up the Mandate—their version of the Mandate. Yet with what difficulty can we now carry on in Palestine—without a friend, without prestige, without good will or respect! Let it not be argued by those who have brought about this *impasse* that no other Power would care to station and pay in Palestine an army to protect the Jews. Other nations—and the Jews—know well enough that Jewish settlers are able and willing to defend themselves if they may but have the means enjoyed by other settlers in savage lands. It is not, however, a mere change in a White Paper but a change in the whole spirit of administration that is now needed to avoid calamity.

I have to write this as ill-health will prevent my speaking in Parliament.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.

Champneys, Tring, Bucks, Oct. 28.

DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An appeal is being made for funds to assist in the repair of a historic building, Dunstable Priory Church. Although much has been done locally to initiate a fund, the total cost of the works will be far beyond the powers of the parishioners.

The story of this famous conventual church is well known; its position so near to London widens the appeal for its preservation. A recent survey disclosed the extremely dangerous condition of the tower and portions of the west front. Urgent structural repairs are now in hand, and in order to ensure that these works can be completed we venture to ask you to publish this letter. All inquiries should be addressed to the Rev. G. C. Rolfe, St. Peter's Rectory, Dunstable, Beds. We are, &c.,

ALFRED C. BOSSOM.
A. E. RICHARDSON.
DEALTRY PART.
G. C. ROLFE.
EDWIN TIMMS, Mayor of Dunstable.
A. H. WINGFIELD.

HOW TO SAY "NO"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Several correspondents have given amusing accounts of Sir Michael Hicks Beach's reception of deputations, but there was another side of the picture which was a complete contrast. In the House itself no one had such absolute control over his temper as Sir Michael. At question time and in debate he was always most patient and courteous, with the result that he would get his Budget through or any other business he was in charge of with the least possible friction and with a minimum of Parliamentary time, and I have always thought his conduct of business in the House was a model which many might copy with advantage.

With regard to the art of saying "No," I think Sir Michael's predecessor at the Treasury, Sir William Harcourt, was quite the equal of Sir Michael. He also had a way with deputations! Yours faithfully,

VICTORIAN.

THE WHEAT QUOTA

A REPLY TO CRITICISM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. E. F. Wise's knowledge of the grain trade is too extensive to allow us to think that he is not well aware of the answers to the ingenious questions he has propounded in your issue to-day. Under the quota system British wheat will be milled by exactly the same mills that grind it to-day. If the quota for home-grown wheat were, say, 15 per cent., and an inland mill ground 100 per cent. of home-grown wheat, it would have 85 per cent. of surplus quota certificates, which it could exchange, through the Millers' Association, with port mills that had not ground any home-grown wheat. There would be no unnecessary cost of transporting wheat across England. If the wheat acreage in any district became bigger than the local mills could grind, naturally the surplus would have to be railed to the nearest mill, but that is a development that would be necessary under any system that led to an important increase of wheat growing.

Nor is there any substance in the fear that it would be possible for wheat pools in the Dominions to force up the price of Empire wheat to this country. As Mr. Wise himself shows, these islands can never consume more than an important fraction of the Empire's wheat crop. The balance will always have to be sold in the world market at world prices, and therefore the whole of the Dominions' exportable crop will have to be sold in the same way; for, although a quota system would oblige British mills to buy a certain proportion of Empire wheat, it would leave them free to buy it when and where they pleased. They would buy it in the world market at world prices. The normal channels of the grain trade would continue to operate. It is quite impossible for any ring of wheat growers, however big, to make a world corner in wheat. The events of 1929 proved this.

I agree with Mr. Wise that it would be necessary to provide that imported flour did not obtain an unfair advantage owing to the quota system. This could be done by preventing the importation of foreign flour, and by rationing the amount of Empire flour to its present dimensions. To do so would in no way increase the cost of the British loaf. In fact, it would tend to reduce it, because our milling capacity is in excess of our present output of flour, and anything that enabled our mills to work full time, instead of short time, would tend to reduce the cost of making flour, just as the motor, the artificial silk, and other protected industries have been enabled to reduce their prices because they are able to work their factories full time.

The advantage of the quota system over import boards is that it does not involve nationalization, or the employment of "hordes of inspectors." It could be worked through the Millers' Association, without Government interference, and the grain trade would not be destroyed, as it would be by Mr. Wise's scheme.

The policy of import boards has been turned down by Mr. Wise's own Government as being impracticable. No authoritative expert has come forward to say the same of the quota system; on the contrary, it has been blessed by the organ of the milling industry. Furthermore, it has been shown that, under the quota system, it would be possible to increase our purchases of Empire wheat by 50 per cent. Could any such increase of Imperial trade be expected to result from imposing a 10 per cent. duty on foreign wheat?

I am yours faithfully,

WOLMER.

House of Commons, Oct. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter to Lord Beaverbrook of October 21 Mr. Baldwin stated, with reference to the suggested quota system for wheat:—"It has, in fact, received the warm approval of the milling trade, which would have to work it."

This association has not the smallest desire to intervene in politics, and still less either to attack or to support the views of any political party or leader, but while I am aware that certain prominent individuals connected with the trade have expressed personal but qualified approval of the quota system, I think it only right to state that this association, as representing authoritatively the flour-milling industry, has not yet been consulted. I would add that this association is considering most carefully the advantages and disadvantages, both of quotas and of a tariff preference, in such light as has been vouchsafed by speeches of political leaders, and articles and letters in the Press. I do not yet know what the result of their investigations will be, but, in the meantime, I feel bound to write this letter in order to make the position clear, lest our silence should be interpreted as definite assent.

Yours faithfully,

GUY SAVORY, President.

The Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Limited, 40, Trinity-square, E.C.3.

THE CRISIS IN BRAZIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The telegrams from New York recently published suggest that the situation of the provisional Government of Brazil is precarious because of differences of opinion between that Government and the leaders of the victorious revolutionary movement, who are also supposed to be at variance through private enmities. Having myself taken an active part in the recent political campaign and knowing personally the principal leaders of the revolution and the members of the provisional Government, I am in a position to refute this suggestion as being void of any truth.

The provisional Government has all the necessary prestige to carry out its present task. General Tasso Fragoso, head of the Government and ex-chief of the General Staff, is a man highly respected for his knowledge and character and for the services he has rendered, and deserves the entire confidence of the revolutionary leaders of Rio Grande (in the south), Minas Geraes (centre), and Parahyba (north). The Minister for Foreign Affairs is Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, distinguished jurisconsult, very well known in Europe, Ambassador and ex-chief of the Brazilian Delegation to the League of Nations and former leader of Minas Geraes in the Federal Chamber of Deputies. The post of Minister of Agriculture has been offered to Dr. Paulo de Moraes Barros, ex-Secretary of Agriculture of the State of S. Paulo, former Deputy and important landowner in S. Paulo, where, besides the influence of his distinguished family, he is known as one of the great experts on matters relating to coffee. The Ministry of the Interior and of Justice has been entrusted to the Deputy Ariosto Pinto, who has shone as a great political orator and is an authority on questions of public and private law. These three eminent Brasilians represent in the Government the revolutionary leaders of Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul.

The Minister of War, General Leite de Castro, well known in Europe for many years as chief of the Commission of Armaments, holds one of the most illustrious names in the Army, due to his personal and technical worth. Admiral Isaias de Noronha, Minister of Marine, who belongs to a traditional family of sailors which has given to the Navy Ministers and admirals, is equally appreciated in the Navy.

The apparent delay in the organization of a defined programme is solely due to the necessity of consulting the political leaders in different parts of a country the extension of which, as is well known, is greater than Europe, Russia excepted, and which has not easy communications in certain regions. One thing of which I am absolutely convinced is that neither the members of the provisional Government nor the revolutionary leaders have any rivalries or personal ambitions, and that they are all united by the one common ideal of fulfilling the task of the economic, financial, moral, and political reconstruction of Brazil.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL DE CARVALHO, Federal Deputy for the State of Minas Geraes.

London, Oct. 28.

PORTRAITS OF GRAY

AN UNRECORDED SILHOUETTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a hitherto unrecorded silhouette of Gray, which has recently come to light in an eighteenth-century collection. It is of special interest as, with the exception of Jonathan Richardson's portrait of him as a boy of 15, this is the only authentic full-length representation of Gray. The silhouette, which was made in 1762 by Mrs. Wray, wife of Daniel Wray, the antiquary, shows him seated in a chair with a book on his knees, much as he must have appeared on the occasion (about this date), so graphically described by Norton Nicholls in his "Reminiscences," of his first meeting Gray "one afternoon drinking tea in the rooms of Mr. Lobb, a Fellow of Peterhouse," when Nicholls, then a young scholar of Trinity Hall, having ventured to quote Dante, Gray turned quickly round to him, and said, "Sir, do you read Dante?" and entered into conversation with him—thus beginning a friendship which was the chief solace of Gray's last years.

This collection was made by Dorothea Gosset, wife of the Rev. T. Gosset, rector of Datchet and Windsor, and domestic chaplain in succession to George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria; and it still remains in the hands of the Gosset family. It includes silhouettes of a number of persons of note besides Gray, among them being Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S., Solander, Mrs. Delany, Hume, Paoli, Bruce, the African explorer, Benjamin West, P.R.A., Thomas Sandby, R.A., Douglas Bishop of Salisbury, General James Murray, of Louisburg and Quebec fame, Garrick, Heberden, Herschel, and James Watt—upwards of 150 in all. The albums containing the collection will be on view next month at the Old Court House, Oxford-street. The interesting silhouette of Gray, by kind permission of the present owner of the collection, Mr. I. H. H. Gosset, will figure in my forthcoming edition of the "Correspondence of Gray."

Your obedient servant,

PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

*** The silhouette is reproduced on page 18.

BOOKS FOR AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As you and many of your readers may be aware, the social and economic development of the Africans in the Bukoba District exceeds that achieved elsewhere in Tanganyika Territory; and the educational standard attained by the more intelligent young men (including three young chiefs) turned out by Government and mission schools is such that they are now evincing some appreciation of, and indeed enthusiasm for, English literature. A demand for English books has thus arisen, and it is a demand to which a Governor cannot be indifferent having regard, as he must, to the vital importance of the educated young African having access to wholesome books when he leaves school. But books are expensive and book shops in Africa few and far between. Consequently, even when an African can afford a few shillings to buy a book for himself, it is seldom that he can get into touch with a book shop; and, even given the shop and the money, he lacks the knowledge to select suitable books.

It has been suggested to me that some of your readers may possess books which, in the generosity of their hearts, they would be willing to give for this purpose; and I, therefore, venture to beg the hospitality of your columns in the hope that this appeal may reach them. Any simple books of travel, biography, history, or adventure (such as "Treasure Island," "Robinson Crusoe," the Waverley Novels, &c.) would be very welcome. The Crown Agents for the Colonies ("O" Dept.), 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, will receive books on my behalf, and gifts should accordingly be sent to them, carriage forward, for packing and dispatch to the Territory.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DONALD CAMERON.

Government House, Dar es Salaam, Sept. 30.

THE BACKS AT CAMBRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the letter from Dr. R. H. Rastall which you publish to-day may convey a misleading impression to those who have not seen it of the effect upon the road through the Backs of the work now practically completed, and as illustrating the divergence of view upon matters of this kind, I may say that a member of the University in discussing this subject last week, who lacks neither taste nor appreciation of beauty, stated that, while in the early days of the work he experienced some misgiving as to the result, he was now of opinion that one acquainted with Cambridge and coming back to the place would hardly recognize any difference in the road except perhaps that it was rather wider. Others have expressed themselves similarly. As regards Dr. Rastall's suggestion that it was proposed to erect a public lavatory or something similar on the site of King's and Bishop's Mill, it is only necessary to say that such a proposal was never considered nor contemplated by the authorities.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

C. H. KEMP
(Town Clerk of Cambridge).

Birkwood, 24, Storey's-way, Cambridge, Oct. 28.

BEAUTY SPOILT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Attempts are being made to preserve some of the still existing beauties of the country-side. Some have been recently emphasized at the National Conference of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and I wish to call attention to one aspect of them.

Preservation of ancient landmarks usually means some personal sacrifice, and for this to be made whole-heartedly it must be an accepted fact that equality of treatment may be relied upon. Roadside spaces are variously treated by different owners—one to add dignity of approach to drive gates, one to leave a wagon or stack manure; another owner may keep the turf closely mown and planted with flowers. My own case is typical of others. It has been preferred to keep the surroundings of this small sixteenth-century half-timbered house unaltered. Freedom from rank growth of deleterious weeds and the collection of litter have been deemed enough and have certainly left the spot of some interest to passers-by.

My particular roadside space is now being used as a "tip" for surplus road soil, and incidentally still further obliterating the place from which the house takes its Saxon name. Whatever form this easy way of disposing of unwanted material may ultimately take, a permanent and useless disfigurement will remain, and in any case an attempt to preserve existing beauty has been ignored and frustrated. Is such treatment of one owner likely to induce others, great or small, to keep even a little of the country-side unspoilt?

Your obedient servant,

E. P. PEYTON.

Cattespoole, Tardebigge.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

Points from Letters

NELSON AT GREAT YARMOUTH

For nearly a century the Nelson portrait described by Professor Callender hung in the principal apartment at the old Star Hotel, Great Yarmouth, now doomed to destruction. This picture was considered of sufficient importance to give its name to the room, which had richly carved oak panelling and a finely moulded plaster ceiling of the late sixteenth century, unfortunately sold away some years ago. But the Star still possesses an equally beautiful ceiling, a fine old oak staircase, and a typical front of Norfolk flints. But the whole building is coming down, to make way for a brand new post office, to the great regret of all local archaeologists, and despite protests to H.M. Office of Works, which, strange to say, includes the Department of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings. —Mr. R. H. TEASDEL, Hon. Secretary of the Great Yarmouth Branch of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society and Treasurer of the Norfolk Record Society.

SOUTH PADDINGTON

May I call attention to what seems to be a very foolish statement of Miss Dorothy Evans, the Labour candidate for South Paddington? In her special appeal to domestic servants she is reported to have said:—"My three opponents have but the single thought of making your cost of living dearer." I do not agree with this at all, but the real point of this letter is that however much the cost of living is raised it makes no difference to domestic servants, for the simple reason that they eat at the expense of their employers, and leave if they are not satisfied.—Mr. ARTHUR GRANT MORRIS, 19, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

Your issue of October 23 contained comments by Mr. W. H. Flanagan, the chairman of the Manchester branch of the National Union of Manufacturers, at my taking the chair for Admiral Taylor at a meeting in the pending Paddington by-election. In my opening remarks I made it abundantly clear to the meeting that I did so in my personal capacity, and not in any way as president of the National Union of Manufacturers.—Mr. GEORGE TERRELL, 52, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7.

STUDDERT KENNEDY MEMORIAL

We feel sure that some of the very many people who heard Mr. Studdert Kennedy preach in his own church during the five years he was rector will be glad to join us in putting up a memorial in St. Edmund's, Lombard-street. A beautiful design has been prepared by Mr. Martin Travers, to complete which £170 more is required. We do not wish to divert funds from the S.O.S. Hostel which is already erected in memory of Mr. Kennedy, but we think that his friends will agree that over and above that most excellent and successful work there should certainly be a lasting memorial in the church where he ministered so acceptably to the crowded congregations that he drew together in the heart of the City on Sundays and weekdays alike.—The REV. the HON. JAMES ADDERLEY, Rector, and Mr. FREDERICK J. HANBURY, Churchwarden. The Vestry, St. Edmund King and Martyr, Lombard-street, E.C.

VILLAGE SPEAKERS

Your correspondents do not seem aware that for years the Conservative Central Office in London has been supplying first-class speakers for village associations at a moderate cost. If two villages join, a speaker can manage to attend at both in one evening and thus divide the cost between them. In this village one branch association has for several years had a meeting every month during the winter, for which we have an excellent speaker from the Central Office, and with this we combine dancing, and cards for the older people and others who do not care to dance. We get a full attendance and the speaker has an attentive and appreciative audience. The meetings are open to all, both men and women, free of charge.—Mr. F. L. NICHOLLS, Fulbourn, near Cambridge.

THE VICTORIAN AGE

The Dowager Lady Leconfield, in her interesting article in *The Times* of October 25, describes to us the delays that took place around Hyde Park Corner, Grosvenor-place, and Piccadilly "with traffic struggling to get through both ways, and no police control." It is hard, to-day, to realize what a state of confusion must have arisen, and it would be of interest to know when the authorities decided to interfere, and the regulation of traffic (now so admirably performed) was first taken in hand. Was it at this particular spot that the problem was solved?—Mr. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS, The Mount, Northwood, Middlesex.

ORIGIN OF WINDMILLS

There is much to be said for the view, mentioned by Mr. Thurston Hopkins in your issue of October 24, that the windmill came to England from the Near East by way of the Moors in Spain. Nevertheless, it may be suggested that the arts and inventions of peace diffuse more readily along peaceful trading routes than across frontiers where peoples are in constant conflict, as were the Moors with their northern neighbours. Moorish learning, moreover, seems to have been jealously guarded from Christians, as witness the fact that, early in the twelfth century, Adelard of Bath had to disguise himself as a Mohamedan student before he could visit the schools of Cordova and secure a copy of Euclid's "Elements."—Mr. H. P. VOWLES, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's-gate, S.W.1.

BRITISH COMPANIES IN CANADA

Mr. R. B. Bennett in his speech to the Imperial Conference delegates drew a disparaging comparison between the "700 branches of American industry and only 70 British" in Canada. United States companies establish factories or assembly plants in Canada to get behind the tariffs and supply the whole British Empire, including England. A British company establishing a branch in Canada supplies from it the Canadian market only; he supplies other markets from home. Canada is regarded as containing only 4,000,000 of accessible customers. Herein lies the difference in the prospect offered to manufacturers from the two countries. I am at present visiting our branch factory in Lindsay, Ontario.—Mr. F. W. GAMBLE, Director, Allen and Hanburys, Limited.

FLOODLIGHTS FOR AERODROMES

In an article headed "Floodlights for Aerodromes," in your issue of October 20, it is stated that all the lighting apparatus for the Air Ministry has been supplied by an individual firm, the name of which is quoted. As a matter of fact, a large landing floodlight for use at Croydon Aerodrome was supplied to the Air Ministry in 1922 by Messrs. Barbier, Bénard and Turenne, who were the inventors and original constructors of this and several other types of aerodrome lighting equipment.—Mr. G. DAVIDSON, Audrey House, Ely-place, E.C.1.

STUDY OF PORTUGUESE

Mrs. Norfolk in her letter stated that she knew French. Does not this account for her facility in understanding Portuguese? I went to Portugal knowing very little of the language or of Spanish, but having a good knowledge of French. Within a short time I was able to read the newspapers and understand a conversation, and this I always put down to the fact that I knew French. When trying to get the exact Portuguese expression in translating from English I have invariably found it by thinking of the French equivalent in the first place.—Miss M. WHYLE, 1, Pittville-villas, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

LITTER

I should like to ask my friend Mr. Guy Dawber, whose letter, published on Monday, is admirable, if he has ever seen an English dust-cart which scatters litter in town or country. Nothing could be more hideous, disgusting, and insanitary. Yet people disregard dust-carts, and complain of tiny omnibus tickets. You, Sir, will admit that newspapers are excellent and admirable, but that fragments of them, blown through the streets from our filthy dust-carts, are not.—Mr. H. B. DEVSY, Arts Club, Dover-street, W.1.

PRICE OF BREAD

The following details regarding bread may interest your readers:—English and foreign wheat is now selling at about 30s. a quarter of eight bushels. Five bushels of dry English wheat will make a sack of flour, 280lb. A sack of flour will make from 94 to 100 loaves. For these the baker charges my labourers 8d. each! When I started farming I sold my wheat at 57s. a quarter, yet the price of the loaf was then only 8d.! Of course, now labour, fuel, &c., cost more, but only a fraction of a penny on a loaf! Who is getting the greater part of the 27s.?—Mr. D. VANDERSLEGEN, Cane End House, Oxon.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE AND HOUNSLOW

Before the establishment of the penny post in 1840, the London postal service within three miles of the G.P.O. was known as the twopenny post; places beyond three miles and not more than about 12 miles from the G.P.O. were within the threepenny post. Knightsbridge is a little distance beyond three miles from the G.P.O. The post towns within the threepenny post were:—Hounslow, Barnet, Edgware, Stanmore, Southall, Waltham Cross, Romford, Bromley, Footscray, Croydon and Kingston. If the geographical position of these towns be considered, it is obvious that Hounslow would be the post town for Knightsbridge. It is worthy of comment that in 1837 there were seven deliveries of letters daily in the twopenny postal district.—Mr. G. A. NNOKES, Bordyke, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

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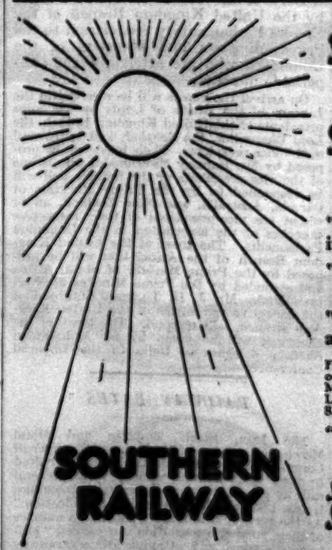

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EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNITY GROUPS

LUNCHEON TO OVERSEA DELEGATES

LORD MELCHETT'S LETTER

The oversea delegates to the Imperial Conference were the guests at luncheon yesterday of the Empire Economic Unity Groups of the House of Lords and House of Commons. The luncheon was given in the Harcourt Room, and Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., presided.

Lord Melchett, who was prevented from taking the chair by illness, sent a letter, in which he said:—

"The Dominion Premiers have made it abundantly clear that in a period of great world depression there is one method certain and absolute to provide prosperity and to secure the future of the British race, and that is the close fiscal cooperation of the various parts of the British Empire. Too much attention and time is wasted in discussion on machinery; machinery is merely the means to an end, and unless we are all agreed on the end it is waste of effort to discuss the details of machinery. The end we have in view is, without doubt or hesitation, to give the Dominions in the markets of this country a preponderating and secure position for the disposal of their foodstuffs and raw materials on which their prosperity depends, and which must for a long time be the main economic basis of their present and future welfare. On the other hand, we require in continually contracting world markets for the export of our manufactured goods an equal security and chance of expansion which the Dominions are ready to offer. To me . . . it seems perfect madness to reject such a proposal, and absolutely criminal to advise the people of this country, and especially working men and their families, to refuse to make whatever changes in our fiscal system are necessary in order to bring this about. Let us abandon the bogy of duties on foreign food. Let us cease to be frightened by vague terrors of higher prices. The purchasing power of an individual depends, not on the prices of commodities, but on his capacity to purchase commodities. The British working man's happiness in the future lies in being secure in his employment and maintaining a scale of wages and a standard of living commensurate with the efforts he puts forth, and the standard of existence which modern civilization demands."

SECURITY BY PREFERENCE

SIR HENRY CROFT read a resolution of the Empire Economic Unity Groups, passed after their formation, which recognized that any effective trade agreement for the purpose of solving the economic problems confronting British industry and agriculture, and providing markets for the products of the Empire oversea, must include security for Empire-grown produce. The resolution placed on record the opinion that this security could be effectively given by a mutual policy of preference, and, further, that if it was agreed between the home Government and the Dominions that a secure market for foreign wheat could best be obtained by allotting a quota of British-grown and Empire wheat for home consumption, it regarded this policy as a practical alternative. Sir Henry said that if they could be certain we could provide the whole of our requirements under the flag they were determined to place a duty on foreign foodstuffs. They had been deeply moved, he added, by the ringing message which came from Mr. Bennett and which had been supported so whole-heartedly by his colleagues in the Imperial Conference. They in the groups were determined to spend their energies and time, and give everything they could to promoting a great ideal.

LORD LLOYD

LORD LLOYD, who supported the toast of "Our Guests," said that there was an ever-swelling tide of opinion in this country that the offers made by the Dominions and the advantages they had proferred should not be allowed to slip by the people. He asked if there was not some risk of our forgetting that the Empire at present had not got any institutions to assist it in its enormous task. It was said that the Empire was more a family than an institution. We had a wonderful psychological relationship, but we did not get the sparks out of this every day. He thought that in addition to the economic unity, which they so greatly desired, there must be added ultimately some institutions, flexible in character, which would link the Empire more closely.

Mr. G. W. FORBES, who replied to the toast, said that the economic question was still under discussion by the Imperial Conference, but he wished to resent an imputation that they from the Dominions had come to the Motherland to get something that would be to the advantage of their people and the disadvantage of the people of this country. They were very much interested in the prosperity of this country. They were concerned when they saw the disabilities of our industries, and regretted that our farmers were having a difficult and discouraging time. He would like something to be done to set the wheels going again and to give hopes to the agriculturist. On the question of fiscal policy, Mr. Forbes said that this was entirely a matter to be settled by ourselves. Whatever was done in relation to the economic question, if it was not done as a spontaneous act of this country, would be of no benefit to the Empire.

What New Zealand had done in the way of giving preferences had been done voluntarily, and anything that would be of benefit to the Dominions must be done voluntarily by the people of this country; otherwise it would cause friction and misunderstanding.

Mr. H. H. STEVENS (Canada) and SIR MUHAMMED SHAFI (India) also responded.

Among those present at the luncheon were:—

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, Mr. L. S. Amery, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Churchill, Lord Elibank, Lord Salisbury, Lord Jessel, Mr. Henry Mond, Sir Basil Peto, Sir Richard Squires, Sir Herbert Cayser, Mr. A. P. Fouris, Lord Greenwood, Mr. P. McGilligan, and Sir Thomas Sidney.

EMPIRE DELEGATES AND THE FLEET

PROGRAMME OF SATURDAY'S VISIT

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Dominion Prime Ministers and other delegates to the Imperial Conference are to have an opportunity on Saturday of visiting the Fleet at sea. As a rule inspections of this kind have taken place at Portsmouth and Spithead, but as the Atlantic Fleet will be assembled at its usual base at Portland, after the autumn programme of exercises in Scottish waters, the visitors will proceed to Weymouth and embark there. A force of about 60 war vessels of all types will be present, and a comprehensive programme has been drawn up to afford the guests an opportunity of witnessing the particular characteristics of each class. The occasion will also have a certain historic interest, as some ships which will be present, such as the Iron Duke, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship at Jutland, are due to pass out of service before long under the London Naval Treaty, which became operative on Monday.

A special train, leaving Waterloo at 7.34 a.m., will convey the visitors to Weymouth, where they will go on board H.M.S. Nelson, the flagship of Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. The Nelson will leave Portland Harbour shortly before noon, *viâ* the East Ship Channel. After she is clear of the breakwater, the first item in the day's programme will begin. This is appropriately a display by R.A.F. Southampton flying-boats, which since the last Conference have attained added significance for purposes of Imperial defence and communications, and squadrons of which are now stationed permanently at Singapore and Basra. The flying-boats will take off, fly round the Nelson, and then alight near to the ship.

EXHIBITION OF MINING

A demonstration will next be given of the laying and sweeping of mines. H.M.S. Adventure, the cruiser-minelayer attached to the Fleet, completed specially for such duties in 1927, will lay a minefield earlier in the morning, through which the Nelson will pass. Those on board will be able to see how she is protected against the mines by her paravanes. As the Nelson comes near to the Adventure, that ship will lay six other mines, as an example of the manner in which these machines are dropped from the large ports in the stern. Mine-sweepers of the First Flotilla, stationed at Portland, are also to take their part in this display.

Diving exercises by submarines, which usually appear in a programme of this nature, will on this occasion be carried out by two vessels of the latest types, the Oberon and the Proteus, the latter only recently completed. The Oberon is used for experimental purposes, and the Proteus is about to proceed to the China Station. The Nelson will pass between the two, and will be the object of attack.

USE OF DEPTH CHARGES

After luncheon has been served on board, a full programme of events has been arranged for the afternoon. One of the earliest is an attack by depth charges by destroyers of the Sixth Flotilla, led by the Campbell. Each vessel is expected to drop four of these machines as an illustration of one of the most potent means of attack on submarines during the War. Later, the Sixth Flotilla will deliver a torpedo attack.

The important part played by aircraft in the work of the modern Fleet will have its due representation. Units of the Fleet Air Arm taking part will be those on board H.M.S. Courageous, which recently joined up to replace the War-built carrier Argus. The Courageous has flights of fighters, torpedo bombers, and spotter reconnaissance machines, and all three types will be seen in operation, both flying off and returning to the vessel. The strength of the Fleet Air Arm has now been increased to 24 flights, the equivalent of 12 squadrons, and 70 per cent. of the *personnel* is supplied by the Navy.

A 15-IN. GUN SHOOT

One of the most impressive items of the day should be a concentration shoot by the vessels of the Second Division, Second Battle Squadron, from 15-in. guns. This division includes the Warspite, Barham, and Malaya, all of which fought at Jutland, and each ship carries eight 15-in. guns. After the firing the Fleet is to steam past the Nelson. This will enable the guests to note the difference between the War-built and later types of vessel. Attention will be directed to the Tiger, the last of Admiral Beatty's battle-cruisers, which, like the Iron Duke class, is to disappear under the London Treaty; and to the Renown and Repulse, which many Empire guests will already have seen during the tours of the Prince of Wales in those vessels. In the cruiser class it will be possible to compare the Centaur, one of the light "C" class vessels, which at one time was flagship of Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt at Harwich during the War, with the newest 10,000-ton vessels in commission, the Norfolk and Dorsetshire.

The concluding item is to be divisional concentrated firing by destroyers of the Fifth Flotilla at the Centurion, the ex-battleship which serves as a target. The Centurion is the ship which is abandoned by her crew, and is then manoeuvred by wireless control from her attendant destroyer, the Shikari, about a mile distant. She can be made not only to start and stop her engines, but to vary their speed, and to steer any course which is desired, exactly as if she was under ordinary human control. By the time these various events have been concluded it will probably be well past 4.30 p.m., or about sunset. The Nelson will then make for harbour, tea being served on the return journey.

This visit of Dominion representatives to the Fleet is the latest of a series going back to 1886, when the delegates to the Colonial Conference, as it was then known, were taken to Spithead to see the Fleet. The programme included a torpedo-boat attack upon the battleship Colossus, Captain (later Admiral Sir) Cyprian Bridge, which was interesting as being the first public demonstration of an attack by such craft upon a big ship. In 1907 there was another memorable occasion at Portsmouth when the Colonial Premiers inspected H.M.S. Dreadnought, Captain (now Admiral Sir) Reginald Bacon, and witnessed a sham fight on Whale Island, when General Botha saw in mimic use a weapon employed by the Boers in South Africa nearly 20 years before. In 1923 the Dominion Premiers attending the Conference of that year saw a naval display from the deck of the minelayer Princess Margaret, originally a Canadian Pacific liner.

STREET EXPLOSION IN LIVERPOOL

MAIN DISTURBED BY NEW MERSEY TUNNEL

A burst main, the indirect result of the workings in connexion with the new Mersey tunnel, did considerable damage in the centre of Liverpool yesterday morning, when an explosion in Dale-street and the ignition of the escaping gas followed a subsidence of the road surface above the line of the new tunnel, and all traffic had to be diverted along other routes.

Some hours before the subsidence had assumed serious proportions a slight dip in the roadway had been noticed, and at about 10.30 there was an explosion, followed by ominous rumblings, and workmen, who had begun to rip up the road to locate the cause of the subsidence, threw away their tools and joined in the dash for the barriers. Flames sprang from the roadway and workmen wrenched up another part of the road to shut off the gas.

It is believed that an unexpected cross-channel, an old trench, was the primary cause of the trouble, and that this was run into by the massive steel shield which is driven along through the earth as the tunnel advances.

Mr. J. A. Brodie, joint chief engineer of the Mersey Tunnel Company, and Mr. B. E. Hewett, engineer for the contractors on the section at present being constructed under Dale-street towards the Haymarket, were present yesterday afternoon at a conference at the municipal buildings with the Town clerk and officials of the city engineer's department. It was stated that the mishap was not regarded very seriously in its effect on the tunnel construction, and there was no need at all for public alarm. The Town Clerk of Liverpool, Mr. Walter Moon, said that he expected that the street surface would be fully restored in a week or 10 days. A temporary supply of gas and water would be given to consumers who had been interfered with and a temporary tramway service might be arranged in two or three days.

ARMS FOR CHINA

DISCOVERY IN SHIP FROM ANTWERP

At the Thames Police Court yesterday CHU KAI, a Chinese fireman employed on board the steamship Benarty, from Antwerp, was charged under the Firearms Act with illegally importing four six-chambered revolvers and 400 rounds of ·45 ammunition; also with possessing firearms and ammunition without having a firearms certificate.

Mr. A. Woffenden, Chief Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs and Excise, who prosecuted, said the ship arrived on Sunday. It was an English vessel with an English master. The ship was searched, and the revolvers and ammunition were found underneath some bunker coal. When questioned, Chu Kai said he bought them in Hamburg, where he gave £3 for them. Mr. Woffenden added that it was understood that Chu Kai explained that he was going to take the articles to China owing to their being some trouble there.

The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Ivan Snell).—In that case he was really not going to land them here at all?

Mr. Woffenden.—Apparently not.

Chu Kai, through an interpreter, said he was "Guilty, but he did not understand." He was fined £6 on the first charge, the other not being proceeded with.

JUDGE AND RENT RESTRICTION ACT

At the Lambeth County Court yesterday, JUDGE WOODCOCK expressed the opinion that drastic changes should be made in the Rent Restrictions Act at the earliest possible opportunity. He said it tied up a large number of houses from competition because some were controlled and others were decontrolled. "We have a large number of people in controlled houses," said the Judge, "who frequently fail to pay their rent, with the result that the landlord is put to the bother of taking legal proceedings when the rent is due. The landlord may not get possession because the tenant pays up." It was all very unsatisfactory, added the Judge, and he wished there was a change in the existing law.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF COVENTRY

At a private meeting yesterday Coventry City Council decided to promote a Bill in the next Session of Parliament to annex 11 parishes, or parts of parishes, covering an area of approximately 12,000 acres, or slightly more than the present area of the city. This proposed new Bill is the result of overtures made by adjoining parishes to be included in the city. Objections have been raised to the Warwickshire County Council's scheme for adjusting the rural areas.

BLENDED BUTTER

CHARGE OF MISLEADING THE PUBLIC

Allegations that blended proprietary brands of butter either wholly or partly consisting of foreign butter were being represented as English butter were further investigated yesterday by the Standing Committee which is hearing an application that all imported butter, including imported butter contained within a blend, should bear a mark showing that it was either Empire or foreign.

Mr. A. Sandercock, of Messrs. Trengrouse and Nathan, provision merchants, agreed with Mr. G. M. Hilbery, K.C., for the opposition, that the blenders, by offering retailers butter in packets, had given them facilities for trading which the retailers did not get with bulk butter. At present there was a limited market for English butter as such. It was the experience of the whole trade that the keeping facilities of blended butter were inferior to those of straight butter. Straight New Zealand would keep immeasurably longer in a good condition than blended butter. He did not see why retailers selling from bulk should not sell it in wrappers bearing the origin. This was the best course to avoid misrepresentation.

In reply to the CHAIRMAN, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., Mr. Sandercock said that in his opinion there was without a doubt misrepresentation when imported butter was sold as dairy butter. The inference in the minds of the public was that it was local dairy butter.

Mr. W. W. Waite, of Waiterose, Limited, said he was a strong believer in a retailer being able to tell his salespeople the origin of the things he had to sell. They could do this in most cases, but in certain proprietary brands of butter they were unable to tell. These brands did not disclose the country of origin, and in some cases by inference they indicated that they were the products of English counties well known for their dairying industries.

Dame Beatrix Lyall said she had made inquiries from housewives and had visited shops, with the result that she was convinced there was a genuine mistake and that people were buying blended packet butter with the idea they were getting English butter. There were brands of blended butter that misled with words such as "Fresh dairy butter" and "Fresh supplies daily." In a well-known multiple shop she saw such words on packets of blended butter, and also the words "Special creamery fresh butter." Every woman, rich or poor, who bought this butter thought she was getting English. Perhaps the most misleading were the brands with beautiful pictures of dairy farms, milkmaids, and various misleading names. She was in favour of all butter being marked "English," "Empire," or "Foreign."

Sir Archibald Weigall, speaking on behalf of the National Cattle Breeders' Association, said a marking order would help to create a stable market for the surplus milk which the growth of dairying in this country had brought about. An increased demand for straight English butter could at once be met. The best English butter was the best in the world.

The CHAIRMAN referred to a report of Tuesday's proceedings in which the statement appeared that Mr. Sandercock, one of the witnesses, in evidence said that owing to his support of the application the blenders individually and collectively had refused to do further business with him. That statement was contained in a proof furnished in advance of the evidence that the witness was prepared to give, but was not in fact given in evidence, and the witness could not be cross-examined upon it. The Committee would not therefore in any way be influenced by it.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

DEMAND FOR EMPIRE BUTTER

A report of an investigation by the economic section of the Empire Marketing Board into the retail marketing of butter in the United Kingdom is published to-day under the title, "The Demand for Empire Butter" (Stationery Office, 1s.).

The report shows that the sales of Empire butter have gone up with remarkable swiftness, and are still rising. The import of butter in 1929 was about 6,500,000cwt. The most notable development during recent years has been the rapid growth in the quantities imported from New Zealand, which last year sent 20 per cent. of the total butter imports. Australia has been steadily gaining ground, and now sends 12 per cent. of the imports, while 9 per cent. come from the Irish Free State. The total percentage supplied from Empire countries is 42. Of the 58 per cent. imported from foreign countries Denmark supplies 34 per cent.

It is suggested that housewives in different parts of the country prefer different types of butter, even to the extent of paying 2d. or 3d. a lb. for their choice. Empire butter has made much more headway in the South than in the North. On the whole, Empire butter appears to be particularly popular with the large provision firms. Home farm butter was rarely encountered during the inquiry, but it was found in a few shops in all areas except Manchester. The price varied widely, but in most cases it was the dearest butter on sale.

In the London area packeted butter was stocked in a larger number of shops than any other type. Where a bulk and packeted butter were stocked together, the sales of the bulk butter were stated to be the greater. New Zealand butter was the predominant bulk type on the London market. Danish butter was found in 12 per cent. of the shops; it was usually stated to be the chief type sold, with New Zealand as the second line. Other butters found were Argentine, chiefly in London and Birmingham; Swedish and Finnish, in the North; Ukrainian, the cheapest of all, which was stocked by one large multiple firm with branches all over the country; and Dutch and French, in London.

STEEL BRIDGE DESIGNS

A HIGHER STANDARD OF BEAUTY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The British Steelwork Association, of which nearly all the structural steel makers and engineers in the country are members, has decided to inaugurate a new era in artistic bridge design. In future, says the association, steel bridges are to be objects of beauty instead of utilitarian ugliness.

The Ministry of Transport's road schemes constantly involve the reconstruction of old bridges and the building of new ones. In schemes which the Department is contemplating several hundreds of bridges of all sizes will have to be built or rebuilt. As the lay-out of these roads is being arranged, where possible, in conjunction with the requirements of town or regional planning schemes, it is felt that the designs of steel bridges should also harmonize with these plans and with the amenities of their immediate surroundings.

Reinforced concrete bridge builders have already made this concession to modern aesthetic taste in many instances, though there is admitted to be room for further improvements in design. Structural steel makers and engineers, in falling into line, have been prompted by the wish to keep the nation in favour of steel for large bridges required to carry heavy loads. The British Steelwork Association is, therefore, producing a series of designs for steel construction which it hopes will satisfy modern taste.

The first of these, of which a reproduction is given on page 18, has been prepared in accordance with the advice of Sir John Burnett and Partners, architects, and Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, engineers, and is being submitted as a suggested design for a steel bridge over the Thames forming part of the proposed by-pass road at Maidenhead. Further designs for Thames and other bridges are in preparation.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SONS OF ARMY OFFICERS

It is officially announced that an examination for one Gill Memorial Scholarship and one or two Gill Memorial Exhibitions will be held at Brighton College on June 2 and 3, 1931. Admission to compete in the examination is by nomination, and candidates must be under 14 years of age on June 1, 1931, and sons of officers who hold or have held commissions in the Regular Army, or, failing such candidates, sons of officers who hold or have held commissions in the Reserve or Auxiliary Military Forces. The scholarship and exhibitions are each tenable at Brighton College for three years, but this period may, on the recommendation of the headmaster, be extended to four years. The annual value of a scholarship is £81 and of an exhibition £60, reducing the amount payable by a parent or guardian to approximately £77 and £59 respectively. Applications for nomination by the War Office (accompanied by birth certificate and certificates of conduct from the headmaster of the schools at which the boys attended during the previous two years) should reach the Under-Secretary of State (C.1), the War Office, London, S.W.1, not later than April 30, 1931.

THE GAS INDUSTRY

EDUCATION OF LEADERS AND SALESMEN

The annual conference of the British Commercial Gas Association was continued at Hull yesterday, at Hull University College.

A paper on "Education for Commerce and Industry" by Principal Morgan, M.A., Hull University College, was read, in his unavoidable absence, by PROFESSOR ALLEN. PRINCIPAL MORGAN said it was suggested a few weeks ago in *The Times* that the chief need now was not to preach to educationists on their duty towards business, nor to persuade public opinion that commerce was a noble profession, but to induce the masters of business to realize the need of education for the young men they employ. It seemed to him futile to argue on the relative responsibility of this group or the other. The need was so serious that they must get on with the work of finding a solution to a problem which had to be solved if the country was to flourish.

There were undoubtedly many men who argued against further education for business on the ground that if a young man stayed at school until he was 18, went to the university for three years, and then entered business, he knew less than a lad, perhaps younger than himself, who left school at 14, 15, or 16, and had several years in business. "He is more useful to me," the employer would say, "and yet this young man from the university, who knows nothing of business, expects to get a higher salary."

Undoubtedly the facts were true; it was deduction that was false. The real question was not which of these two young men was more useful or more costly to-day, but which of them would be the more capable of doing responsible, creative work when he was 30. It was important that industry and commerce should be equipped throughout by servants of the best quality. The whole machinery of business was so much more elaborate than it was even a generation ago, that all those who served it needed to be more and more highly trained.

SUPPLY OF THE TOP MEN

What seemed to him to be of especial importance at this juncture was to secure an adequate recruitment of those who in a few years would be the leaders of the business world. It was the supply of the top men that was of prime concern. Not only was industry becoming technically more complex as regards production, finance, and distribution, it was harassed from all sides by rapidly changing conditions, nationally and internationally. Business men who had suffered exceptionally from the heavy nervous strain of the past 15 years realized that the Great War had seriously depleted the ranks from which promotions should be made. He believed that the reservoir of man power and brain power was there, but it could be utilized only if they took measures that formerly they regarded as unnecessary.

The needs of business were so multifarious that no single course of training could possibly suit everybody. It was quite clear that no university course of training could qualify all these young men to run a business or even to step into a position of high responsibility, but he believed a good deal more could be done in university commerce courses to give a measure of practical training. It would be necessary to classify and divide businesses. A first distinction could be made between manufacturing industry and the commerce of the merchant. A third important section was finance. Then there was the commerce, which was concerned not so much with salesmanship as with transport.

The old system of apprenticeship as an entry to the highest walks of business was quite out of date. They must find a new system, and he claimed for the universities the responsibility to play their part in this matter. They could not do it alone; they must have the advice and the cooperation of industrial and commercial leaders, just as medical and law schools had the support of their respective professions. Above all, let the universities realize that some measure of practical training must form part of the course.

In a paper on "What the Gas Industry does for Municipalities and what Municipalities can do for the Gas Industry," ALDERMAN J. H. LLOYD, chairman of the City of Birmingham Gas Committee, said efforts were continually being made to suggest that the gas industry was decaying. Gas was very active in its service to the nation, and the industry was expanding even in this time of bad trade.

EDUCATION OF SALESMEN

SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH, chairman of the executive of the association, gave a paper on "The Education of Gas Salesmen." He said that the steady increase in the intensity of competition, the complete disappearance of the times when an increase in the sale of gas could be relied upon without any serious effort being made to secure it; the obvious need of skilled planning, direction, and execution of continuous selling campaigns and maintenance schemes; necessitated beyond any question the employment by every gas undertaking of a staff competent and adequate to meet that competition and to carry out a progressive policy in the most efficient manner possible. Everything depended on their realizing to-day the imperative need of modern methods and modern men for the conduct of their undertakings as commercial organizations. Competition could only be countered by efficiency, and they could not be efficient unless their staff was efficient.

The problem of education for gas salesmanship was a threefold one, embracing:—

(A) General education, for the development of the student's intelligence and for ensuring activity of thought, receptivity to ideas, and the capacity to speak and write correctly and acceptably.

(B) Knowledge of the particular business and of the commodity to be sold, including:—(a) A sound elementary knowledge of the manufacture and distribution of gas; (b) a more advanced knowledge of the utilization of gas; (c) a broad knowledge of the history of the industry; and (d) an understanding of the relation of the industry to national problems.

(C) Training in the science and art of selling, to enable the student to become expert in securing and maintaining the good will of the customer.

He hoped that the executive would soon be authorized to take all necessary steps to put into working order a scheme for the education of salesmen on these general lines.

MR. HARRY GOSLING

THE LYING-IN-STATE AT TRANSPORT HOUSE

There were many tributes to the memory of Mr. Harry Gosling yesterday at the lying-in-state of the body at Transport House, Westminster.

The open coffin was placed in the centre of Transport Hall, around which were the banners of various dockers' and other unions now included in the Transport Workers' amalgamation. At its foot was the red flag of the International Transport Federation. Behind was a great bank of wreaths.

The head office and district offices of the union were closed for the day, and the staff, headed by Mr. Ernest Bevin, filed round the coffin as soon as the hall was open.

The body will be taken this morning to Golders Green for cremation, and will leave Transport House at 10 a.m. The route will be Smith-square, Palace-yard, George-street, Birdcage-walk, around the front of Buckingham Palace, up Constitution-hill, along Park-lane, Baker-street, and Finchley-road. At a memorial service at Whitfields Tabernacle at noon to-day short addresses will be given by the Prime Minister, Mr. A. Hayday (chairman of the T.U.C.), and Mr. Ernest Bevin.

The Prime Minister will be unable to attend the funeral owing to the Imperial Conference, and he will be represented by Captain Usher. The Cabinet will be represented by Mr. Tom Shaw, Mr. William Adamson, and Mr. George Lansbury, and the National Executive of the Labour Party by Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. F. O. Roberts.

APPOINTMENT OF CORN RENT REFEREES

Mr. P. E. Sandlands, appearing for the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, applied at the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday for the appointment of referees to inquire into and ascertain the average price of a Winchester bushel of marketable wheat in Middlesex during the past 14 years, in order that the amount of the corn rent awarded by a local Act of 1803 to the vicar of Harrow and the Dean and Chapter might be reascertained. At the sessions in September counsel explained that when the Act was passed the Michaelmas Sessions were directed to be held in the week of the Feast of St. Michael. As Michaelmas had not then been reached the application was adjourned until Saturday in order to avoid any dispute as to the direction given in the local Act. The application was granted, and Mr. Duncan Alfred Rawlence, surveyor, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster; Mr. Horace Francis Joyce, surveyor, 16, Victoria-street, Westminster, and Mr. Cecil Grellier, architect, surveyor, and tithe agent, Palace-chambers, Bridge-street, Westminster, were appointed as referees with directions to report to next quarter sessions on January 3.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL

A MAYFAIR BICENTENARY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Grosvenor Chapel celebrates its bicentenary this evening, when Princess Marie Louise will be present at a meeting at St. George's Institute, Bourdon-street, W. It is the last survivor of a small group of places of worship of a like character which were built when society migrated from the City and the Strand in the early eighteenth century to the once open fields round Shepherd Market, Tyburn, and May Fair. The chapel was built in 1730, on a piece of land known as the Gravel Pit Field, given by Sir Richard Grosvenor, the descendant of that Mary Davies whose marriage brought the Manor of Ebury into the Grosvenor family, at the yearly rent of "a Pepper Corn only."

The history of the chapel has been uneventful; but several interesting persons are buried in the vaults. John Wilkes, described on his monument by Flaxman in the North Gallery as "A Friend of Liberty," died at his daughter's house in Grosvenor-square on December 27, 1797. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the blue-stocking, who brought back the practice of inoculation for the smallpox from Turkey, was buried in 1762; the minor poets David Mallet in 1765 and William Whitehead in 1785; Elizabeth Carter in 1806. Here too was buried the famous Lord Chesterfield, before his remains were removed to his home in Nottinghamshire. In the chapel was held a service of thanksgiving for the acquittal of Lord George Gordon after the Gordon Riots.

In 1830 the chapel was bought from Sir Richard Grosvenor by the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square, for £2,000, and an Act of Parliament was passed in which it was arranged that the building should be consecrated, and that the rector of St. George's should nominate the incumbent, the Vestry approving the appointment. The rector was never to be himself the incumbent. The priest in charge then appointed was the Rev. Evan Nepean, who held the post for 50 years, during the last 13 of which he was also Canon of Westminster. In 1895 another Act of Parliament was obtained which provided that the rector of St. George's should always be the incumbent of the chapel, which should be worked by his licensed curate or curates.

Some excellent work was done in the chapel about 15 years ago by Mr. J. N. Comper, when a screen and other improvements were added.

FREEMASONRY

PROVINCE OF SURREY

The Prince of Wales was yesterday installed as Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Province of Surrey at Freemasons' Hall. The ceremony was conducted by Lord Ampthill, Pro First Grand Principal, assisted by Commander H. G. Giles, Grand Superintendent of Hampshire and Isle of Wight, and Major R. Lawrence Thornton, Grand Superintendent of Sussex.

The Grand Temple was filled in every part, and every Chapter in the Province was represented. The Patent of the appointment was read by the Grand Scribe, Sir Colville Smith. Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. I. Nicholl, Grand Director of Ceremonies, was in charge of the arrangements.

After his installation the Prince of Wales appointed and invested Mr. George R. Saunders, Past Grand Standard Bearer as Second Principal and the Rev. Arthur George Le Masurier as Third Principal.

As the Prince of Wales had to leave for an engagement at Buckingham Palace, Lord Ampthill, on his behalf, appointed and invested the following as Officers of the Provincial Grand Chapter:—

Dr. Charles R. Vering-Brown, Scribe E.; Mr. Allan W. Hare, Scribe N.; Mr. F. J. Wintgens, Treasurer; Mr. Leonard V. Watson, Registrar; Mr. Herbert A. Weeks, Deputy Registrar; Mr. Arthur A. Rayson, Dr. A. V. Chapman, and Mr. H. R. Stonley, Sojourners; Captain G. S. Oxburgh, D.C.; Mr. Francis C. Carder, Sword Bearer; Mr. Howard M. King, Deputy Sword Bearer; Messrs. Charles R. Stockwell, G. B. Blackman, W. B. Tattersall, and Alick Slatter, Standard Bearers; Messrs. William Lloyd, William R. Smith, Robert Dixon, and F. S. Topple, Assistant Directors of Ceremonies; Mr. E. A. Wilberg, Organist; Mr. W. A. Latham (Past Assistant Grand D.C.), Assistant Scribe; Mr. H. Francis, Janitor.

The following appointments to Past Rank were made:—

Dr. John Williamson, Scribe N.; Mr. Austin Reynolds, Sojourner; Messrs. Edward T. Cattell, and Edwin J. Syer, D.C.; and Mr. Arthur J. Barry, Sword Bearer.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

AN APPEAL FOR £50,000

In connexion with the celebration of the centenary of the foundation of University College School, an appeal is being made for a sum of £50,000 to institute an endowment fund. The centenary celebrations will begin on November 5, when there will be a reception of Old Boys and their friends at the School at Frognal. Until the summer and cricket term next year there will be a number of anniversary events of a social, educational, dramatic, and sporting character.

The council of the School aim at utilizing the income of the proposed endowment fund for the establishment of scholarships and the provision of a stand-by fund in case of temporary stress. If the capital sum comes up to their expectations, funds will also be applied to improvements, such as the reconditioning of the playing-fields, the provision of a swimming bath, the establishment of a biological laboratory, and a new organ.

PRINCE GEORGE'S VISIT TO BRIGHTON

WORK OF BOYS' CLUBS

Prince George yesterday visited two hospitals in Brighton, opened a new wing at Brighton College, and inaugurated a special week of effort in aid of a local Y.M.C.A. Boys' Club.

The Prince was greeted at Hove boundary by the Mayor of Brighton (Councillor H. W. Aldrich) and Mrs. Aldrich. He drove to the Sussex Throat and Ear Hospital, where he unveiled a commemorative tablet and made a tour of the building. He then visited the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Club in Edward-street and declared open the special week during which efforts will be made by the Y.M.C.A. to raise funds of the club.

Speaking afterwards at a business men's luncheon, PRINCE GEORGE said that the work of the club was to foster a spirit of good will and mutual trust. "The value of these clubs for working boys has just been realized," he continued. "The Boys' Club movement is meant to help a boy during a very critical period in his life, the period between leaving school and attaining manhood. The club teaches self government, the value of settling disputes by arbitration, of playing for one's side, and of shouldering responsibility. When a boy has learnt to be a good loser, unselfish, chivalrous, and ready to serve others, he has a really good start in life."

Prince George afterwards visited Brighton College, where he inspected the school premises and declared open a new wing that had cost £13,000 to build. The Prince's final visit was to the new Sussex Hospital for Women, where he unveiled a commemorative tablet in the John Howard Wards.

WREATHS FOR MEMORIALS TO THE MISSING

WARNING AGAINST FIRMS WHO SOLICIT ORDERS

The Imperial War Graves Commission announce that they continue to receive communications from relatives indicating that the practice of soliciting orders in connexion with the Memorials to the Missing at Thiepval and Arras for the laying of wreaths and taking of photographs, payable in advance, is being continued by certain organizations, notwithstanding that the memorials are not expected to be completed until the spring of 1932.

All the organizations or firms who hold permits from the Commission authorizing them to do this work are bound by the conditions of their permits not to solicit orders, payable in advance, for these services, until the date of the unveiling of the memorials has been officially announced by the Commission in the Press.

Those who persist in this practice have no authority from the Commission whatever to do so, and relatives are again urged, in their own interest, before placing any order to communicate with the Secretary, Imperial War Graves Commission, 3, Sanctuary-buildings, Great Smith-street, S.W.1, from whom copies of the list of permit holders can always be obtained.

News in Brief

Gillingham (Kent) Town Council have decided, by a majority of one, to permit the Sunday opening of cinemas after church hours.

Branches of the Royal Society of St. George have been established in Cape Colony, Nakuru (Kenya Colony), Uganda, and West Java (Dutch East Indies).

Chesterfield Town Council decided on Tuesday night to hand over Miss Florence Nightingale's Crimean carriage to St. Thomas's Hospital, London, with which she had a close connexion.

A taxicab was destroyed by fire in Fortess-road, Kentish Town, early yesterday, when it skidded and overturned. Slight damage was caused to the front of a shop. The driver escaped injury.

A motor-car containing three men was driven rapidly away from a post office in Forest Hill early yesterday when police officers approached. The premises showed marks of an attempt to force an entry.

Mr. John Graham, aged 97, Coroner of the Chester Ward of Durham, was married at All Saints Church, Upper Norwood, yesterday to Miss E. Ashton, of Shotley Bridge. Mr. Graham was the last coroner to be elected by a public vote 57 years ago.

Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob presided on Tuesday at the eighth annual reunion smoking concert of the Ypres League at Caxton Hall, Westminster, in the absence through indisposition of the President, Field-Marshal Lord Plumer. It was stated that Lord Plumer would be out again in a day or two.

Miss Helen Marguerite Dorimus, 38, a teacher from Brooklyn, New York, who came to Oxford this term for a year's course, was found early yesterday badly injured at the back of a house in Wellington-square. She died before the police-surgeon's arrival. A third-storey window was open, and she had apparently fallen out.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A meeting to inaugurate the New Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is announced. (p. 1)

A chartered accountant is wanted with long practical experience of all branches of bankruptcy, liquidation, and receivership work. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for a small number of vacant men clerkships in the office of the Commissioner of Police at New Scotland Yard. (p. 3)

The Wardenship of the Church Hostel, Bangor, for the Dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph, is vacant. (p. 3)

A reward is offered for the recovery of a lost platinum and diamond clip. (p. 1)

A senior lecturer in classics is required in the University of Pretoria. (p. 3)

A firm of London solicitors require an experienced managing litigation clerk, capable of acting with slight supervision. (p. 3)

An economic international review is seeking an assistant to the managing editor. (p. 3)

ROAD REPAIRS IN LONDON

TRANSPORT MINISTRY'S LIST

Appended is the list issued by the Ministry of Transport of works of road maintenance and improvement in London to be begun during the fortnight ending November 8. Alternative routes or loop roads available to traffic during the progress of the works are shown in parentheses, and the date of the beginning and estimated date of completion follow:—

Ferme Park-road, Hornsey.—Tottenham-lane to Landseer-road (Underwick-road, Granville-road, Hall-road). October 27-December 6.

Coombe-road, Kingston.—Norbiton-avenue to Norbiton Station (Kingston-hill and Wolverton-road). October 27-November 15.

Sheen-road, Richmond.—Near Manor-road (no suitable alternative route available). October 27-December 15.

Hackney-road, Shoreditch.—St. Leonards Church to Weymouth-terrace (no suitable alternative route available). November 1-January 31.

Old Kent-road, Southwark.—Dunlop-road to Borough Boundary (no suitable alternative route available). October 31-November 22.

City-road, Finsbury.—Rose-street to Moreland-street (no suitable alternative route available). November 3-November 29.

Kingston-road, Merton and Morden.—No. 253 to Leather Bottel publichouse (no suitable alternative route available). November 3-December 31.

Howland-street, St. Pancras.—Charlotte-street to Cleveland-street (Goodge-street and Cleveland-street). November 3-December 1.

Sidmouth-street, St. Pancras.—Grays Inn-road to Regent-square (Cromer-street and Judd-street). November 3-November 15.

INSOMNIA

Doctor orders GUINNESS

"

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

LIFE AND DEATH OF EFFORT

By CALLISTHENES

The progress of a business depends upon the amount of effort in it. It is supremely important that there should be skilled direction—but that only means that the higher and the lower forms of effort should be kept in proportion. Effort is the horse-power of the engine. You may make more or less use of it, but power must come first.

There is only one way by which you can increase this primal energy of a business—that is, by inspiration. Inspiration creates power.

There have been days when it was thought that the way to increase the amount of effort was to spread fear. Men and women were kept in a continual anxiety about being reprimanded or dismissed which deepened into sharp fear whenever a possible mistake was made or the management was in ill humour. Fines were inflicted right and left for small offences. Reproof would be shouted so as to bring confusion to the culprit and discomfort and uneasiness to the rest of the staff.

We are glad that those days are past, that such methods are now to be found only in the holes and corners of commerce, that in great businesses they are as antiquated as stocks and pillory in village justice.

For fear, while it may be potent to create the appearance of effort, numbs and paralyses the reality. The aim of those who are moved by fear is not to be doing but to appear to be doing. On the lower levels of manual labour the difference between the appearance and the reality of work may not greatly matter. But as the proportion of necessary intelligence rises so the gulf between appearance and reality widens and fear becomes impotent to secure reality. Fear can sweep a floor but it can never produce a creative idea.

In this Business—and we hope in many others—inspiration is the mainspring, not fear.

The man or woman who is promoted is the one who can inspire real effort, not one who by spreading anxiety can only get its appearance. There is no single operation in this House that is not better done by inspiration than it could be by fear. There are thousands that can only be done when men and women put their heart into their work, and the power of making men and women put their heart into their work is inspiration.

Fear is the death of joy, of enthusiasm, of confidence, of reality in effort. Inspiration is the life of work and effort and all that makes them worth while.

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BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY

ANNUAL FESTIVAL DINNER

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH presided over the annual festival dinner of the British Sailors' Society at the Mansion House last night. Boys from the Prince of Wales Sea Training Hostel provided a guard of honour at the reception of the guests.

Mr. L. W. JOYNSON-HICKS, in the absence of his father, Lord Brentford, who, he stated, was suffering from a cold, proposed the toast "Success to the Society." Founded in 1818 the Society, he said, had many ramifications at home and abroad. It had grown rapidly in usefulness. Last year it helped from the Samaritan Fund some 37,000 seafarers and dependents. At their homes and rests they had just under 1,500,000 attendances during the year. The Prince of Wales Sea Training Hostel for Boys had been established for 10 years and nearly 900 boys had passed through the hostel since its opening. It had the constant interest of the Prince of Wales himself. On a number of occasions the Prince had paid personal visits and inspected the lads in residence there. Another aspect of the Society's work was that connected with sailors and their families in distressed circumstances.

The REV. D. F. MACKENZIE, replying, said that the work was in no sense a charity. The appeal was to men and women throughout the country to acknowledge a debt of honour they owed to the sailor at home and abroad and to assist in the progress and extension of the activities of the Society. Last year their income was equal to their expenditure, and he hoped that the support forthcoming would enable that happy condition to be maintained.

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, presented him with a small bust of Lord Nelson as a remembrance of the gratitude of the Society for his support. He announced that subscriptions totalled £4,328. The LORD MAYOR briefly responded. Those present included:—

The Lady Mayoress, Lady de Rebeck, the Dowager Lady Dimsdale, Lady Brentford, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Goodenough, Sheriff and Mrs. Jenks, Sheriff and Mrs. G. Garrick, Sir Frederick and Lady Bowring, Sir William and Lady Beatrice Smith, Mrs. D. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. Adrian Grant Duff, Sir Thomas and Lady Hobler, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Mrs. F. M. Bailey, Lady Bowring, Lieutenant-Colonel Brazier-Creagh, Lady Constance Butler, Lady Jane Christie, the Rev. Sir Henry Denny, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Edmonds, Colonel Sir Frederick D. Green, Lieutenant-Commander H. Hamilton, Engineer Captain Clifford Howie, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Gerald Kenrick, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Lewis, Sir Joseph and Lady Lowrey, Lady Locke, Mr. Henry Mond, Commander Oliver, Major-General and Mrs. F. H. W. Pollard, Sir Lisbon and Lady Pound, Mr. H. Reincke, Lieutenant-Commander C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuelson, Mr. and Mrs. John Wagstaff, Lady Whitley-Thomson, and Colonel T. Dunlop Young.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

AN EXPERIMENT BY MR. MAURICE BROWNE

Arrangements for a theatrical experiment at the Little Theatre on the lines of the New York Theatre Guild have been completed by Mr. Maurice Browne, the producer of *Journey's End*. The first production at the Little Theatre, under the artistic direction of Miss Ellen van Volkenburg, will be a revival on Armistice Day of *The Unknown Warrior*, in which Mr. Maurice Browne and Miss Rosalinde Fuller will appear in their original parts. A few weeks later an intimate variety bill will be presented there under the title of *Caviare*; and this will be followed by a play selected from a list that includes new works by Mr. Marc Connelly, Mr. Clifford Bax, and Mr. George Preedy. As already announced, Mr. Browne's object is to try to get a permanent audience in London for plays which are not generally considered commercial, with a permanent company in view, and ultimately, if the experiment succeeds, a permanent theatre. For this purpose a sum of money has been set aside, and the experiment, which is to be controlled by Maurice Browne, Limited, will be tried for three years. By the end of that time the experiment, Mr. Browne states, should be self-supporting—or almost so.

Mr. Browne has taken the Little Theatre, by arrangement with Mr. José Levy, for six months from November 10, with the option of continuing there for further periods of six months at a time. Special facilities will be arranged for the use of the foyers and rooms of the theatre during the daytime, as well as in the evening, by those members of the public who are closely associated with it—the nucleus of the permanent audience which it is hoped to find. The performances there will be open to the public; but associates, paying a nominal annual subscription, will be able to buy seats for themselves and guests at prices ranging from 2s. to 7s. 6d. All the seats will be bookable. All the plays will be produced for limited periods; but the successful productions will be transferred to other London theatres. There will also be occasional Sunday performances.

Another theatrical experiment soon to be made in London is also announced by Mr. Leon M. Lion, whose production of *Street Scene* is still running at the Globe Theatre. In order to test the changing appetite of the theatrical public, Mr. Lion has arranged to present at another London theatre acquired by him a series of plays of an unusual character. The first production at this theatre, the name of which will shortly be announced, will be *A Marriage has been Disarranged*, a family chronicle in three acts, by Mr. Leonard Ide, in which the leading part will be played by Miss Mary Newcomb, who is associated with Mr. Lion in this experiment. Mr. Ide's play will be followed by *The Two Worlds*, a new play by Mr. C. K. Munro; *Man Overboard*, a new play by Mr. Sutton Vane, the author of *Outward Bound*; and a play which Mr. Aldous Huxley has just completed for Mr. Lion, and for which a title has not yet been chosen. The production of *A Marriage has been Disarranged* will take place about the middle of December. During the Christmas holidays Mr. Lion also intends to present at yet another theatre *Banditz*, the melodramatic comedy by Baron Henri d'Erlanger and Mr. L. Arthur Rose, which he had hoped to bring to London last year.

A new production is also to be given at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, as Sir Nigel Playfair did not anticipate more than a short run for Dryden's *Marriage à la Mode*, and before its first performance had already entered into arrangements for its successor. Dryden's play has, however, proved very attractive, and therefore will be transferred in its entirety to the Royalty Theatre on Monday, November 10. On the following Wednesday, November 12, Sir Nigel will present at the Lyric Mr. Arthur Symons's version of *The Toy Cart*, an Indian classic by Sudraka, first performed in A.D. 122. This play will be produced by Mr. Franklin Dyall for Sir Nigel Playfair, and he and Miss Madeleine Carroll will play the two leading parts. So that all the details of Indian life may be correctly presented Sir E. Denison Ross and Major F. Yeats-Brown, the author of "Bengal Lancer," are assisting in the production; and the scenery and costumes are being designed by Mr. Laurence Bradshaw, a well-known expert on Indian art.

A FRENCH CLASSIC

After having been closed for some months, the Duchess Theatre will reopen on Tuesday with a new version of *Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier*, by Emile Augier and Jules Sandeau, a play of 1849, which is periodically revived at the Comédie Française, and is considered to be one of the classics of the French stage. The new adaptation, which is entitled *An Object of Virtue*, is by Mr. Edward Percy, the author of *If Four Walls Told*. The action of the piece, which is in four acts, takes place in Paris in 1830. Although many adaptations of this play have been made from time to time, it has not been seen in London since Lady Violet Greville's version was produced in 1894 at the Criterion Theatre, under the title of *An Aristocratic Alliance*. The leading parts on that occasion were played by Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore. At the Duchess Theatre these parts will be taken by Mr. Brian Aherne and Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, supported by Mr. Horace Hodges, Mr. C. V. France, and Mr. George Curzon. The play will be produced by Mr. Reginald Denham, with scenery and costumes designed by Mr. Laurence Irving.

One of the most ambitious productions yet attempted at the Arts Theatre will be Mr. Reginald Berkeley's new play *Machines*, which is to be staged there next Thursday. It is in four acts and 12 scenes, which include a factory, a cottage, a newspaper proprietor's office, the House of Commons, and a Court of Justice. The machines dealt with are the machines of modern civilization, and their effect on mankind. The principal parts in the cast, which will number more than 30 performers, will be played by Mr. Edmund Willard, Mr. George Zucco, and Miss Marie Ney.

Wednesday will see the revival at the Everyman Theatre of *Masks and Faces*, by Charles Reade and T. Taylor, which, with the exception of two benefit *matinees*, has not been performed in London since 1885. The play was first produced in 1852 at the Haymarket Theatre by Mr. Webster. Mrs. Stirling was his chief actress and played Peg Woffington. In 1875 the Bancrofts produced it for a run at the old Prince of Wales Theatre, and afterwards revived it in 1881 at the Haymarket and again in 1885. The play is especially interesting because of the stage characters introduced. These are Peg Woffington and Kitty Clive, rival comediennes at the time when Garrick was supreme in London. Although Garrick is not represented in the play, the actor he supplanted is. This is James Quin, the tragedian. Quin and Kitty Clive represent in the play the passing generation, and Colley Cibber, a very old man, represents a generation before that. References are made to the favourite parts played by these actors, and much mention is also made of Colley Cibber's "Apology." At the Everyman Theatre Miss Olive Sloane will appear as Peg Woffington, Miss Shirley Bax as Kitty Clive, Mr. Douglas Ross as Colley Cibber, and Mr. Charles Stalte as James Quin.

Sir John Martin-Harvey is adhering to his intention of limiting the run of *The Lyons Mail* at the Savoy Theatre to three weeks. It will, therefore, be withdrawn on Wednesday, and on the following Friday, November 7, Sir John will revive *The Only Way*. The part of Sydney Carton will be played by Sir John Martin-Harvey, with Lady Martin-Harvey as Mimi. Other characters will be represented by Mr. Fisher White, Mr. James Dale, Mr. Eric Howard, Miss Mary Rorke, Mr. George Thirlwell, and Mr. Leonard Daniels. The only other new production next week is *The House of Danger*, a "play of adventure," by Mr. Jack de Leon and Mr. Jack Celestin, which will be staged at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday, November 8. The principal parts in the piece will be played by Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Miss Mary Glynne, and Mr. Lyn Harding.

Owing to unforeseen difficulties the Venturers' Society's performance of *Karl and Anna*, which was to have been given on Sunday, has been postponed to Sunday evening, November 30. Mr. Henry Oscar will be the producer, and the principal parts will be taken by Miss Isobel Elsom, Mr. John Longden, Mr. Henry Caine, and Miss Angela Baddeley.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Nippy*, Prince Edward.
MONDAY.—*Gone to Earth*, Players.
TUESDAY.—*An Object of Virtue*, Duchess.
WEDNESDAY.—*Masks and Faces*, Everyman.
NOVEMBER 6.—*Machines*, Arts.
NOVEMBER 7.—*The Only Way*, Savoy.
NOVEMBER 8.—*The House of Danger*, Lyceum.
NOVEMBER 9.—*A Murder has been Arranged*, Savoy.
NOVEMBER 10.—*Marriage à la Mode*, Royalty; *The Scarlet Lady*, Hambledon; *The Man Who Kissed His Wife*, Prince of Wales.
NOVEMBER 11.—*The Unknown Warrior*, Little.
NOVEMBER 12.—*The Toy Cart*, Lyric, Hammersmith.

B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

CONCERT AT QUEEN'S HALL

The second symphony concert of the new B.B.C. orchestra conducted by Mr. Adrian Boult at Queen's Hall last night confirmed the high opinions earned by the orchestra's first appearance a week ago. An instrument has been formed with which anything may be done, and Mr. Boult is a conductor who gets the results he wants quite decisively and without fuss.

From the playing of the first half of last night's programme, a classical group consisting of Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture, the sonata from Bach's Church Cantata, "Der Himmel Lacht," and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, it appeared that what he chiefly wants at present is to have every feature beautifully shaped. If sometimes his insistence on this strikes one as a little conscious, that is only to be expected, for at the outset a standard has to be set which will become habitual in course of time. But the insistence on shapeliness produced an ideal performance of Mendelssohn's delicate seascape and the symphony was so finely phrased and justly proportioned throughout that one little sign of human frailty near the beginning could only cause a sympathetic smile.

After the interval Tchaikovsky's pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor swept like a hurricane through the rarified air of the classics. Mr. Arthur Rubinstein showed how it should be played if it must be played, and gave a magnificent performance in which nothing was lost of its swagger and sententious sentiment, while at the same time he compelled his hearers to realize the powerful impulse of the thing. His methods were entirely musical, and the orchestra supported his bold conception with remarkable unanimity. Strauss's "Don Juan" was the final piece and the stirring performance showed that Mr. Boult's interpretative outlook is not limited by the ideal of shapeliness.

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM TO CONDUCT IN BERLIN

HIS SUCCESS AT LEIPZIG

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT)

Sir Thomas Beecham has accepted Dr. Furtwängler's invitation to conduct the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra on November 13. Five days later Sir Thomas will conduct a performance of *Der Rosenkavalier* in the opera house at Hamburg; and in the New Year he will return to Berlin and begin a new tour by conducting *Tristan* in the State Opera House on January 21.

Sir Thomas Beecham's recent performance at Leipzig, where he conducted the famous Gewandhaus orchestra, was a great success. Judging by the concert notices published in the Leipzig newspapers his conducting was much appreciated in that critical city. The invitation to Sir Thomas to conduct the orchestra on the day following the unveiling of the monument to its famous conductor Nikisch outside the Gewandhaus on October 12 was a mark of confidence which was evidently felt to have been justified by the event.

One critic, who refers to Sir Thomas as being in the front row of the pioneers who have endeavoured to establish opera on a permanent basis in England, voices the general opinion that he has effectually destroyed the legend that the English nation is not musical. He is greatly complimented on his choice of a programme, which consisted of "Hebrides," by Mendelssohn, "Brigg Fair," a rhapsody, by Delius (whose work is considered worthy of more attention in Germany), the beautiful Mozart Symphony No. 34 in C major, and "Ein Heldenleben," by Richard Strauss. The crowded audience in the Gewandhaus showed its keen appreciation by an ovation comparable in warmth with that accorded to Toscanini. Sir Thomas conducted without baton and score and got a beauty of tone—especially from the strings—which, to judge by the critics, suggested Nikisch to his hearers. The "Ein Heldenleben" in particular was described as "a perfect translation."

SHEFFIELD MUSICAL FESTIVAL

REVIVAL PROBABLE

The Sheffield Musical Festival, which was abandoned on the outbreak of the War and has not been held since, is to be revived when the new Sheffield City Hall is built. A meeting of the Musical Festival Association was held on Tuesday, and it was decided that if possible the festival should take place as soon as the new hall was completed.

The association was founded in 1896 and the last festival was held in 1911, when Sir Henry Wood conducted a choir of 300 voices and described the festival as "one of the best held in recent years," saying that it had raised the standard of choral singing in England. From 1906 it had been arranged triennially in rotation with those of Leeds and Birmingham, and rehearsals in 1914 were well advanced when war broke out. At the end of the War the hall in which the festival was formerly held had been converted into a cinema, and there was no other suitable building in the city.

Mr. T. Walter Hall, the chairman of the executive committee of the association, in a circular-letter to the members recently pointed out that perhaps with a larger hall a more extended festival scheme with a larger chorus would be necessary, and it might take fully two years to prepare for and produce such a festival. The financial position of the association, he said, was satisfactory. The balance left over from the 1914 abandoned festival was £1,104, and since then interest had been received. The fund now stood at £1,845.

JAPANESE ART

A SUMPTUOUS CATALOGUE

To commemorate the Okura Exhibition of Japanese Art, held in the Governor's Palace, Rome, during last April and May, under the auspices of the Italian Government, there has been prepared a sumptuous catalogue in two volumes reproducing a large number of Japanese paintings in collotype. The catalogue, produced by Otsuka Kōgeisha, Tokyo, in an edition of 500 copies, not for sale, with a preface by Baron Kishichiro Okura, is a very fine piece of book production—two folio volumes, admirably printed on hand-made paper, bound in blue ribbed paper with a decoration in silver and gold, and enclosed in a case.

Baron Okura explains that only those works have been chosen which most faithfully interpret the genuine and traditional ideals of Oriental art, passing over those of a hybrid character. What astonishes the English reader is the great number of Japanese artists who are working in the traditional manner. Most of those included in the list are living, and the others all belong to the second half of the nineteenth century. Screens as well as silk paintings are included in the reproductions, which show all the familiar subjects, landscapes, animals, birds, fish, and flowers, treated with the unfailing tact in design and breadth of execution which is characteristic of the school.

LONDON MUSEUM CONCERTS

The first of Mr. Makower's series of three concerts in the London Museum was given last night, when Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducted an orchestral programme. Two of the works played—the *Figaro* Overture and the C major Symphony (No. 1), by Haydn—were exactly suited to this setting, and Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Haydn showed itself to have inherited the intimate quality and, if one may not say the informality, some of the happiness of the eighteenth-century *divertimento*. Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, in which Mr. Balokovič played the solo, and Vaughan Williams's Overture to *The Wasps* completed a delightful evening's music, which attracted a large and appreciative audience.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 26

ART EXHIBITIONS

HISTORICAL PORTRAITS

Among the works to be included in the exhibition of miniature models at Dudley House, Park-lane, in aid of the Y.W.C.A., which opens on November 3 for a fortnight, are two very interesting historical portraits, lent by Princess Dragases Paleologo. They represent Cosimo II. dei Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (1590-1621), and his wife, Maddalena of Austria, modelled in high relief in wax and coloured by the French artist, Guillaume Dupré, a famous medallist and author of the equestrian statue of Henri IV.—F. Tacca being responsible for the horse—which formerly stood on the Pont Neuf, Paris, and was overthrown during the Revolution.

The circumstantial interest of the portraits in connexion with Dudley House is that Cosimo, who protected Galileo, the astronomer, was also the protector of Robert Dudley (1573-1649), titular Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick, when he was outlawed from England as a consequence of his flight to Italy with the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Southwell, who accompanied him dressed as a page. Robert Dudley, who was famous as explorer, engineer, and writer, was the son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, and Lady Douglas Sheffield, daughter of the first Baron Howard of Effingham. When the elder Dudley deserted his wife for Lettice Knollys, widow of the first Earl of Essex, he denied the marriage, but recognized his son. While in the service of Cosimo II. Robert Dudley was employed in draining the marshes behind Leghorn and in the construction of the port. His "Arcano del Mare," a collection of all the maritime knowledge of the age, was published at Florence in three volumes between 1645 and 1646.

There appears to be trustworthy evidence that the portraits of Cosimo and his wife, which are set face to face in one case, were modelled from life by Dupré between 1611 and 1613. Until recently it was not certain that Dupré ever left France, but now it is established that in 1611 he was sent to Florence by Maria dei Medici, widow of Henri IV. and sister of Cosimo, on a semi-political mission and to execute a portrait of her brother, and that his good offices with Cosimo and his Spanish wife were instrumental in securing better relations between France, Italy, and Spain. The portraits, which are lively works, representing the subjects at the ages of 21 and 24, were acquired by an ancestor of Princess Dragases Paleologo from a descendant of the ducal family of Quercia della Rovera, in whose possession they had been for several generations.

MR. TENG H. CHIU

Could one infer the nationality of the painter from Mr. Teng H. Chiu's exhibition of recent paintings at the Fine Art Society's Galleries, 148, New Bond-street? It seems to be Mr. Chiu's wish that one should not do so. For he has elaborately and skilfully set himself to see with Western eyes and has completely mastered our notions of the picturesque. Here are Cornish fishing villages, and of course many views of Polperro, old thatched houses, distant prospects set in a romantic light, and in fact the whole outfit of the English landscape painter. It is astonishing that Mr. Chiu should have got it all so right. Indeed, as with a foreigner who speaks a language to perfection, one can only tell that he is a foreigner because he speaks far more correctly than a native. Seldom would a native landscape painter approach the picturesque quite so directly and deliberately as does Mr. Chiu. There would be tentative suggestions and slight divergencies from the Platonic ideal of the picturesque. But as may be seen in such a work as "Polperro Museum," Mr. Chiu has caught with absolute certainty and precision the essentials of the style and mode in which he has set himself to work. And there is a sharpness and hardness in his technique which may be equally the result of carefully assuming rather than of being unconsciously infected with our native mode.

At the same gallery may be seen recent drawings of England and Italy by Mr. Walter H. Allcott and an exhibition of watercolour drawings, with the title "By Cargo Boat and Windjammer," by Mr. Claude Muncaster. Mr. Allcott's drawings vary between sensible watercolours in the old English manner, as in "Durham Morning," which comes very near to a Cotman of the same subject, and extremely romantic illustrations, as in "Capri," which seem perfectly adapted to adorn a travel book. Mr. Muncaster's drawings are naturally most interesting for their subject, and he clearly delights in all the appurtenances and furniture of ships and ports. His neat and often elegant method of drawing is well suited to his purpose.

PORTSMOUTH DOG SHOW

COCKERS AND CAIRNS WELL REPRESENTED

Portsmouth Canine Association's Annual Show at the Connaught Drill Hall yesterday was among the most successful held by the society. A record number of dogs was benched and quality was good all round. The Cockers and Cairns were the test classes in quality. Southdown Desirée, owned by Mrs. C. Brooks, of Wisborough Green, was awarded the prize as the best bitch in the show and also first prize in the open class for Alsatians (Bitches). The silver cup for the best dog in the show went to Storrington Satire, owned by Mrs. C. Mant, of Storrington, which also took first prize in the Novice Class for Scottish terriers. The silver challenge cup for the best Greyhound went to Wootton Copse, owned by Mr. C. Shepherd, of Portsmouth, and the challenge cup for the best Red Cocker Spaniel Novice Bitch to Woodcock Delia, owned by Mrs. Childs, of Nutfield, Surrey. First prizes were won as follows:—

Great Danes.—Maid of Crighborough (Miss Hudson, Southampton).
Alsatians.—Puppy.—Falko of Ceres (Mrs. M. Willoughby, Southampton). Novice.—My Laddie (Mrs. L. C. Ravenscroft, Newburgh). Open Dog.—Beric of Mektub (Signors H. White, Ferndown).
Labrador Retrievers.—Novice.—Liddly Bullfinch (Mr. W. A. Simmonds, Woking). Graduate.—Belle of Bartas (Surgeon Captain L. F. Copp, Hambledon). Open.—Horton Dominick (Miss B. M. A. Broderick, Berwick, Sussex).
English Springer Spaniels.—Puppy.—Grisella of Thuma (Mr. J. Steward, Woolwich). Novice.—Winden Vanette (Mr. D. C. Henson Bassett, Bengworth). Limit and Open.—Nance of Walla (Mr. D. C. Henson Bassett).
Irish Setters.—Puppy.—Nutbrown Baron (Miss P. Manuelle, Liphook). Novice and Graduate.—Nutbrown Tessa (Miss P. Manuelle). Open.—Wisbanz Famous Miss (D. Wells, Amberley).
Cocker Spaniels.—Puppy and Graduate.—Mrs. Wiggs (Mrs. V. B. Wilkinson). Novice and Special Tyro.—Browings Problem (Mrs. H. McIntyre Cowfold). Special Open and Graduate.—Saucy Digger (Mrs. V. B. Wilkinson).
Red or Golden Cockers.—Puppy.—Birdalove of Sorrelsun (Mrs. Jourdain, Hampstead). Graduate.—Golden Magic (Mrs. Jourdain). Special Open Dog.—Smuggler's Red Cascade (Mrs. Bowler, Old Basham). Special Open Bitch.—Cocktail of Silverlands (Mrs. V. B. Wilkinson).
Cockers, any Colour.—Novice.—Bursledon Delicia (Mr. W. S. Green, Hedge End). Open.—Crush of Silverlands (Mrs. V. B. Wilkinson).
Airedales.—Puppy.—New Currency (Mr. W. Varley, Swaythling). Novice and Graduate.—Arrogung (Mrs. Clibburn, Steep).
Bulldogs.—Open Dog.—Cloverley Beau Geste (Mrs. T. Palmer, Putney). Open Bitch.—Hollycroft Kemary (Mrs. Van Raalte).
Bull Terriers.—Open Dog or Bitch.—Witley Fer (Mr. G. Street, Witley).
Fox-Terriers.—Wire.—Open Dog and Limit.—Parkhurst Supreme (Mr. F. Harris, jun., Slough). Open Bitch.—My Pretty Maid (Miss G. M. Southwell, Lockerley).
White West Highland Terriers.—Open Dog or Bitch.—Ophir Bowdy (Mrs. A. J. Warren, Ringwood).
Cairn Terriers.—Trashurst Benjamin (Mrs. H. Oakes, Rogate) took First Awards in Novice, Graduate, Limit, and Open Dog Classes.
Sealyhams.—Pretentious (Mrs. W. J. Nichols, Wimbledon) was placed first in the Puppy, Graduate, and Open Dog Classes.
Dalmatians.—Prince Daniels (Mrs. M. Beal, Stubbington) was placed first in the Limit and Open Dog Classes.
Dandie Dinmonts.—Miss Hasleriegg, East Ashling) won first prizes in the Graduate Dog, Open Dog, Graduate Bitch, Open Bitch, and Brace Classes.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, OCT. 29

The Professor of Experimental Philosophy has awarded a Scott Scholarship in Physics to Mr. N. L. Yates-Fish, B.A., Brasenoose College. The Diploma in Forestry has been awarded to Alfred Andrew Hone, non-collegiate.

MEMORIAL TO MR. W. H. HAZELL

The Lord Mayor yesterday unveiled at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, a tablet to the memory of W. Howard Hazell, managing director of the firm of Hazell, Watson, and Viney, Limited, printers, of London and Aylesbury, and president in 1925-26 of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, who died in May, 1929. The Lord Mayor said that Mr. Hazell was the author of a great many technical articles, and was invited by Lord Melchett to join the Melchett-Turner conference. He was chairman of the London School of Printing and established a scholarship for the son of the master printer of that school.

WINTER MUSIC AT HASTINGS

NEW DIRECTOR'S PLANS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, OCT. 29

The new director of music to the Hastings Corporation, Mr. Julius Harrison, made his first appearance here in a symphony concert this afternoon and a Wagner programme to-night. The extent of public interest in the orchestra was shown by the size and enthusiasm of the audiences, and is a tribute to the work done by the late director, Mr. Basil Cameron, who telegraphed his good wishes from his new post at San Francisco, and to the enterprise of the entertainments committee, who a few years ago demonstrated their faith in orchestral music by building a first-rate concert hall in the White Rock Pavilion. In introducing Mr. Harrison, the chairman of the committee was able to state that already 50 more season tickets have been taken out than last year. This gratifying result is due to the confidence that value will be received for money—an elementary but sometimes obscured truth of musical economy; confidence is due solely to the high artistic standard maintained in the past and promised for the future. Mr. Harrison proposes to follow his predecessor's general plans, including a festival in the spring, when special programmes of British music will be played. But he also hopes to combine local resources in operatic performances of *Hansel and Gretel* at Christmastide.

The orchestra that returned to Hastings for the winter season is largely the same in *personnel* as in previous years, and consists of 31 players. Several of these artists bring double ability to the service of the orchestra; one of the violoncellists is sub-conductor, one of the violinists also plays the harp, the whole of the percussion is played by one man. Now it is plain that in so small an orchestra every ounce of string tone will be needed to balance the wind. Furthermore, no orchestra ought to have only one player to play two oboes and one *cor anglais* parts—the effect of this anomaly was exposed in the opening of Dvorák's "New World" Symphony this afternoon. It would seem, therefore, in the light of the public enthusiasm for their workmanlike orchestra, that the Hastings authorities should enlarge it to 36 players. Of the newcomers one should be an oboist, one a second percussion player who would look after the celesta and so avoid robbing the strings, one might be a viola player, and the other two violinists.

Mr. Heddle Nash was the soloist at the opening concerts, and this afternoon sang "Four Cavalier Songs," by Julius Harrison, thus introducing the new conductor in his other capacity as an able composer of attractive music. The orchestra "framed well," as they would say in Yorkshire—the clarinets were a little stolid in their phrasing, but otherwise the wind was a competent and discreet department, while the strings did all that their small numbers permitted, the violoncellos and basses being thoroughly satisfactory as the foundation of the whole band. In these days of centralization it is very gratifying to find the musical situation in a place like this so vigorous and healthy.

CONCERTS, &c.

GROTRIAN HALL. TO-MORROW, at 8.30.
WILLIAM BUSCH.
Sonatas, F minor (P. E. Bach); Op. 31, No. 2 (Beethoven)
Poem (MS.) ... E. M. Monks-Smith
Rhapsody ... John Ireland
Variations and Fugue ... Handel—Brahms
Barcarolle; Etudes: Mazurka ... Chopin
Polonaise in F sharp minor
Six Balkan Pieces ... Talcevic
Three Mazurkas (first performance) ... Grisdstein
"Petrouchka" ... Stravinsky
BLUTHNER PIANO.
17s., 12s., 9s., 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d.
THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

QUEEN'S HALL. SAT. NEXT, at 3.
(Sole Lessee—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN.
Toccata in C major ... Bach—Busoni
Prelude—Intermezzo—Fugue.
Variations and Fugue ... Handel—Brahms
Barcarolle; Etudes: Mazurka ... Chopin
Polonaise in F sharp minor
Six Balkan Pieces ... Talcevic
Three Mazurkas (first performance) ... Grisdstein
"Petrouchka" ... Stravinsky
BLUTHNER PIANO.
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GROTRIAN HALL. MON. NEXT, 8.30.
PHILIP LEVI.
PIANOFORTE RECITAL.
BECHSTEIN PIANO. 12s., 9s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 2s.
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GROTRIAN HALL. TUES. NEXT, at 3.
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STEINWAY PIANO. 12s., 9s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 2s. 6d.
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GROTRIAN HALL. Two Piano Recitals.
NIEDZIELSKI.
THURS., Nov. 6, at 8.30. Modern Descriptive Music.
THURS., Nov. 13, at 8.30. Schumann—Liszt.
Tickets 12s., 9s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. 6d., 1s. 6d.
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GALLI-CURCI.
STEINWAY PIANO.
Tickets: 12s., 10s., 7s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d.
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PALLADIUM. NEXT SUNDAY, at 3.15.
EVELYN SCOTNEY,
THE FAMOUS COLORATURA SOPRANO.
ANIA DORFMANN,
THE WORLD-FAMOUS PIANIST.
LAURI KENNEDY,
THE CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN 'CELLIST.
Bluthner Concert Grand Pianoforte.
Reserved seats, 14. 3d. to 5s. 9d., bookable in advance at Palladium and at N.S.L. Offices, 34, Red Lion-square, High Holborn, W.C.1.

WIGMORE HALL.
GERHARDT.
RECITAL, TO-NIGHT, 8.30.
Pianoforte—GEORGE REEVES.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 8s., 4s. No free list.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

FOYLE'S LITERARY LUNCHEON.
Speakers:—John Drinkwater, Dean Inge, Hannen Swaffer. Holborn Restaurant, Nov. 6th, 12.45. Tickets 4s. 6d. 121, Charing Cross-road.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ICE-DROME, HAMMERSMITH, 4 sessions daily. GRAND MANNEQUIN DISPLAY on ice of latest WINTER SPORTS MODELS by GAMAGES. MARBLE ARCH, on Sat. Evening at 8.45 p.m. and Thurs. and Sat. Afternoons at 4.30 p.m. Join our SUNDAY ICE CLUB. Nov. 5th, 7.45-1 a.m., BART'S ICE CARNIVAL. Stupendous attractions.

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3 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

ALONE in LONDON? Then dance TO-NIGHT at the "Bonzo de Basquita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street. 8.30-11.30 p.m. 3s. 6d., including very best partners. Private lessons always obtainable. Large staff.

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A PRIVATE LESSON any time at ANITA'S, 99, Regent-street (entrance Swallow-street). Regent 4645. DANCE every night, 8.30. Private Studio each pupil.—94, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0366. Cars parked outside.

BALLROOM DANCING, 10-10.—Miss Amy Greenwood. Finalist and Judge. Separate Studio each pupil.—94, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0366. Cars parked outside.

CORRECT BALLROOM and SIMPLE STEPS at MISS MURIEL SIMMONS, 13, Stratford-place (opposite Bond-street Tube). Mayfair 2783. Class to-night 6.30.

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Imperial and Foreign News

GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY

PEACE TREATY AND DISARMAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 29

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag met to-day to discuss various motions about reparations and treaty revision referred to it by the Reichstag. Two of these were brought forward by the extremist parties, National Socialists and Communists, and demand respectively the cancellation of the Peace Treaty and the reparation agreements, and the immediate cessation of reparation payments. Three others were advanced by small parties of the Right Centre, which are represented in the Government but retain their freedom of action. The Landvolk Party proposed the full exploitation of means of self-protection and revision offered by the Young Plan; the Christian Social group the opening of negotiations for revision; and the Economic Party the announcement of a moratorium.

In view of the composition of the Committee, of which the Nazi Parliamentary leader, Herr Frick, is chairman, some spectacular, though ineffective, vote seemed possible. The forces of negation, Nazis, Nationalists, and Communists, hold 12 seats out of 28, and the Landvolk Party, which has already voted against the Government on at least one occasion, two seats, so that a majority against any of the motions could not be counted on. However, the Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, received representatives of all parties except the Communists before the Committee met, and it is generally assumed that he explained to them the potentially undesirable effects upon foreign policy of an unconsidered action, even in committee. When the Committee, whose discussions are private, assembled, it was addressed not only by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, but also by the Finance Minister, Herr Dietrich, and this suggests that the financial as well as the political possibilities were put before it.

In the event the advice of the Chancellor and the statements of the Ministers prevailed, for all the motions were rejected, with varying majorities. The committee, having resisted the temptation to make difficulties for the Government, then tried to strengthen its hand in foreign policy by passing a long and strongly worded motion on disarmament, advanced jointly by the People's Party and the Christian Social-Conservative group.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS

This said, in effect, that the disarmament discussions had as yet yielded no practical results, that States in default in the matter of their disarmament obligations would not even facilitate the early convocation of the first general Disarmament Conference, that certain countries were steadily increasing their armaments, that Germany had completely disarmed, but that the equivalent disarmament abroad promised to her was evaded, and that this state of affairs was not only in contradiction with the principle of equality but a threat to German security and to world peace. The committee, therefore, enjoined the Government to use the utmost pressure to effect the disarmament of other States in equal measure with that of Germany, and clearly to ascertain whether other Powers were prepared to fulfil the obligations in this respect laid down by the Versailles Treaty.

Signor Mussolini's advocacy of treaty revision and of general, as distinct from individual disarmament, in his speech of Monday, has drawn an expression of cordial approval from General von Seeckt, once the Chief-of-Staff of von Mackensen, the creator of the modern Reichswehr, and now a member of the late Herr Stresemann's party. Speaking avowedly as a private Deputy, he said the day had come when Germany must give up hope that other nations would reduce their armies to the size of the Reichswehr. He thought the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference would offer a suitable opportunity for the German Government to summon other Powers to disarm to the German standard, failing which he should insist on revision of the disarmament clauses and on parity of armament, subject only to size of population and the geographical position of each respective country.

RESTORATIONS IN ROME

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S VISIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 28

In his tour yesterday of the Piazza della Bocca della Verità, the Imperial Forums and the Capitol, Signor Mussolini examined the progress of the recent works of archaeological excavations and restoration.

At the Piazza della Bocca della Verità great improvements have been made since Signor Mussolini last visited them officially on the Birthday of Rome. The Temple of Fortuna Virilis and the so-called arch of Janus have now been completely freed from the buildings which previously concealed them, and the ground so cleared has been laid out in decorative garden plots. The level of the ground between the arch and the Piazza has been reduced so as to set off the monument in its right proportions. Some houses near the Via Alessandrina which concealed the furthest part of the Forum of Augustus have also been destroyed. The remains of the Forum of Nerva, which were also visited by Signor Mussolini, can as a result be clearly seen.

Still more interesting has been the transformation of the slopes of the Capitol and the isolation of the Tarpeian Rock, which is now completely visible, with parts of an old Roman building, recently uncovered, at its base. The tract between the Rock and the Theatre of Marcellus has been laid out in gardens crowned with cypress trees. The "systematization" of this area was rendered the more difficult by the scheme, in the course of execution, of building a road connecting the Piazza Venezia with the road to Ostia. This road, the first stretch of which was opened to-day, has in some places been built over archaeological remains of some importance. These, however, have been encased in constructions of iron and concrete.

After completing his tour Signor Mussolini attended the formal opening of the Crypt of Augustus. The central part of the Crypt has now been completely arranged under the direction of Professor Muñoz. The entrance is by the old entrance into the Mausoleum from the Piazza di San Rocco, and copies of the Urn of Agrippina and of certain inscriptions of Tiberius and Nero have been placed in it. Lastly Signor Mussolini visited the new public park in the Via Nemorense, which has been dedicated to Virgil. The public works completed during the year were also inaugurated throughout the whole of Italy. According to an official *communiqué* these number in all 2,338, and represent a total cost of 1,722,907,272 lire [about £19,000,000].

The Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires in London writes:—With reference to your Buenos Aires Correspondent's statement published in *The Times* of October 27 under the heading "Minister's Death After a Duel," the person who died in the circumstances described by *The Times* is not Dr. Eusebio Ayala, whose biography was published, but was Dr. Eligio Ayala, Minister of Finance, and ex-President of the Republic of Paraguay for 1924-28, and formerly delegate to the International Conference of Arbitration and Conciliation at Washington in 1928.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Good progress is being made by the various Committees of the Imperial Conference, and it is hoped that their reports may soon be ready for presentation to the heads of delegations. The Communications Committee, for instance, held another meeting yesterday, and has completed its review of the postal services within the Empire. The members of the Committee are thus in a position to go on with the consideration of the cable and wireless services, and a draft report on broadcasting has already been prepared.

The Committee had to consider the establishment in the United Kingdom of a station capable of broadcasting throughout the Empire, and it has been stated that if such a station were provided, then the British Broadcasting Corporation would broadcast programmes and a series of news bulletins daily to the Dominions and Colonies. It is understood that two other suggestions have arisen in this discussion: that a complete broadcasting system covering the whole Empire would include the possibility of programmes being sent from the Dominions to this country, as well as *vice versa*; and that various parts of the Empire might exchange items in their programmes, there being re-broadcasting where long-distance transmission was available. On the desirability of establishing some such system there has been little or no difference of opinion. It is recognized that its sentimental value would be very great, for it would help to strengthen the ties between the various members of the British Commonwealth. There might also be a practical value, for the broadcasting services, it is hoped, would do much to stimulate Imperial trade and commerce.

To make the system effective four separate programmes would be needed; an afternoon Colonial programme, an African programme coinciding in time with the whole evening programme, and not necessarily containing much special matter, an Australasian morning programme outside the British programme hours altogether, and a Canadian "small hours" programme, which would require special staff arrangements by the B.B.C. The carrying out of such a scheme and the establishment of the special stations would, it is thought, involve an expenditure of not less than £40,000 for five years.

The drafting committee of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee sat all day yesterday, and it is hoped that its report will be ready for presentation to the main committee this morning. The Economic Sub-Committees were also at work yesterday, and so much progress has been made that it is possible that they will meet Mr. Graham's committee to-day.

FRENCH AIR FORCES

M. LAURENT EYNAC'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 29

M. Tardieu and M. Laurent Eynac again appeared before the Finance Committee of the Chamber to-day to answer questions on the state of the French Air Forces. Various members of the Committee made statements which amounted to a general criticism of the organization and equipment of the air forces. There have lately been a good many accidents to French military aircraft and an impression has gained ground that this branch of aviation has been neglected by the Air Ministry in its anxiety to produce new types of machines and to improve commercial aviation, which works more in the public eye. It has been widely suggested that the air forces are equipped with obsolete and dangerous machines, and that serving airmen are not properly backed up by the office staffs and State Departments on which their well-being depends.

The *rapporteur* to the Committee urged that credits should be better distributed and, in particular, that new machines should be more widely used. M. Tardieu in a general statement explained how credits were allocated and claimed that French commercial aviation was comparable with that of all other countries. M. Laurent Eynac traced the method followed by the Air Ministry since its foundation and admitted that the manufacture of aeroplanes in quantity and the adoption of new types were under the control of different Departments. He pointed out that the credits for re-equipment voted for 1931 were nearly double those for 1927.

In fairness to the French Air Ministry it should be noted that it is at a difficult phase in its task. All the French squadrons are still equipped with machines designed in the closing stages of the War, or very soon afterwards, which compare badly with the latest equipment of at least one neighbouring Air Force both for speed and for reliability.

THE NEXT EGYPTIAN ELECTION

SIDKY PASHA'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, OCT. 28

The Government is busy preparing for a General Election by drawing up new electoral lists, and intimates that it proposes to summon Parliament as early as possible next year. The country is quiet, and there is little indication as yet how Sidky Pasha's new party will be received by the electors.

It is understood that this new party will be separate from the Ittehad Party, which recently decided to support the Cabinet. Although delegations from various parts of the country continue to arrive to assure the Cabinet of their support, there is at present little Press support for the Cabinet, because as it belongs to no party it has no newspaper of its own and is supported only by two independent newspapers with but small circulation.

The Cabinet, however, may benefit from the fact that the country people are much concerned at the low price of cotton and the general economic depression, and know that the Prime Minister has a high reputation as a financier and that the Wafd locked up £E.12,000,000 from the reserve fund in its cotton-buying adventure.

As was expected, the meeting of the Wafd's "National Congress" called for Friday has been officially banned.

ALL CHINA-SOVIET CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, OCT. 29

It is reported from Moscow that it has been decided to open the first All China-Soviet Congress in one of the places dominated by Communists in China on December 11, the anniversary of the Communist rising in Canton.

A preliminary "Congress of Soviet regions in China" will be held on November 7, the anniversary of the Russian Bolshevist revolution. These congresses will continue the work begun by the first Chinese Soviet conference held last May.

GREAT BRITAIN AND QUOTA SYSTEM

GERMAN CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 29

The progress of the Imperial Conference has been followed in Germany with steady, though more or less detached, attention, in spite of the powerful interest of home political developments. The Conference has now reached a stage at which the London Correspondent of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* thinks the attention of foreign countries, especially Germany, should become keener.

The discussion by the quota sub-committee of improved control through import boards is regarded as foreshadowing a possible danger to German foreign trade. The Correspondent was informed on inquiry in London that import prohibitions against foreign countries were naturally included in the agenda of the sub-committee, as a quota system was not possible without a regulation of foreign trade. This is held to render acute the questions already raised in *D.A.Z.*, "whether the markets of the Empire really belong to Great Britain, seeing that she has established this Empire on the principle of the open door. In this economic sense the British Empire has always rested to some extent on the 'tolerance' of the rest of the world."

While this fundamental question, the Correspondent continues, is one affecting the whole world, Germany has to face the possibility of especially far-reaching injury to her trade. A system of quotas and import prohibitions is bound to hit German foreign trade particularly hard, as was the case with safeguarding, which turned more and more against certain branches of German industry, "while protection against, for instance, French perfumes was not considered necessary." Taking South Africa as an example, the Correspondent argues that the only South African compensation for a fruit quota would be a quota for British machinery, which would put an end to the German deliveries of locomotives, especially if the quotas were expressly bound up with import prohibitions. "What the British Labour Government proposes is worse than a prohibitive duty."

For Germany, the Correspondent proceeds, the Canadian proposal of a 10 per cent. Empire protective duty directed equally against all countries would be tolerable, whereas strict import prohibitions as planned by the Labour Government would exclude Germany from important markets upon which she is dependent for the fulfilment of her Reparation obligations. It would do no harm, he suggests, if the attention of London were called informally and in good time to these consequences, without there being any need to fear reproach for interfering with the internal affairs of the Empire.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

ARAB EXECUTIVE'S MEETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, OCT. 29

The Christian Arab newspaper *El Falastin*, commenting on the resignations of the Zionist leaders, describes them as the natural crumbling of an impossible and out of date situation. It considers that the new British policy in Palestine has no need for any Zionist Organization, as it is concerned solely with the local Jews and the snapping of their bond with international Jewry. The newspaper is of the opinion that Great Britain must rejoice at the crumbling of these international fetters which, it says, had sought to shame British reputation throughout the world.

The Arab Executive had a long meeting yesterday and is sitting again to-day. It is generally supposed that it will accept the Legislative Council if some change in the method of representation can be made. It is supposed that the reason for this condition is that most of the members of the Arab Congress took a solemn oath not to accept a Legislative Council, meaning that which the Government tried to establish in 1923, and that the present proposal does not differ from that.

Some Jewish Press correspondents in Palestine sent messages to the Press in America and Europe alleging that Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University, had publicly announced that he endorsed wholeheartedly the British Government's policy, approved of the Simpson Report, and was considering accepting nomination for a seat in the Legislative Council. Dr. Magnes denied all this to-day, and announced that he did not intend to make any public statement about the British policy until the basic documents were available. Dr. Magnes intimated that while he considered that much of the Government's statement of policy was unacceptable he declined to join in the hysteria of general hopelessness: it was necessary calmly and vigorously to seek a way of living together, and he still believed that the only possible basis for this was a Jewish understanding with the Arabs.

After the riots in August, 1929, Dr. Magnes suffered much obloquy among the Jews on account of his pamphlet, "Like all the Nations," in which he protested against the Jewish outburst against the Arabs.

THE BRUNSWICK VAN DER MEER

SIR JOSEPH DUVEEN'S VISIT TO BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 29

Sir Joseph Duveen, who was in Berlin this morning, confirmed the report that he had signed an agreement with the Brunswick Museum foundation to buy Jan van der Meer's "Girl with the Wineglass" for £135,000. This picture, one of the finest of the comparatively few authentic works of Jan van der Meer, is one of two outstanding pictures in the former Ducal collection at Brunswick, the other being Rembrandt's "Family Group."

There was an outcry in Germany some weeks ago when it was first reported that the picture was to be sold to a foreign buyer. The sale has not yet been effected, as it has first to receive the approval of the Brunswick Diet. It seems possible that the Diet will exercise its veto, and that this famous van der Meer will remain at Brunswick.

Sir Joseph Duveen's visit to Berlin to-day was not in connexion with the van der Meer, but with the construction of a new wing to the British Museum in which the Elgin Marbles, the parts of the Parthenon Frieze, shall receive "a dignified and artistic setting for their incomparable splendour"—to quote the letter published in *The Times* of October 11, 1928, in which he offered to provide the funds for this work. At the beginning of this month the Pergamon Museum in Berlin was opened. This museum was built round the altar of Zeus from Pergamon, the reconstruction of which on its present site took 20 years to finish. The Pergamon Museum thus has a special interest for those connected with the extension of the British Museum, and it was the reconstructed altar of Zeus which Sir Joseph Duveen came to see.

CHILD ADOPTION IN CEYLON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, OCT. 29

In the Legislative Council to-day the Bill regulating the employment of children as domestic servants in Ceylon was passed in first reading. In introducing the Bill Mr. Tyrrell, Controller of Revenue, said that nothing was seriously wrong with the practice of the adoption of children which had been in vogue in Ceylon for many generations, but legislation was necessary to prevent unscrupulous men from carrying on a regular traffic in children.

THE YOUNGER NEHRU SENTENCED

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 29

At Naini Gaol to-day Mr. Grose, the City Magistrate, passed sentences on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru totalling two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700 [£52 10s.], with, in default of payment of the fine, four months' further rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner's parents and wife and other members of his family were present when judgment was delivered.

The sentences included 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for sedition under Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code, six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under the Salt Act, and six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, the two last sentences to run concurrently.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate quoted extracts from a speech the prisoner delivered after his recent release from prison at a meeting said to have been attended by 8,000 people. It was apparent that the prisoner attempted to win over the Moslems to the Congress. He referred to the position in Bombay and other places as a state of war and struggle for freedom, and said that everybody was fighting to eject the British Government. While the prisoner said he believed strongly in non-violence, he clearly commended violence without expressly advocating it. He spoke of Bhagat Singh [sentenced to death at Lahore for murder] as a gallant hero, and asked whether the Viceroy would condemn violence by Englishmen in defence of their countrymen against foreigners. He only abetted, the prisoner declared, breach of the Salt Act and instigated people not to pay taxes.

❦ Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Indian National Congress, was released from prison on October 11 after serving a sentence of six months' simple imprisonment for breach of the Salt Laws. He was arrested again on October 19 on the charges on which he has now been sentenced.

COOPERATION IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, OCT. 29

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, a member of the Bombay Governor's Executive Council, has accepted an invitation from the Viceroy to proceed to the Round-Table Conference. It is understood that he has been invited in place of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Bombay Moslem leader, who has resigned on medical advice.

An indication of the decline of the civil disobedience movement in the Central Provinces is afforded by the action of the "dictator" of the Yeotmal district "War Council," who has resigned and is now seeking election to the Central Provinces Legislative Council. The Responsivist Party, which associated itself with the Congress movement several months ago, is now returning to the path of cooperation.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

Most of the delegates to the Round-Table Conference will have arrived in London by the week-end. The desirability of an early informal meeting of the British Indian delegates is recognized by those already in England, and arrangements are being made for such a meeting to be held on Monday.

The Nawab of Chhatari, Home Member of the United Provinces Government, has arrived for the Conference. The Nawab of Bhopal, the last of the Indian States delegates, will arrive this week-end.

FOUNDERING OF A VESSEL OFF DELAWARE

SURVIVORS' 68 HOURS IN A LIFEBOAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 29

The steamer Mallory, of the Clyde Line, reached the port of New York this morning bringing news of the sudden foundering of the cargo vessel Barbados in a storm off the Delaware coast in the small hours of Sunday morning, with the loss of six men, a woman, and a boy.

On board the Mallory were the six survivors of the 14 persons who sailed in the Barbados for the island of Barbados on Friday, since when nothing had been heard of the vessel. It now appears that her engines were put out of action by the storm late on Saturday night. According to the captain it was just after midnight when he decided to abandon ship. He sent word of this to five people who were below decks at the time—Mr. E. G. Valverde, a West Indian negro and the owner of the vessel, his wife, two engineers, and Mr. Valverde's negro chauffeur, whose only known name was Willie. Before these five could come on deck and reach the lifeboat a violent tremor suddenly shook the Barbados, and a moment later she went to the bottom.

The nine on deck were thrown into the water, but six of them managed to clamber into the lifeboat, which had apparently already been cast off clear of the ship. They rowed about and picked up the other three who had been on deck with them. These three, who had been in the icy water a long time before they were picked up, collapsed and died one after the other. The survivors rowed 12 hours with the three corpses lying in the boat. They finally threw them into the sea. They had been in the lifeboat 68 hours before being rescued by the Mallory.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW YORK PORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 29

The Mayor of New York to-day asked for approval by the Federal authorities of plans for the improvement and expansion of the port of New York which are expected to cost $45,000,000 [£9,000,000].

These plans, which involve alterations on both sides of the River Hudson, have been worked out jointly by the authorities of New York City and of the State of New Jersey, and are, according to the Mayor, necessary for the "industrial growth of the city, upon which the prosperity of the whole country depends." The long-recognized necessity for the extension of the piers on the Manhattan side to accommodate the largest liners will have to be accompanied by a general modification of the pier lines on both sides of the river.

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS

Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, returned to London last night from the Near East.

On his arrival in Palestine Dr. Shiels had a severe attack of food poisoning, but he recovered sufficiently to complete his Palestine programme, although he had to leave out his intended visit to Transjordania. Although under difficulties he also carried out completely his arrangements in Cyprus, including an address to the Legislative Council at Nicosia. At Port Said on the return journey he had a relapse, but being anxious to get back for the opening of Parliament, he left on the same day by steamer for Brindisi. His condition did not at once respond to treatment and he was not well enough to land at Brindisi, but he came on to Trieste. He was met by the British Consul and was able to walk to the train. It is unlikely that he will be able to attend Parliament until after the debate on the Address.

THE OUTBREAK IN FORMOSA

ABORIGINES DRIVEN BACK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, OCT. 29

Brief official statements from the Governor-General of Formosa fail to give an exact idea of the extent of the loss of Japanese lives and property resulting from the uprising of aborigines at Musha, in the Taichu district of that island.

These reports state that about 8 a.m on Monday about 800 aborigines, mostly primitive farmers and hunters, attacked

and killed many Japanese residents, and that a company of Japanese infantry arrived at Musha on Tuesday morning.

The Special Correspondent of the *Asahi* has telegraphed that the aborigines, armed with guns, bamboo spears, and crude swords, attacked the Japanese police at Musha late on Sunday night, killing them all. They thereby obtained 170 rifles and 30,000 rounds of ammunition. They then went to an elementary school and killed a number of teachers and 12 Japanese school children.

Armed police and infantry captured Musha this morning. They discovered 84 dead Japanese and rescued 30 survivors who had hidden themselves in the forests near by until the aborigines had been repulsed.

Owing to the isolated position of the aboriginal stronghold and lack of communications, the news reaching Tokyo is still very scanty and somewhat untrustworthy.

TURKISH REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

PUBLIC REJOICINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 29

To celebrate the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic there were military processions in Angora and Constantinople, and the Turk Ojaghi (Turkish Hearth) Society is giving a ball in Angora to-night, to which the Ghazi Pasha, General Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, the Diplomatic Corps, and many other guests have been invited.

It is understood that Fethy Bey, the leader of the Opposition, has informed M. Venizelos unofficially that he favours the *rapprochement* with Greece for which the present Government is working.

KING BORIS'S VOYAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, OCT. 29

The steamer Tsar Ferdinand, with King Boris and Queen Ioanna on board, has been delayed by bad weather in the Aegean and will not reach Bourgas until Thursday night. Their Majesties hope to arrive here on Friday morning.

FRENCH TRAIN WRECKED

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BORDEAUX, OCT. 29

The express train which left Geneva at 1.35 p.m. yesterday and was due to arrive at Bordeaux at 6.35 a.m. to-day was wrecked between Négrondes and Agonac at 4 o'clock this morning. A message from Perigueux says that 15 bodies were recovered from the wreckage and that the injured numbered between 30 and 40. Of the dead seven had been identified. They included the two engine-drivers.

The accident is thought to be the result of a subsidence of the track. The train was running down Ligueux gradient at about 60 miles an hour when the two engines which were drawing it left the rails, dragging the first six coaches after them. Nine out of the 12 coaches composing the train telescoped and turned over; the last three were undamaged. To extricate the dead and injured it was necessary to burn through the wreckage with blow lamps.

The train carried 210 Rumanian emigrants on their way to Bordeaux, only one of whom was injured. The others went on to Bordeaux by another train and embarked for South America.

The accident happened in open country and almost complete darkness, and the passengers who escaped uninjured were for some time the only people who could do anything for the victims. The keeper of a level crossing ran to the village of Ligueux and woke the curé, who sounded a tocsin on the church bells and roused the people.

"WEEDING OUT" THE FASCIST PARTY

MEMBERSHIP TO BE WITHHELD FROM THE APATHETIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 29

Signor Giuriati, the Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, is evidently determined to carry out with prompt thoroughness the orders given by Signor Mussolini in his speech on Monday that he should continue the process of "weeding out" the Fascist Party.

In a circular issued to-day Signor Giuriati orders the Federal secretaries to proceed, at the beginning of this ninth year of Fascism, to a "conscientious and severe revision of all members" of the party before renewing their membership cards. Membership is to be withheld from those who "have not realized that Fascism is a militia in action, but have maintained an apathetic attitude" and have limited themselves to "making sterile affirmations or being present at ceremonial occasions when ordered" until such time as these persons accept their "share of work, responsibility, and danger." Renewal of the card is also to be withheld from those who have become members "in order to conceal their undesirable past or in order to possess a convenient label for their transactions, as well as from those persons who have given grounds for doubt as to their genuine faith."

In accordance with Signor Mussolini's wishes these orders are to be interpreted with due lenience in the case of the earliest Fascists. At the same time the date of admission inscribed on the membership card is to be revised, and cards which have been ante-dated are to be corrected.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Tolmie, Premier of BRITISH COLUMBIA, has announced the resignation of his Cabinet with a view to reorganization.

M. Bron, chairman of the SOVIET Trade Delegation in Great Britain, returned to London on Saturday last from the U.S.S.R.

An earth tremor was felt at Redding, CALIFORNIA, yesterday. Buildings were shaken and the Courthouse was slightly damaged.—*Exchange.*

Prince Gregory Cantacuzené, a former Minister, who had been ill for some time, was found dead in BUCHAREST yesterday of a revolver-bullet wound.—*Reuter.*

Abdul Wahab Bey, the Egyptian Under-Secretary of State for Finance, and Dr. Aly Bey Ibrahim, a well-known surgeon, have been promoted Pashas by the King of EGYPT.

Anxiety is felt in ROME about the health of Cardinal Sbarretti, who recently underwent an operation. Cardinal Sbarretti is 74 years of age and was raised to the purple in 1916.

An empty passenger train on the single line from Ulm to Aalen, WÜRTTEMBERG, ran into a goods train on Tuesday night. The engine-driver and the guard of the passenger train were killed.

In connexion with the celebrations of the anniversary of the March on Rome the tunnel under the Chiaia hill in NAPLES, which divides the town into two parts, was opened on Tuesday.

Major Roberts, the American engineer, has left Addis Ababa to survey the TANA dam on behalf of the White Company, but no contract or concession has yet been signed. He is expected to report next July.

A system of defence against air attack for manufacturing towns, railway junctions, and important centres in FRANCE has been tested at Roubaix. It consists in laying smoke screens over the place to be protected. A wide stretch of country between Roubaix and the Belgian frontier was successfully covered in this way.

The French Colonial Council, which is composed of former colonial Governors and Ministers, was summoned on Tuesday, for the first time for three years. It met to consider a scheme of constitutional reform for French INDO-CHINA laid before it by M. Piétri, the Minister for the Colonies.

Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Halpin, two of the members of the Sheffield Industrial Mission to South America, left Santiago de CHILE on Monday for Concepcion and Valdivia. The Master Cutler, Mr. Wilson, said he was confident concerning the possibilities of extending trade with Chile now that the requirements of her markets were known.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS IN EGYPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, OCT. 29

The King signed a Royal decree to-day dissolving the Provincial Councils. Originally these were administrative bodies, but under the Wafd Government they were enlarged last session so as to become like small Parliaments. The decree also intimated that a new law would reorganize the Councils. Elections for them will be held on the two-degree basis of the new Electoral Law, and it is understood that their membership is to be reduced.

BRITISH AIR MISSION AT ADDIS ABABA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, OCT. 28 (Delayed)

The British Air Mission arrived here from Aden at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It consists of Squadron Leader Vachell, Flight Lieutenant Eccles, Flying Officer Weat, and three mechanics in three Fairey 3 F biplanes, the heaviest machines yet seen here. A great impression was caused by the punctuality of its appearance and the accuracy of its arrow-head formation. On landing on the racecourse, the Mission was received by Sir Sidney Barton, the British Minister.

Other Foreign News on following page

A WORTHY GIFT
—for services rendered . .

The Rolex 'Prince' is no ordinary wrist watch—it is a supergrade production of outstanding merit and distinction. The 'Prince' is the only wrist watch in the world known to horological science as "Observatory Grade" and its perfect accuracy is verified by Swiss Government Scientists.

It is a watch for men of distinction . . . a presentation watch in recognition of exceptional service rendered to art, science or industry . . . the highest mark of esteem to men of special talents or achievements. Beautifully curved to the wrist—separate "seconds" dial—set in 15 fine rubies—58 hours with one winding—accuracy not affected by change of climate or temperature.

Manufacture of the 'Prince' wrist watch is limited to a comparatively small number—such fine watches cannot be produced quickly or in large quantities.

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These prices include a Swiss Government Observation Certificate of Super-Excellence, a spare strap and a spare glass.

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Garland Ad.

LEADER AND PARTY

MR. BALDWIN'S POSITION

A FALSE LIST OF REBELS

M.P.S' DENIALS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

A very large attendance is expected at the meeting of the Conservative Party, which is to be held at the Caxton Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The indications are that about 250 peers, 260 members of the House of Commons, and 230 candidates will be present. The list of candidates who have been invited includes not only those who are already prospective candidates at the next election, but those ex-members who were defeated at the last election and are prepared to stand again if asked to do so.

Mr. Baldwin, as the leader of the party, will preside at the meeting, and will open the proceedings by explaining the programme on which he proposes that the party shall fight the next election. He will make it clear, however, that he is anxious that the whole political situation shall be brought under review and that his own position as leader shall be examined if his critics so desire. If there is a wish for such a discussion Mr. Baldwin will vacate the chair in favour of Lord Salisbury as the leader of the party in the House of Lords, and he will probably retire from the meeting altogether while this discussion is taking place. It has not yet been decided what form the resolution to be submitted shall take, but Mr. Baldwin is prepared to face the most direct challenge. There is a general desire among all Conservative members of the party that to-day's proceedings, whatever the result may be, shall be regarded as the final episode in a chapter which reflects little credit upon the Conservative Party. To-day's meeting will be private, but it is proposed to issue a full report later in the day. It is felt that on this occasion publicity is the best method of dispelling the confusion which exists.

NEWS AGENCY'S REPORT

It was the general view in political circles yesterday that the position of the Leader of the Opposition had been strengthened rather than weakened by the strange happenings of the previous 24 hours, which have not yet been fully explained, though it is obvious that the fullest explanation is needed. On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at St. Stephen's Club under the chairmanship of Colonel John Gretton. It was attended by a number of members of the Conservative Party who had signed the requisition for a party meeting. There was a general discussion on the procedure to be adopted at this morning's meeting, but no decisions were taken, and it was assumed by most of the members present that the proceedings would be treated as confidential. At about 10.30 on Tuesday night, however, the Press Association, on which all the newspapers rely for a considerable amount of their information, issued an account of the meeting. It stated that it was decided to send a signed declaration to the Chief Whip saying:—"We, the subjoined members of the House of Commons, submit that a change of leadership is essential to the national interest." A list was given of 44 Conservative members who were alleged to have signed the declaration.

Yesterday a number of these members stated that they were not even present at the meeting and that they had not signed a declaration of any kind. Letters from two of the alleged signatories, Lieutenant-Colonel Mason and Sir John Power, appear in our correspondence columns this morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle stated in a letter to Mr. Baldwin:—

I never heard of the meeting in question, nor of the proposed declaration, to which, both in substance and in method, I am absolutely opposed. Of four of those supposed signatories who took our seats at the House at 8 o'clock yesterday morning three of us were not even present at the meeting.

Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson telegraphed:—

My name is wrongly given as one of those present at yesterday's meeting of "rebels." Nor did I sign any document.

Mr. S. R. Wells stated:—

I was not present, as I was speaking in the House at the time on the disaster to the R 101. I signed the declaration asking for a party meeting because I believed it desirable that the party should meet together at the opening of the new Session to strengthen its position. I feel strongly that this is not the right time for a change of leadership.

Sir William Davison states that he was not present, and did not sign the memorandum, and Mr. D. G. Somerville announced that the report that he was a signatory to any memorial demanding a change in the leadership was entirely incorrect.

CHIEF WHIP'S STATEMENT

Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, the Chief Conservative Whip, issued the following statement:—

With reference to the statement which appeared in the Press this morning concerning the Leadership of the Conservative Party, I have received strong protests from some members of Parliament whose names appeared as signatories, but who were not even present at the meeting. These members of Parliament naturally resent having had their names publicly connected with a meeting the report of which, I understand, was both inaccurate and unauthorized.

No explanation has yet been given as to how those names appeared in the list, but the position is made still more complicated by the definite statement of many of those who attended the meeting that they did not sign anything in the nature of a requisition, but merely signed an attendance list. They state further that no decision was taken to present a requisition for the election of a new Leader. They admit that there was a discussion on the subject, but they insist that no decisions were taken. On the other hand, Sir Alfred Knox, in a speech at Slough yesterday, said:—

It is perfectly true that I signed the statement, which has been given to the Press without my knowledge or consent. It was designed to go to the Chief Whip of the party, to be communicated to the party Leader.

The immediate result of the publication of the story was that Mr. Baldwin received telegrams from all parts of the country urging him to stand firm and to resist the attempts to remove him from the leadership. Some of these came from the constituencies of members whose names had appeared in the list.

There was a further meeting last night of the Conservative members who are dissatisfied with the present position, and at the close Colonel Gretton, the chairman, made the following statement:—

On behalf of the members who attended the meeting on October 28 I am authorized to state that the publication of the alleged proceedings and the list of names was inaccurate. It was made without our authority. A communication has been handed to the Chief Whip to-night.

Though no official statement was made on the subject, it is understood that this communication, which was signed by about 40 members, was a request that at to-day's meeting there should be a ballot on the question of the leadership of the party.

Sir Herbert Nield, chairman of the Political Committee of St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, issued the following statement last night:—

The meeting at St. Stephen's Club on Tuesday was a meeting of members of Parliament, but it in no way identifies the club or its committee with the proceedings, nor is it sought to do so.

(Continued at foot of next column)

GOVERNMENT POLICY

CRITICISM IN THE COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

A very unpleasant day for the Government began with MR. HENDERSON'S admission, in reply to a private notice question, that he had had to censure, in an interview with the Soviet Ambassador, the continuance of Soviet propaganda against the British Empire; and that he had received the familiar reply that the Soviet Government could not control the Third International. Conservative members at once reminded him that this was counter to the British Government's interpretation of the Soviet Government's pledge, and MR. HENDERSON further admitted that he now realized that there were two interpretations.

The debate on the Address was resumed after tribute had been paid to the late Sir Lonsdale Webster. It brought out two incipient trends in the feelings of the House, the first being resentment at the relegation of unemployment insurance to a Royal Commission and the second the almost undisguised swing of SIR OSWALD MOSLEY back to an empirical unemployment policy which awoke or echoed the ideas of many Conservatives. MR. LLOYD GEORGE hovered between scorn and embarrassment. Scorn led him to tell the Government they had left the vitamins out of their menu, to accuse them of substituting a party manoeuvre for electoral reform, to warn them that some clauses in the Trade Disputes Act must be preserved, to hint that they were shirking the reform of unemployment insurance, and to exclaim that their unemployment policy was afflicted with pernicious anaemia. Embarrassment led him to suggest that the Government should "throw themselves on the House"—by which he meant allow free votes on Liberal amendments—and to beg the Prime Minister not to be "too busy to do his job" of facing unemployment, but to put some drive into his team.

AVOIDING THE FACTS

MAJOR ELLIOT warmly drove home the insult to their own policy of inter-party cooperation which the Government had administered in relegating unemployment insurance to a Royal Commission. The Prime Minister appeared to suggest that this device had been recommended by the inter-party Committee. It was, in fact, the Prime Minister's own idea, evolved before the reports of the Liberal and Conservative members could have been considered, and in contradiction to their views. He declared that the financial results of the present system—the need to borrow £25,000,000 a year—wrecked Mr. Snowden's Budget, falsified his promises, and revealed the Government's utter incompetence. Failure to face the fact that unemployment would have to be paid for by increased taxation—direct or indirect—was evident to everybody, and, therefore, the Government, by brushing aside the attempt of the Committee to face the facts, were discrediting Parliament as a whole. He called for the publication of the memoranda submitted by the Liberal and Conservative members. Otherwise, a public which expected courage would imagine they were witnessing only incapacity.

SIR O. MOSLEY'S PLEA

This gave SIR OSWALD MOSLEY an opening to show that he was disgusted with his party's sterility, and ready to give men of action both a policy and a colleague. He joined the protest against the evasion of difficulties by appointing Commissions. He sneered at Mr. Snowden for rushing to borrow for the dole and refusing to borrow for constructive work; and he condemned the King's Speech as totally inadequate. The front benches, at a time of national crisis, offered the country the prospect of a fiscal dog-fight, every snarl in which would be inspired by the fallacy that 1904 was 1930. Undiluted free trade and undiluted protection had both been proved failures in the interval. Various factors had completely changed economic conditions, and exalted the importance of the home market as they had blasted the possibilities of the export market.

Protection we must have. Tariffs were ineffective against price fluctuations, and for primary products there was nothing for it but bulk purchase organized by private mergers under statutory control. But either tariffs or licences, with proper protection for the consumer, were more suitable than bulk purchase to manufactured goods. The export trade could be replaced by greater home production where it could not be consolidated by the insulation of the Empire or by agreements negotiated with foreign countries.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY at once accepted this analysis of the modern economic world, and pointed out that the policy based upon it was precisely the empirical protection which official Conservatism advocated.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN preferred to point out that the home market could not absorb production of some goods, and that import boards had already failed when tried. He placed his hope in economy.

MR. HARTSHORN attempted to stem the flowing tide by reporting that 150,000 men were now employed on relief works promoted by the present Government and that the number would rise to 200,000 by the end of the year. The larger policy for reducing unemployment was still in a promising preliminary stage. He agreed that more employment must be sought in the home market, to be induced by greater industrial efficiency. The Government had been working to that end, but the process must take time. They had an agricultural policy to encourage production of food at home. For other industries protection was barred, but every other assistance welcomed. He postponed a detailed defence of the Royal Commission on unemployment insurance, but suggested that the Commission was necessary to secure publicity for and proof of abuses which the Government themselves had found to be very rare. This evasion of the charge of slighting the inter-party Committee provoked a very strong protest from SIR HENRY BETTERTON, and the Government's defence generally only made the protests of their own supporters the more bitter.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

CABINET AND CAUCUS

DEBATE ON TAXATION PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CANBERRA, OCT. 29

Mr. Theodore, the late Treasurer, to-day took the unusual course of issuing a statement independently of the Labour Party caucus now sitting. This was to the effect that he favoured a "judicious extension of credit" as a way out of the present financial difficulties. He said that he had always been opposed to unrestricted inflation of credit, which was liable to cause a collapse of the currency, with ruinous effects upon the holders of fixed investments; but, on the other hand, he realized the growing menace of the opposite policy of deflation.

He was convinced (he continued) that the acute prevailing depression was due to that policy, and the time had come to call an immediate halt, reverse monetary policy, and travel along other roads for a while. By the judicious extension of credit increased purchasing power in Australia would be created, which would bring a revival of internal trade, give secondary industries a chance to take advantage of the recent increased tariff protection, and lead to increased employment. The attempt of the Australian banks to restore the Australian pound to par with the English pound sterling should be abandoned, because it was causing such a drastic curtailment of credit and purchasing power as to threaten the progress of business and industry. The country would have to accommodate itself to a pound depreciated against sterling perhaps to the extent of 20 per cent. Moreover, he thought it virtually impossible to avoid a heavy deficit in this year's financial accounts. The measures necessary to balance the Budget would require to be so drastic as to cause greater evils than existed at present. The best the country might hope for was to direct policy towards securing equilibrium of the Budget in the next financial year.

CAUCUS CRITICISM

When the caucus reassembled, Mr. Anstey, Minister for Health, vigorously criticized this statement. He declared that Mr. Scullin's Budget estimates submitted in July were really Mr. Theodore's, and that when Mr. Theodore was Treasurer he refrained from taking the action which he now urged his successor to take. Mr. Lyons, the Acting-Treasurer, spoke to similar effect. The bitterness of these attacks drove Mr. Theodore to obtain special leave to reply. It is believed that this development is a distinct setback for the sponsors of Mr. Theodore's reinstatement in the Cabinet.

The greater part of the remainder of the sitting to-day was taken up with the discussion of other plans for the restoration of the finances. One proposal was that the Commonwealth Bank should take over the £27,000,000 of internal loan maturing in December and use the interest to liquidate the loan in about 12 years. The advocates of a release of credit for industry were confronted with the problem of finding markets, especially markets overseas, for the assumed increased output. For these the latest news from the Imperial Conference was distinctly uncheering. A plan for the lowering of interest and exchange rates by competition of the Commonwealth Bank with the trading banks was submitted, but the answer was that the scheme was dependent upon the creation of a central reserve bank.

PROPOSED TAXATION

The caucus debated several of the Ministry's proposals, including a three-penny tea tax, an increase in the primage duty (which is at present 2½ per cent.), a supertax on sheltered incomes, and an increase in the property tax. The tea tax was conceded only after strong opposition to the principle of food taxation. It is expected to yield £625,000 a year. Mr. Theodore included it in his Budget, but it was then rejected by the party. Sheltered incomes are defined as those not already reduced either through rationing or directly by employers or arbitration awards. Commonwealth Public Service salaries and salaries of oversea representatives would be affected.

Parliament meets to-morrow, but will adjourn until Wednesday in memory of Sir Neville Howse and Sir James McKay. The Nationalist and Country Party members met this evening and agreed to support any endeavour on the part of the Ministry to carry out the Premiers' agreement. They will, however, uncompromisingly oppose in both Houses any proposal for the political control of banking.

According to news from well-informed quarters the Federal Ministry proposes shortly to prohibit the import of fencing wire and wire netting in order to save the present bounty on production, which has aggregated nearly £1,000,000 in five years. The consequent increased price will be a further burden on primary producers. On the other hand, it has been estimated that on the basis of a 216,000,000 bushel wheat yield throughout Australia this season at the current prices the Ministry's proposal (which the Senate rejected) to guarantee farmers a price of 4s. a bushel would have cost the taxpayers more than £20,000,000.

POSITION IN VICTORIA

MELBOURNE, OCT. 29

The Opposition parties in the Victorian Legislative Assembly to-night appointed committees to confer with the Ministry upon the Budget proposals with the object of expediting legislation to extricate the State from its present difficulties and of enabling Mr. Hogan, the Premier, to honour his signature of the Premiers' agreement.

Lord Somers, the Acting Governor-General, has announced his intention to give the usual ball and garden party during Melbourne Cup Week (early in November). He explained that he did not desire to deprive the people usually employed at these functions of an opportunity of making up arrears due to the economic depression. Extravagance would be avoided and no public expense incurred, for he was drawing upon his own funds in Great Britain for the purpose.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Amulree, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Anglo-Scottish Amalgamated Corporation.
Cedar Investment Trust.
Frederick Hotels.
Joseph Lucas, Limited.

BRAZIL

SLOW RETURN TO ORDER

RIO AWAITING NEW PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 29

Military and civil leaders of the Brazilian revolution began to assemble in Rio de Janeiro yesterday in anticipation of the arrival of Dr. Getulio Vargas to assume the Presidency of the Republic. They were received with enthusiasm by the population, and notably by General Juarez Tavora, leader of the Northern troops. Similar enthusiasm greeted General Miguel Costa on his return to São Paulo, which he had left last as a fugitive revolutionary six years ago.

It is the intention of Dr. Getulio Vargas to put in the place of the troops in the capital, who revolted against the Washington Luiz régime only at the

eleventh hour, troops who have been in the revolution from the beginning. Other revolutionary forces will occupy the State of São Paulo as a demonstration of the strength behind him. When last heard from yesterday Dr. Vargas was moving by train from Ponta Grossa towards Rio de Janeiro with a large escort of soldiers.

The military Junta which is acting as a Government until the arrival of Dr. Vargas yesterday declared a 30-day moratorium. National and foreign banks have all reopened. They are being allowed to carry on all ordinary banking operations except the purchase of export bills, which is restricted to the Banco de Brazil.

The sum of $15,000,000 in gold which was sent here by the late Brazilian Government arrived to-day and was sent to the Federal Reserve Bank to the account of the Guaranty Trust Company. It was intimated in Rio de Janeiro by one of the revolutionary leaders that the provisional Government would attempt to prevent disbursement from this fund to pay for war supplies ordered by the late Federal Government after October 3.

LIBERAL LEADERS IN RIO

PLANS OF THE JUNTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 29

Two prominent leaders of the Liberal Alliance movement, General Miguel Costa and General Isidore Diaz Lopez, have arrived at São Paulo. General Lopez, who was the leader of the revolution at São Paulo during the Bernades Government in 1924, has been appointed Commander of the Second Military District, which is São Paulo. His first order was the postponement until November 20 (instead of October 31) of the decree calling up the reservists liable to serve this year.

General Juarez Tavora, leader of the revolution in the North, arrived here by aeroplane last evening from Bahia. The first contingent of Minas Geraes troops has arrived at Nictheroy. General Nepomuceno Costa, Commander of the late Federal forces in the South, returned to Rio de Janeiro yesterday. He was detained with his staff on board the steamer in the Middle Bay.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, acting President of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, who is at present in Rio, stated before his two hours' conference with the Junta yesterday that the revolutionaries in the South had been enrolled in the Army on a war footing, 100,000 strong, and orders had now been given to demobilize 66 units of this force.

Details of the conference have not been published, but there seems to be complete harmony between the Junta and the revolutionaries. Dr. Aranha later said that Dr. Getulio Vargas would probably reach Rio de Janeiro to-morrow, and he would then assume the Presidency of the provisional Government. He will immediately select a Cabinet, which will be of a definitely transitory character.

Calm has been restored everywhere in the city following the small troubles on Monday. The general situation is much better and conditions are tending to become normal.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The Duke of Connaught will leave London this morning for the Riviera, where he will spend the winter at his villa at Cap Ferrat.

STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR

The Lord Chamberlain announces that in connexion with the Thanksgiving Service for the Restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Tuesday, November 4, the State Apartments and precincts of the Castle will be closed to the public from 9.30 a.m. until 2 p.m. on that date.

THE NEW CUNARD LINER

Mr. Graham had given notice of his intention to introduce the Cunard (Insurance Agreement) Bill yesterday, but he was unable to do so, for a financial resolution must be presented first. This will be brought forward as soon as time can be found. The Bill authorizes the making of an agreement between the Cunard Steam Ship Company, Limited, and the Board of Trade for the insurance of two passenger vessels. By this agreement the Government will take over any insurance which the normal channels are unable to absorb, both on the new vessel which is to be built on the Clyde and on a second vessel concerning the construction of which the final decision has not yet been taken.

RAILWAY LOSSES

WORKERS INVITED TO CONFERENCE

COMPANIES' MOVE

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The railway companies have invited the three unions of the men in what are known as the conciliation grades of the railway service to a conference, as soon as possible after the termination of the wages "truce" on November 12, for the purpose of considering the present position of the railways.

This is the first, and, it need scarcely be said, the anticipated, move of the companies in consequence of the trade depression and the serious decline of revenues. The companies, which are affected by the intense depression of the northern industries, have already been obliged to carry out drastic retrenchment, and large reductions of staff in the traffic grades and in the workshops have been made by the London and North Eastern Railway Company especially. Large, though not such startling, reductions have also been made by the London Midland and Scottish Company. The railway systems in the South have not met with the same degree of adversity, but they too, and the Great Western Company to the greater extent, have been affected by seriously falling revenues. One of the economies to which all the companies have resorted has been the closing of small stations. Eighty-eight L.N.E.R. stations, 60 L.M.S., 24 G.W.R., and four S.R. stations were closed in the first nine months of this year. In almost every case there was an alternative road service to the area served by the station for which either the railway company itself or an associated road transport company was responsible. The unions have counted to a large extent on the revenues from the railway road services counterbalancing the loss of railway revenue, but it is to be feared that the facts will not warrant their optimism.

Since 1921 railway wages have been regulated in the last resort by the National Wages Board and the principle of national settlements is accepted both by the companies and by the unions. There is no doubt that the companies are about to ask for an alteration of wages and working conditions on a scale commensurate with their financial difficulties. The unions are invited "to consider the position of the railways," and the terms of the invitation imply a hope that it will be possible for the companies and the unions to cooperate in carrying out necessary economies. If, however, that hope should not be realized the companies will make use of the conciliation machinery and the matter will then be taken before the National Wages Board, which has not had any major question of wages to consider since the autumn of 1925.

MEASURES OF ECONOMY

In all probability the companies' representatives will first put the financial position of the companies before the unions, and afterwards indicate the measures of economy which, in their opinion, are required. How far it will be possible to go in direct negotiations will depend in large measure upon the impression the companies' statement of the case makes on the men's leaders, but, inasmuch as the National Union of Railwaymen has a series of claims for improved conditions ready for presentation to the companies at "a convenient season," and the Railway Clerks' Association is about to consider a programme for its members, the likelihood is that the unions will hesitate to make a voluntary concession, but will require the companies' case to be established before the National Wages Board. There is this, however, to be said for the procedure of direct negotiation which was followed a little more than two years ago, when the unions accepted a temporary wage reduction of 2½ per cent., that it is elastic and has advantages in dealing with circumstances which can be regarded as temporary. That gives rise to the question—perhaps one of the most important which the forthcoming conference will consider—of whether the circumstances of to-day can be regarded as temporary, or whether a more permanent arrangement of new conditions is requisite.

In a recent speech to railwaymen, Mr. C. T. Cramp, the industrial secretary of the N.U.R., referred to the decrease of railway revenue and, quoting the figure of £8,000,000 as the amount of the fall in receipts—£4,000,000 being the share of the L.M.S.—he said there had been substantial economies to set on the other side and that to learn the true figure would require a lot of detailed information. Mr. Cramp emphasized the importance of maintaining the guaranteed week.

SOVIET ANTI-KULAK CAMPAIGN

WAR OF EXTERMINATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, OCT. 29

Addressing a conference of the secretaries of local government bodies, Yenukidze, secretary of the Tsik (Parliament) of the U.S.S.R., described the present phase of the anti-Kulak war as a life and death struggle between the Socialists and the remnants of the old classes, who are marked out for extermination.

The Soviet Press continues to discuss the differences within the Communist Party in regard to the recent orders for the mobilization of shock detachments for service in tight places in the countryside, mines, and factories. *Pravda* says that Right Wing sabotage has reached its limit in the Yaroslav district, where whole groups have replied to the orders of the central committees with such answers as "Give us clothes, feed us, and then send us to perform tasks," or "Why talk to us about American methods, when we lack bare necessities?" *Pravda* adds that such outbursts, however, are exceptional, and that the masses are still loyal, although the machinations of the Right Wing are noticeable everywhere, extending beyond the Urals even to Sakhalin. *Pravda* calls these Right Wing groups "anti-Communist Kulak agencies within the Communist Party."

The Soviet Government has announced a 25 per cent. increase of all railway rates for goods and passengers except urban traffic. The new rates will begin on Saturday.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

Colonel L. C. Jackson, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Chief Engineer, Western Command, with effect from November 1 next.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Fleming, D.S.O., The Welch Regiment, has been appointed Commander, Shanghai Area, with effect from next January.

INVALIDS

Lord Brentford was unable to attend the festival dinner of the British Sailors' Society last night owing to a severe cold. Later it was stated that he had lost his voice, and was suffering from slight laryngitis. Under medical advice he will stay in bed for two or three days.

Lord Gough was stated yesterday to be going on well.

Lady Bridport, who recently underwent an operation in an Eastbourne nursing home, was stated last night to have had a fair day.

The Hon. Diana Skeffington, who is lying seriously ill at Rutland-gate, London, was stated to be slightly more comfortable last night.

Judge Owen Thompson, K.C., is suffering from sciatica, and was unable to attend Bow County Court yesterday. He hopes to resume his duties next week.

LORD IRWIN'S SUCCESSOR

HARMFUL RUMOURS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

A certain amount of harm is being done, as visitors arriving from India testify, by the contradictory statements which have been appearing in the Press about the succession to the Viceroyalty when Lord Irwin's term of office expires next April. All of them are untrue—in the sense that, while various names have undoubtedly been discussed, no decision has yet been reached; and the best opinion credits Mr. MacDonald, who understands the Indian problem better than any other member of his Government, with the intention of holding his hand until the Round-Table Conference develops.

Thus there is no truth in the rumour that Lord Zetland has been offered and has declined the Viceroyalty. Its origin is obvious enough, for Lord Zetland's administrative experience, and the remarkable insight into Indian life and thought which his books reveal, mark him out as the natural selection if he were available. The rumours about Sir Herbert Samuel and (more lately) about Lord Gorell may also be discounted and traced to purely party considerations, which of course should have no weight whatever in such a choice. Sir Herbert's good work in old Liberal Governments and as High Commissioner in Palestine is universally recognized, but there are manifest objections to his appointment to India; while Lord Gorell himself would probably be the first to admit that neither his temperament nor his interests fit him in any way for so important a post.

THE ADDRESS

It has been decided that the official Conservative amendment to the Address, which is to be moved on Monday, shall deal solely with the question of unemployment. It was handed in last night in the names of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Wolmer, and is in the following terms:—

But humbly regrets the failure of your Majesty's Government to propose any measures adequate to deal with the crisis in the industrial, agricultural, and commercial situation, or to check the continued growth of unemployment.

Representations have been made to the Government that a Labour candidate will be in a very difficult position in the Whitechapel by-election unless the White Paper stating the Government's policy in Palestine is withdrawn. At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday Lord Passfield gave an assurance that there was absolutely no intention whatever on the part of the Government to diverge from the policy carried out by previous Governments, and he added that the agitation which had been created must be due entirely to misconception. Mr. Chuter Ede was appointed a member of the party's consultative committee in succession to Mr. Thurtle, who has been appointed a Government Whip.

The meeting between Mr. Lansbury and members of Parliament and others interested in the preservation of Hadrian's Wall will take place on Monday at 5.30 at the House of Commons. Among those who intend to be present are Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Mr. Buchan, M.P., Sir Charles Oman, M.P., Major Church, M.P., Sir Martin Conway, M.P., Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., Sir George Macdonald, Mr. Parker Brewis, representatives of Edinburgh and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and, if their engagements permit, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Grey of Falloden, Mr. Kipling, and Lord Londonderry. Others who wish to attend are asked to communicate with Sir Philip Pilditch, M.P., at the House of Commons.

FRENCH RENTES

THE BRITISH CLAIM REJECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 29

The reply of the French Government to the British Government's Note on the payment of interest and capital on the French rentes issued in London between 1915 and 1918, is, as was expected, a flat refusal. The chief points in the reply are as follows: The loans, in that they were War loans, were of a non-financial character; having been subscribed for the common victory they do not accord the holders any special rights with regard to reimbursement. If the holders have suffered a loss in respect of the depreciation of the franc, their capital has appreciated in consequence of the rise in the market price of the rentes, which are now quoted at 100 after having declined to 50. It is also stated that the position of the British holders is exactly the same as that of the French holders and that it is impossible to discriminate between different groups of shareholders.

This is not the wording of the Note, the text of which has not been made public, but it conveys the general sense and tone. The Note has been sent to London by the usual diplomatic channels.

In financial circles here no surprise is felt at this decision. The view of the French business world was that the British Government had a bad case, since there was no gold clause in the bonds and no guarantee that either interest or capital, in the event of redemption, would be payable in gold.

It is recalled that a former British Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1928 gave it as his opinion that, the loans having been issued in francs without guarantee as to rate of exchange, there were no grounds for a claim against the French Government, the more so since no discrimination had been made as between French and British holders. It is denied that any "point of honour" or question of ingratitude arises, since the transaction was one of business and not of sentiment.

It now lies with the British Government to decide whether to take the question to the International Court at The Hague. French opinion seems unanimous that it would stand a poor chance there. The French case is considered irrefutable because the subscriptions to the loan were the same in both countries, and there was only one loan having the same character throughout. That loan was an internal French loan, and the whole issue was admitted for dealings on the Paris Bourse. It is contended that these facts alone are a refutation of any parallel with the loans for which France claims reimbursement in gold, such as the Rosario and Tokyo loans.

It has been suggested that in the process of redeeming the loan special consideration might be had for the British holders. It is certain that any such step would be vigorously opposed by the French banks.

R 101 INQUIRY

CONCLUSIONS OF EXPERTS

THE TRIAL TRIP

Statements laid by the Attorney-General before the Court of Inquiry into the loss of R 101 yesterday tended to discount the most likely of the theories hitherto advanced, but offered nothing to take their place as an explanation of the accident. Dr. Eckener's statement that there was a rapid fall in barometric pressure which might have misled the airship's commander as to his altitude found no confirmation in the weather reports. Calculations from the report of the airship as to the temperature of the air round her discredited the stories that she was flying low. There was no evidence of conditions likely to produce vertical currents.

The conclusions of the technical commission which, led by Air Commodore F. D. Holt, examined the wreck at Beauvais, were that no part of the main structure broke in the air; that the airship when she struck the ground was inclined downwards at an angle of 15deg. to 20deg. from the horizontal; that the elevator control wheel was set for "full up" at the moment of impact; and that there was a violent explosion immediately, or soon after, she struck the earth. From the evidence of witnesses the commission concluded that the airship pitched twice, recovered from the first pitch, after some loss of height, but could not wholly recover from the second dive before she struck.

"WE'RE DOWN, LADS"

A summary of the testimony of the wireless operator, Disley, suggested, however, that it was known in the control room that the airship was doomed before the second dive. He was awakened by the first pitch, and at that moment Hunt, the chief coxswain, entered the switch-room and said: "We're down, lads." He was trying to get up when the ship dived again. The evidence of a survivor who died in hospital also indicated that the officers on duty were conscious of the danger. This witness, the rigger Church, was sent forward to release the water in one of the half-ton ballast bags, and the crash occurred before he could get to it. The Attorney-General announced yesterday that the microscopic examination of the elevator cable had been completed, and that the opinion had been formed that it parted after the fire.

Until witnesses are called and examined therefore the Court is left with the assurance that the elevators did not fail, that the ship's officers were under no delusion as to her altitude, that the weather was not such as to produce vertical currents, and yet that the officers were aware of the danger of being driven to the ground. On meteorological questions a statement by Dr. G. C. Simpson, director of the Meteorological Office, was put in. This showed that there was a small drop in barometric pressure between the time the airship left Cardington and her arrival over Beauvais, which might have caused a maximum error of 168ft. in the altimeter, but that the pressure at the time of the crash was about the same as when the ship left Cardington.

They knew that an approximate date for the flight had been given to India and that permission had to be obtained from the various countries over whose territory the airship was to fly. On October 2 Wing-Commander Colmore saw Lord Thomson in London to discuss the date of departure. Lord Thomson first suggested the Friday evening, then the Saturday morning, but Wing-Commander Colmore thought the Saturday evening the earliest time. Finally, Lord Thomson said:—"You must not allow your judgment to be swayed by my natural anxiety to get off quickly." The Attorney-General added that from first to last not one of the experienced officers suggested that it was desirable that the India flight should be delayed or that further tests should be made. They were absolutely and entirely satisfied with the airship, which was found to be more manageable than she was before the addition of an extra bay.

A detailed report of the proceedings will be found on p. 20.

In the report published yesterday the Attorney-General was given as saying that the weight ratio of the engines in R 101 worked out at 8 tons per h.p. instead of the 5 tons per h.p. which was anticipated. The ratios should have been given as 5lb. per h.p. instead of the anticipated 5ib. per h.p.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THE	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.50
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	2.30 & 8.15
Comedy	LUCKY DIP	8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	8.40
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Everyman	THE WILD DUCK	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE LYONS MAIL	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE JEALOUS WIFE / FAUST	2.30 / 7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Masketyne's	5 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS NADINE WATERS 8.30
Wigmore Hall	MR. GUY MARRINER & MME. ELENA GERHARDT 8 & 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	KING OF JAZZ	1 to 11
Astoria	SONG OF THE FLAME	1 to 11
Capitol	THE SEA WOLF	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	NIGHT BIRDS	1 to 11
Empire	CALL OF THE FLESH	12 to 12
Kensington	CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	OLD ENGLISH	2 to 11
New Gallery	HOLIDAY	2 to 11
New Victoria	ON APPROVAL	2 to 11
Plaza	SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	KING OF JAZZ	1 to 11
Rialto	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh westerly or south-westerly winds; cloudy, occasional rain; mild.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled and mild. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

At the inquiry into the loss of the R 101 yesterday the Attorney-General concluded his opening speech. (pp. 14 & 20)

An invitation to a conference on the present position of the railways has been sent by the companies to the three unions of the men in the conciliation grades of the service. (p. 14)

Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, in a broadcast address last night, said he hoped that before the close of the Imperial Conference they would at least have planned out a course which would bring Great Britain and the Dominions to the common goal of greater cooperation in economic affairs. (p. 16)

The oversea delegates to the Imperial Conference were the guests at luncheon yesterday of the Empire Economic Unity Groups of the House of Lords and House of Commons. (p. 11)

Our Naval Correspondent writes on the programme of the visit on Saturday next to the Fleet at Sea of the Dominion Prime Ministers and other delegates to the Imperial Conference. (p. 11)

Particulars are announced of the official arrangements for the celebration of Armistice Day. (p. 19)

Evidence was given yesterday at the inquiry into the application for a marking order for butter that consumers are misled by labels into thinking that imported packeted butters are English dairy produce. (p. 11)

An explosion, which caused some alarm and did considerable damage, occurred in Dale-street, Liverpool, yesterday morning, through the bursting of a main, the indirect result of the workings in connexion with the new Mersey tunnel. (p. 11)

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and Dr. Charles Brown and Dr. Sharp (representing the Free Churches) have issued jointly a request for prayer on behalf of the Indian Round-Table Conference. (p. 16)

Mr. Julius Harrison made his first appearance yesterday as director of music to the Hastings Corporation. (p. 12)

Mr. Laurence Hardy has accepted the ancient office of Seneschal, or Steward, of Canterbury Cathedral. (p. 19)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the debate on the Address was continued, Mr. Lloyd George being among the speakers. At question time Mr. Henderson made a statement on Soviet propaganda and the Prime Minister explained the attitude of the Government in regard to the placing of wreaths on War memorials. (pp. 8 and 9)

Several of the 44 members of Parliament whose names were given in a news agency report as having signed a declaration calling for a change of leadership of the Conservative Party yesterday stated that they had not done so, and were not even present at the meeting at which the declaration was signed. (p. 14)

A resolution expressing appreciation of the work of the late Sir Lonsdale Webster as its Clerk was passed by the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 8)

Polling in the South Paddington election will take place to-day and the declaration will be to-morrow about noon. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Revolutionary leaders are gathering in Rio de Janeiro to await the arrival of Dr. Getulio Vargas, who is to assume the Presidency of Brazil. Immediately after his assumption of the provisional Government a temporary Cabinet will be formed. (p. 14)

The Australian Federal Labour caucus yesterday accepted several of the Ministry's proposals for increased taxation. Mr. Theodore issued a statement, not favourably received by the caucus, explaining his alternative scheme of "judicious extension of credit." (p. 14)

Although the text of the French reply to the British Government's Note on the payment of interest and capital on the French Rentes issued in London has not been made public it is understood that the reply contains "a flat refusal." (p. 14)

Japanese troops yesterday captured Musha in Formosa from the aborigines, who, in their revolt on Monday, killed 84 Japanese residents. (p. 13)

The express train from Geneva to Bordeaux was derailed near Perigueux early yesterday morning. Fifteen bodies have been recovered from the wreckage. (p. 13)

Sentences totalling two years' rigorous imprisonment were passed on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Indian National Congress, at Allahabad yesterday. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales was yesterday installed as Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Province of Surrey at Freemasons' Hall. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Mrs. M. Hartigan's The Pen, ridden by C. Richards and trained by M. Hartigan, won the Cambridgeshire Stakes yesterday. Racedale was second, and the favourite, The Recorder, third. (p. 6)

Chatham United Services beat the Army Trial XV. in a Rugby football match at Chatham yesterday; Middlesex beat Sussex in a match in the County Championship at Bexhill. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Cause of the Rise in British Funds; Australian Credit; Central Argentine Debenture Issue; Reduction in the P. and O. Dividend; the Price of Nickel; Eastern and Overseas Products' Losses; a Tea Company's Misfortunes; New Jagersfontein Results; Salvage in the Dardanelles; and Conditions in the Motor Trade. (p. 21)

Money and discount rates in Lombard-street were almost unchanged. Foreign Exchanges were rather more favourable to sterling, the Paris, Brussels, Dutch, Swiss, and Italian rates all advancing. Spanish currency showed further appreciation. Argentine dollars were dearer. Gold declined ¼d. to 85s. an oz. (p. 22)

A further rise in British Government securities was the outstanding feature of the Stock Markets yesterday. Liberal support was given to the long-dated loans, which rose substantially. The Industrial market was quiet and dull. Rubber and Copper shares improved in sympathy with the movement in commodity prices. (p. 21)

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY

MR. MACDONALD, in the "very good report of "the Imperial Conference" which he gave the House of Commons on Tuesday, had at any rate the virtue of being explicit—so far, that is, as negative conclusions are concerned. He left no room for any lingering hope that the Conference might be able to lay the foundations of a system of reciprocal tariff preferences for the encouragement of inter-Empire trade. Nothing could be more candid than his statement that in any exchange of preferences—involving necessarily the imposition of tariffs in this country for the sake of obtaining a wider field of preference in the Dominions—the only tariff we could propose that would be worth anything to the Dominions would be a tax on food, more particularly on wheat. And nothing could be more emphatic than his "We cannot do it." Of positive achievement he had nothing to report, which must not, however, be taken to mean that the Conference will separate with nothing done. He was careful to follow his negative declaration on reciprocal preferences with a less discouraging note. No one, he said, who had gone carefully into the question could believe that tariffs were the only way of helping inter-Empire trade. "There are other ways, and "those ways are being carefully explored." It would be difficult to be more non-committal. On the other, the constitutional, side of the Conference he is evidently confident that agreement will be reached on the various, more or less academic, questions which were left over from 1926, and it was clearly this confidence which prompted him to describe what he had to say as "a very good report." He even expressed surprise that in public interest this side of the Conference is altogether overshadowed by the economic problem which it is attempting to solve. Yet it would be strange if it were not so. The public, both in this country and in most of the Dominions, has accepted the Report of the 1926 Conference as settling in essentials the constitutional question. After that Report there could be no question of any "supremacy" of the Government or Parliament of the United Kingdom over those of the Dominions. The old Imperial unity based on that conception had ceased to exist, and the way was open for the development of a new unity based on the accepted principle of free cooperation between completely self-governing peoples. The economic difficulties under which Great Britain and the whole Empire are now labouring were everywhere regarded as calling urgently for just such cooperation. Controlling immense resources in land and man-power and finance, with vast markets and complementary industries, the Governments of the Empire would, it was confidently hoped, be able to devise methods of cooperation which would set every part of the Empire on a sure road out of its present troubles. No agreement on other less actual issues could in any way compensate for the disappointment of that hope.

That it will be completely disappointed cannot for one moment be believed. The need is too urgent. The opportunity is too great to be altogether missed. None of the Governments participating—least of all the British Government on whom rests the major responsibility—could face their people if the Conference were to separate without making a real, even if only an inadequate, contribution towards the promotion of that economic cooperation which, in every part of the Empire, is recognized as a vital necessity in the new economic conditions. If it cannot achieve so much as was at one time hoped, it can still lay foundations upon which other Conferences will be able to build. The plain and simple method of reciprocal tariff preferences—the method advocated by all the Dominions and supported by a large and growing body of opinion in this country—has been flatly rejected by the British Government. That they would have difficulty in accepting it, even on the most modest scale, has all along been foreseen; but in rejecting it they have made it the more incumbent upon themselves to find among the "other ways" of which MR. MACDONALD spoke some alternative method or methods for attaining the results which the other partners in the Conference believe could be attained by tariffs. As MR. MACDONALD said, no one with any knowledge of the subject believes that the tariff way is the only way, though very many are convinced that it is not only the simplest but the most effective way. In turning it down the Government have taken upon themselves a very heavy responsibility. If the Conference should prove barren of results, the blame will be theirs, and theirs alone. They can only justify their action by making sure that real progress is achieved along other lines.

Of some progress there is not yet need to despair. Various suggestions for economic cooperation and for promoting trade within the Empire on a preferential basis are under discussion, and are being examined with a real wish to reach mutually helpful agreements. Of the sincere desire for cooperation on all sides there can be no doubt whatever. MR. MACDONALD, in his speech in the House, paid a warm tribute to the spirit which the Dominion Prime Ministers have shown throughout the Conference. "Nothing "impresses itself more upon one than this, the "tremendous keenness they all have to meet us "and help us within the limits of their ability." And it is only fair to assume an equal keenness on the part of the British delegates, even though the hidebound fiscal conservatism of some members of the Cabinet sets very narrow limits to their ability to meet and to help the Dominions. But within those limits on both sides there is room for a considerable measure of cooperation, and it would be a farcical result if it could not be achieved by delegates animated by that spirit and representing, as they do, peoples who are partners in the same Empire and inheritors of a common tradition. Whatever the Conference may succeed in doing to meet the demand for concerted action in facing the present economic difficulties, it is even more important that the way should be kept open for more complete agreements at succeeding Conferences. Even in the happiest circumstances this Conference would not be able to work out a complete system of economic cooperation. That will be the task of many successive Conferences, each of which will have something to add to the work of its predecessors. But if that is to be possible there must be some continuity of method and of action. One of the tasks of the present Conference—the first which has seriously studied the economic problems of the Empire as a whole—will be to devise the machinery by which this continuity can be secured. Without an organization to serve as a link between one Conference and the next it will be impossible for any Conference to reap the benefit of the work done by and for its predecessors. Such an organization will of course have to be really Imperial in character—not under the control of any one of the Governments of the Empire, but under the joint and equal control of them all. Now that the equal status of the Dominions is so freely and completely recognized, it is clearly possible to establish an Economic Secretariat for the Empire which will be quite free from any suspicion that it might be dominated by Whitehall. And an Economic Secretariat, which will do for the members of the British Empire what the Economic Secretariat at Geneva does for the members of the League of Nations, is a necessity if economic cooperation within the Empire is to cease to be spasmodic and is to be made continuous and effective.

Party and Leader

The announcement which was circulated by a news agency on Tuesday evening purported to convey to the world the judgment of forty-four Conservative members of Parliament upon the necessity for a change in the leadership of their party. The surprise with which readers of yesterday's newspapers found this opinion formally given out on the eve of a party meeting—summoned at the behest of many of these same members to decide upon the very question thus prejudged—was no doubt considerable. But it was nothing to the astonishment with which it was received by some of the "signatories" themselves. They found themselves committed by name to a declaration which they had not signed, and would in no case have been prepared to sign, as the fruit of a meeting which they had not attended and had never heard of. It will be clear from what appears in other columns this morning that the "declaration" has no standing at all, and was never in fact received by the CHIEF UNIONIST WHIP to whom it was supposed to have been addressed. The member who presided over the meeting himself dismisses the statement as "unauthorized and incorrect." It had not been revealed last night who originated the declaration or authorized its diffusion through the Press; but Conservatives were naturally studying the coincidence which brought it to light just before the poll in a by-election in which it has been sought to make MR. BALDWIN'S leadership a prominent issue. Whoever was responsible has sadly overplayed the hand. More than once it has been suggested that the Unionist leader required to be saved from his friends. It still looks as though the most determined and successful agents of salvation will be his enemies. Whatever may be the sense of to-day's meeting in a larger way, these tactics are sure to be hotly and rightly resented and repudiated.

But the Unionists who assemble this morning will have more important business to settle than the authorship of what is probably one more attempt to make them dance to tunes which are not of their own choosing. They have a policy to confirm and a leader to whom confidence must be freely given or from whom it must be frankly withheld. They have in fact decisions to take by which, unless bent upon political suicide, they must be prepared to abide and to act. The view which we ourselves have held of the value to his party of MR. BALDWIN'S leadership is by no means undiscriminating. It has been restated in these columns within the last few days. His shortcomings as a leader (especially in Opposition) have always been at least as clear to those who work with him as to those who work against him. He over-cultivates a certain dilettantism in politics which is anathema to good party men and no aid to the effective preparation of policy. He lacks the conventional arts of an adept party leader. Yet, when all this has been said, he has qualities peculiarly his that give him unquestionably the standing of a leader, and have profited his followers in a way they may, in the South of England at least, too lightly forget. We may be allowed to repeat this morning a passage from a leading article of less than a fortnight ago:—

> He has probably done more than any other Englishman to convince the Labour movement that sincerity, good will, and a genuine desire to improve the conditions of the people may be found outside its own self-righteous ranks. No doubt MR. BALDWIN'S moderation in dealing with Labour has served also to blunt the edge of Conservative opposition; but England, and especially the industrial North of England (which is where there are seats to be recovered), has never stood for a Conservatism of the type that is labelled "die-hard." To the country as a whole he is still the best electoral asset that his party possesses.

One correspondent after another, writing to us, not from the comfortable corners of the South Coast, but from the true battleground of the North, has accumulated testimony to the truth of this judgment. It is no small service to the country at large to have maintained the Conservative Party, by dint of a genuine conviction, above the limitations of wealth and class. It is a service which only MR. BALDWIN, among all possible contemporary leaders, could have performed in the years through which we have passed. It entitles MR. BALDWIN, not to gratitude, which is seldom a relevant guide in political decisions, but to self-interested appraisement on the part of his followers. When they choose a successor they must for their own sake choose a man at least as sure of a hold on the confidence of the masses of his countrymen, especially of those who have not been born to a traditional Conservative allegiance. Among his contemporaries there is no candidate competent in this aspect of leadership. It will be easier to talk of a successor when such a candidate appears among his juniors.

Russian Pledges

MR. HENDERSON was constrained to report to the House of Commons yesterday his "repre-"sentations" to the Russian Ambassador that the Soviet Government had not been observing the pledge against propaganda. The Ambassador gave him the reply that he must have expected—that his Government would continue to do all in their power to observe the pledge, but that they could not control the activities of the Third International. Let it be remembered therefore that MR. HENDERSON and the PRIME MINISTER—and that not once only, but many times, both before and after they agreed to exchange Ambassadors with the Soviet Government—were as emphatic as men could be that the pledge to abstain from propaganda was to apply to the Third International also. Six years ago MR. MACDONALD himself laid it down that no British Government "will ever tolerate "an arrangement with a foreign Government by "which the latter is in formal diplomatic relations of a correct kind with it, while at the "same time a propagandist body organically "connected with that foreign Government "encourages and even orders subjects of "the former to plot and plan revolution for "its overthrow." "No one," he wrote in the dispatch from which this quotation is taken, "who understands the constitution and the "relationships of the Communist International, "will doubt its intimate connexion and contact "with the Soviet Government," and during the negotiations for diplomatic recognition MR. HENDERSON, referring to this dispatch, said, "That is our position to-day, and it will remain "our position."

Yet, in his hurry to get back on terms with his Moscow friends, he accepted a pledge so framed that it is open for the Soviet Ambassador to interpret it as inapplicable to the activities of the Third International, which is just as much an organ of the Communist Party as is the Soviet Government itself, and the *raison d'être* of which is to carry on propaganda against foreign Governments. And all MR. HENDERSON can do is to protest that he interprets it differently. He was warned at the time that what mattered was not his interpretation but that of Moscow; and Moscow never made the smallest pretence that it intended to call a halt to the subversive propaganda it conducted through the Third International.

The Amende Honorable

To be big and splendid and modest, and yet to be ignored, is a poor life. Lovers of animals, whether they subscribe to the R.S.P.C.A. or not, will hear with joy that the Sea Serpent has had a kind book written about him at last. It comes out to-day, and, as an additional compliment, it is by a naval officer, LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GOULD. Too many naval officers have judged it well to remember that theirs is a silent service, and to keep their mouths shut for fear of ridicule instead of disclosing what they have seen; and it is fitting that a naval pen should boldly urge the case for the sea serpent, and collect with pious care the scattered records of his appearances. When the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," which may be considered representative in these matters, will go no farther than to say it would be "unwise "to deny the existence of the sea serpent," there is no doubt about the depth and reality of the human prejudice against allowing writhing room in the ocean to anything uncatalogued. Not to be in a museum is to have no right in the ocean. Small wonder if seamen have developed a superstition that it is unlucky to see the sea serpent when the hostility of landsmen is so intense. Perhaps it is no more than jealousy. Nearly every one feels at some time or another in early life the call of the sea, and when that call has been disregarded it is natural to like to think that not much has been missed. Men reconcile themselves quickly to forgoing the other vaunted attractions of the sea-faring life—the proud vocabulary, the matrimonial spaciousness, the freedom from the minor irritations of fixed residence and the steady trickle of unaccountable expenditure that only townsmen know. But it would need more philosophy than an ordinary man possesses to catch suburban trains day after day knowing that at the very moment when he is quarrelling about the railway carriage window his sailor brother, gazing out to sea, is beholding "to starboard, at a "distance of a few hundred yards," that long amazing neck with the dark contours of a vast body. It is not surprising that the grapes have been called sour, and that the great sea serpent has been degraded to be the prey of comic artists and music-hall jests.

The result is that ambitious young midshipmen are taught that it is bad form and likely to injure the Navy Estimates if they talk too much about what they see. The Admiralty has even, in unheroic moments during the last century, expunged records of sea serpents, or, as an almost equally humiliating alternative, asked an Inspector of the Ministry of Fisheries for his opinion. But COMMANDER GOULD'S collection of all the evidence, covering two centuries, should make powerful friends for the sea serpent, for the records show that prospects of a good view are to be enjoyed off the Scotch coast. The appearance in 1919 off Hoy, and earlier appearances off Skye (a little too near the islands of Rum and Muck), suggest that Scottish watering-places can advertise special attractions. The best that South England can suggest for a sea-serpent hunter's holiday is Black Deep, in the Thames Estuary, where a fine serpent put its head six or seven feet above the surface and was seen by H.M. Surveying Ship in 1923. But the whole ocean is the sea serpent's swimming-pool. If men do not see him very often it is perhaps because in his serpentine wisdom, not knowing what medicinal oil he may not contain, the sea serpent stays below, and prefers to be rare and semi-fabulous instead of being extinct.

THE FIRST THING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The evil effects of our high taxation in general, and the death duties in particular, are universally admitted and deplored. The Revenue point of view, however, may be illustrated by the following story:—

Many years ago a doctor was holding first-aid classes for some Cornish fishermen. At the end of the course he said to one of the members of the class: "Now, if a man is brought in apparently drowned, what is the first thing you would do?" "Well, sur," he says, "the first thing we does is to go through their pockets!"

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
J. C. CURTIS.

Rock Villa, Mumbles, Glam, Oct. 27.

MR. BALDWIN AS LEADER

TWO PREDOMINANT ADVANTAGES

"A NATIONAL, NOT A CLASS PARTY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The public statement attributed to the significant number of some 40 Conservative members of Parliament that "a change of leadership is essential to the national interest" makes it desirable to enumerate concisely but explicitly the benefits to the nation and its public life which Mr. Baldwin's leadership brings with it, and the deleterious effect upon these and upon the position and prestige of the Conservative Party which would be entailed by his assassination.

(1) Mr. Baldwin is trusted and respected by the country as a whole as no leading member of the Conservatives, or of any other party, is to-day. At a time when distrust and contempt for "politicians" is growing apace, there is a steady, deep-seated confidence in the soundness of Mr. Baldwin's judgment, character, and aims.

(2) Mr. Baldwin has satisfied the great mass of the electorate that, under his leadership, the Conservative Party is a national, not a class, party, and that its policy is directed to the general good, not to sectional advantage.

(3) These two predominant features of Mr. Baldwin's leadership would be at any time a very great asset to the Conservative Party. They are to-day of special and paramount importance. For the immediate task of the Conservative Party is to secure at the next election the substitution of a protective for a free trade system. Just because the electorate trusts and respects Mr. Baldwin's judgment, character, and aims, and recognizes that, with him, national interests, not class or sectional, come first, it will trust him with the making of this momentous change. To whom else would, in this matter, the country give—or be right to give—"a free hand"? To jettison Mr. Baldwin is to jeopardize the policy for which Conservatives stand.

(4) For what would the country think of the deed? Widespread suspicion would surely be roused that the Conservative Party wanted a leader more complacent to the private solicitations of sectional interests, of the Press, of "big business." In such an atmosphere, what chance would protection have of being accepted by the nation?

And what would be the effect upon the general position and prestige of the Conservative Party if it discarded a leader who has given its policy and tone to a national, not a sectional or class, quality? Clearly the inference would be that at heart it was devoted to class and sectional interests. What a weapon for its enemies, what a fatal admission for itself! For it is as true to-day as when Disraeli used the phrase that "if the Conservative Party is not a national party it is nothing."

Many who read the statement attributed to the 44 will feel that what is needed in the national interest is not a change in the leadership of the Conservative Party, but a change of some of its *personnel* in the House of Commons.

I am your obedient servant,
NOEL SKELTON.

House of Commons, Oct. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, as a young member of the Conservative Party, say a few words in your columns about the controversy concerning Mr. Baldwin?

I have read with rather more disgust than amusement the letters which have recently been published in *The Times*, both from Mr. Baldwin's disgruntled supporters and his political opponents. He has been condemned on all sides. Yet only the other day Mr. Baldwin stated a clear and definite policy, and simply asked for a free hand to carry his plans into effect. If at the next General Election Mr. Baldwin is returned to power I sincerely hope that he will have a large enough majority to carry his policy into effect. The principle of "safeguarding," which Mr. Baldwin has taught for many years, is now the cry of practically every manufacturer in this country. The people are beginning to realize that the "voice crying in the wilderness" is right; that the doctrine of free trade has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Now is the time for constructive thought; destroying Mr. Baldwin is merely an admission of defeat. Let it be known that there are some young men willing to support Mr. Baldwin to the end. Yours truly,

LAWRENCE G. F. DYKES.

17, Marloes-road, Kensington, W.8.

M.P.S' DISCLAIMERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was staggered to read in this morning's papers that I am alleged to have signed a declaration demanding Mr. Baldwin's resignation.

It is necessary in the interests of fair play to state that I was not invited to, nor present at, the meeting of Conservative members of Parliament, presided over by Colonel Gretton, nor did I sign or consent to the resolution.

I have learned personally from Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell that he did not receive the resolution before it appeared in the Press.

I feel certain that none of the signatories would have been a party to any such communication to the Press before it had been delivered to Sir Bolton and considered by Mr. Baldwin, especially on the eve of the South Paddington election.

It would be interesting to know who is responsible for this outrageous breach of Parliamentary etiquette.

Yours faithfully,
G. K. M. MASON.

House of Commons, Oct. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of to-day under the heading "Conservative Leadership" you state that at a meeting of Conservative members of Parliament at St. Stephen's Club it was decided to send a signed declaration to the Chief Whip stating that "We, the subjoined members of the House of Commons, submit that a change of leadership is essential to the national interest." You further state that I was one of the signatories.

May I most emphatically state that I was not invited to attend the meeting, I did not attend any meeting, I did not sign any letter or declaration, nor did I even know of its existence? Yours truly,

JOHN POWER.

38, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, Oct. 29.

Disclaimers by other Members of Parliament are recorded by our Parliamentary Correspondent in another column.

SOUTH PADDINGTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to support Mr. Cyril Asquith's letter in your issue of to-day—a letter equally full of wisdom and wit. Though I should personally have preferred to see a Liberal candidate fighting the battle of free trade in South Paddington against the obsolete dogmas of protection, yet I sincerely hope that all Liberals who care for decency in public life will, like Mr. Asquith, vote for the official Conservative candidate for the first and last time in their lives.

I am, &c.,
HARCOURT JOHNSTONE, President,
Marylebone Liberal Association.

October 29.

QUEEN VICTORIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your article in *The Times* last Friday on her Majesty Queen Victoria you allude to the depth of affection for her "dead husband," as evinced by his being so much in her thoughts during the dazzling scenes of her Jubilee. In this connexion the following extract from a letter, written by her Majesty to my grandmother, Lady Waterpark, who was for many years one of her Majesty's Ladies in Waiting, may be of interest. The letter is dated Balmoral, June 21, 1886. After thanking my grandmother for her kind and affectionate letter, "on the anniversary of yesterday," her Majesty continues:—

"How many and mingled my feelings must be on such day! Thankfulness for God's help and protection through the many years that I have worn this thorny Crown and carried a heavy cross, and to my people and friends for their devotion and unexampled loyalty, which is most gratifying, but also much sadness in missing him to whom I and the country owe so much, and indeed without whose wisdom and wise guidance I never could have done for my country what they value."

Yours faithfully,
MABEL OKEOVER.

The Corner House, Mapleton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Oct. 27.

PICKPOCKETS' METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The correspondence on pickpockets' methods has been very interesting, but perhaps a simple method of defeating the light-fingered gentlemen would be of equal interest to the public. If one has a loose flap of lining the full size of the pocket, stitched to the edge of the pocket, and this flap tucked over the pocket-book, wallet, or other contents, it becomes impossible to extract the contents of the pocket except by two operations, one to pull out the flap and a second to extract the contents of the pocket. Yours faithfully,

S. S. LONG.

Doannee, Fishery-road, Maidenhead, Oct. 29.

INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY

I.—OBSTACLES TO RECOVERY

FOREIGN TRADE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The annual report on economic and financial conditions in Germany made by Mr. J. W. F. Thelwall, Commercial Counsellor, and Mr. R. P. F. Edwards, Commercial Secretary, at the British Embassy in Berlin, covers the year ended on July 1 last. It records the continuance of the period of industrial depression and rising unemployment, financial stress and political crisis which began in 1928, after the home "boom" of 1926 and 1927 had subsided. It also records the continuance of other and more satisfactory tendencies.

Germany's flourishing export trade was maintained (it is this year for the first time in history greater than that of Great Britain and promises to yield a record export surplus). More German ships sailed seas and carried more of the world's cargoes, German industry, modernized and reorganized, was ready to take the tide of trade at the turn.

In his introduction Mr. Thelwall says the most important event in the period reviewed was the Reparations settlement, which freed Germany from control and substantially reduced her Reparations annuities. She entered this new era of financial and political freedom in a state of industrial depression shared by nearly all countries. The intense industrial activity of preceding years, stimulated by the abundance of cheap money and largely directed into extravagant or unprofitable channels, was halted by two things: the technical re-equipment of industry caught up or outstripped that of other countries and developments in the United States checked the influx of capital. Public bodies, having made plans in the expectation that they could borrow indefinitely, were forced drastically to reduce their orders.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Mr. Thelwall says Germany undoubtedly still requires some long-term foreign money for her normal capital needs and to help meet her foreign obligations, but probably less than is generally supposed. Capital formation is already considerable, and the problem is rather how efficiently to use available resources than how to increase them by borrowing abroad. (In parenthesis one may add that savings banks deposits, which were practically annihilated in the inflation of 1923, have just passed 10,000,000,000m.)

"As in all countries with heavy taxation," says the report, "large sums of German money have been driven abroad; the estimates of the total vary widely between 5,000,000,000m. and 8,000,000,000m. If means could be found to attract these back there would be little necessity for Germany to borrow from others."

Even a revival of foreign borrowing, Mr. Thelwall thinks, would not have the revivifying effect of earlier years on industry. "When fresh money is available it will be needed for consolidating existing short-term indebtedness, for meeting the service on old loans, for converting them into new ones at lower rates, and for covering deficits. There will not be much over for financing industrial orders."

Mr. Thelwall mentions the increasing tendency for foreign capital to seek direct employment in German industry. He cites the acquirement by General Motors, of New York—which already has its own assembling factory in Germany—of control of the biggest German motor-car concern, the Adam Opel A.G.; the erection of a Ford Factory at Cologne; the important interest of the American electrical industry in that of Germany through the large investments of the General Electric Company in the Osram and Siemens concerns; the 25 per cent. holding of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, of London, in the Hirsch Kupfer- und Messingwerke; and so on.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The condition of Germany's public finances, Mr. Thelwall says, is an obstacle to a rapid recovery. He quotes the Labour Minister's words:—"During the past few years we have lived beyond our means in our public administration no less than in private enterprise." The demands of public authorities, anxious to make up for the enforced inactivity of ten years and encouraged by the abundance of money, placed an unceasing pressure on the home money market that killed it. Then the United States bond market was virtually closed to new issues, and as commitments by this time far exceeded normal revenue a permanently critical situation arose.

Meanwhile industrial activity declined, partly because overriding official requirements made it difficult to obtain working capital, and thus abnormal unemployment placed an enormous additional burden on public budgets at a moment when financial difficulties were already great. The report enumerates the remedies applied; the levy on officials, the tax on unmarried persons, the increase in income-tax, and the increase in unemployment insurance contributions.

Examples of the general industrial depression, "which has taken identical forms in all countries," are given. Coal production fell in the first half-year of 1930 to 73,343,194 tons, as against 84,719,578 tons in the same period of 1929, which was a record year. The average daily production of ingot steel was 57,200 tons in June, 1929—again a record year—and 37,400 tons in June, 1930. The machine industry was slacker than for many years, being employed to only 60 per cent. of capacity. The electro-technical industry, after a period of apparent immunity to adverse conditions, made extensive dismissals. The building industry was very quiet at a time when it is normally active. The motor-vehicle industry has done less well.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Serious unemployment resulted from these industrial conditions. The chief cause was depression in home markets, and matters would have been still worse "if German manufacturers had not succeeded in increasing exports to a quite remarkable degree." The report records the remarkably vigorous measures taken to relieve the national finances from the increasing financial demands of unemployment relief. In October, 1929, regulations were revised and the numbers of those entitled to relief reduced. In December, contributions to unemployment insurance, payable half by employers and half by employed, were increased from 3 to 3½ per cent. of the worker's wage. (Since the report was written contributions have been increased to 6½ per cent., conditions of relief have been further tightened up, and the Budget liability—hitherto unlimited—has been fixed for 1930. From next year the Government proposes to stop all Budget grants to unemployment insurance and make the system finance itself. The constant grants to unemployment, in Germany as in some other countries, upset all Budget calculations for 1930, and were mainly responsible for the anticipated deficit of about a milliard marks. The remedies introduced, however, are sweeping.)

"Amid these adverse conditions," the report continues, "German foreign trade maintained a satisfactory development." Exports in 1929 reached the unprecedented figure of 13,482,161,000m. and imports 13,434,587,000m., leaving an export surplus, the second since the War, of 47,574,000m. The report thinks the complaint of a distinguished German economic writer is justified, that the Reich Statistical Bureau over-estimated the import values, and that the export surplus was actually greater by several hundred million marks. (This view is confirmed by the heavy drop in 1930 import figures.

September imports are returned at 73,000,000m., as against 1,074,000,000m. in September, 1929. Exports have also declined, but not so much as imports. Every month except January yielded an export surplus, and the cumulative surplus for nine months is 984,000,000m.)

Of Reparations deliveries in kind, which in 1929 amounted to 799,141,000m., the report says they "do not assist in adjusting the balance of payments, but . . . they provide German industry with work, help in keeping down its overhead costs, and enable it to form valuable foreign connexions which it might otherwise not obtain and which will lead to genuine orders for renewals and replacements in the future." About 72 per cent. of German exports consisted of finished articles, which employ most workmen and yield highest profits, and the proportion has increased in the first half of 1930 to 74 per cent.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE

The balance of Anglo-German trade again rose in Germany's favour. British exports to Germany in 1929 fell to 865,357,000m. and German exports to Britain rose to 1,305,522,000m.; the balance in Germany's favour, 440,165,000m., has more than doubled during three years of falling prices. The only notable increase in British exports, among many decreases, was that of coal from 4,657,031 tons in 1928 to 5,385,714 tons in 1929 (1913, 9,209,543 tons).

This improvement was made in spite of various freight increases, specified in another section of the report, which aimed at excluding British coal by making transport costs prohibitive. (The German coal industry, under Government pressure, has since undertaken to reduce prices by 6 per cent. on December 1, and if this is done it will presumably intensify competition in the contested areas, where British coal, to judge from the report, still has an advantage in price.)

Among the items forming the substantial increase of 123,000,000m. in German exports to Britain, wheat, exported under a system of import bonds equivalent to one of export bounties, increased from 21,487 tons in 1927 and 55,152 tons in 1928 to 99,077 tons in 1929, the value rising in the same time from 5,465,000m. to 18,794,000m. (The German Government has now suspended the import bond system, which has been previously suspended and later reintroduced.)

RATIONALIZATION

In the sections dealing with separate industries instructive information is given about the progress of rationalization. Rationalization was continued in the shipbuilding industry, which further increased its output from 87 ships of 294,318 tons in 1928 to 117 ships of 358,478 tons in 1929 by the closing of yards, though the capacity of the industry is still 50 per cent. in excess of probable requirements. Incidentally, "the constant increase in German seaborne traffic since 1925 was continued in 1929, when the total traffic in German ports amounted to 50,000,000 tons, as against 47,000,000 tons in 1927 and 49,000,000 tons in 1928."

"The increase in the gross tonnage of the German mercantile marine is remarkable," the report says. "In 1914 Germany was the second largest mercantile marine Power with 5.1 million tons, in 1920 she was 12th with 700,000 tons, and in 1929 had risen to fourth place with 4.1 million tons, being only passed by Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.

In the motor vehicle industry the number of car manufacturers was reduced from 27, producing 67 main types in 1928, to 17 producing 40 main types in 1929. The bulk of the business was still done by the enterprising American firms which, through the acquirement of German concerns or the erection of their own factories, have penetrated the Customs barrier. The manufacture of light motor-cycles showed a remarkable increase from 11,713 in 1927 to 95,700 in 1929, and a jump in exports, to countries where British motor-cycles have had good markets, from 3,715 to 7,540 in the same period. British imports to Germany of motor-cycles—previously one of the few satisfactory items in the British list—fell from 6,064 in 1928 to 4,361 in 1929.

This favourable development of the German motor-cycle industry, both in the home and foreign markets, is the direct result of one of those protective and stimulative measures within the tariff wall which are so skilfully applied by the German Government departments: light motor-cycles have been exempted from all forms of road taxation and their drivers are not required to carry licences.

(To be continued)

HIRE-PURCHASE AND FREE GIFTS

ABUSES OF ADVERTISING

SIR SYDNEY SKINNER, chairman of Messrs. John Barker and Co., when presiding on Tuesday at the Conference of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade held at the Guildhall, Exeter, said that there was a certain type of advertiser who was doing a great injury to the fair and honest-minded trader. Much of the hire-purchase business as it was conducted to-day was not only illegitimate but very foolish, although he believed that the hire-purchase system was a perfectly legitimate form of business when it was carried on with discrimination. Advertising to be successful had to be founded on a belief in the public. Money spent on advertising was simply wasted unless satisfaction was built up in the minds of the public, and unless continuity of that satisfaction could be expected.

Speaking of profits in the drapery trade, Sir Sydney Skinner said that the wonderful profits which those engaged in the drapery trade were supposed to be making were largely a matter of imagination. Years ago shops were not heated; they were lighted with gas and incandescent lamps; there was no power supply, and no ventilation. All this had been added to-day to the expense and upkeep of the modern business. If a business made between 5 and 6 per cent. profit at the end of the year it was considered successful. In America he had been told that only 11 per cent. of the people who entered a business were ultimately successful in that business.

Sir Sydney Skinner described the coupon system as one of the most serious types of abuse of advertising. The whole idea of the coupon system was wrong, and it created a dishonest type of mind. He had no use for anybody who wanted something for nothing. There were enough honest and well-meaning people in this world with whom they could do business without having to resort to that sort of trade. A resolution was passed stating that the conference was of opinion that free gift schemes were not in the best interests of all concerned, and recommending members to refrain from giving prominence to articles with which gift coupons were given.

On the question of refunds and bonuses delegates were unanimously of opinion that manufacturers should adopt methods other than bonuses to encourage the sale of their goods by retail firms. It was stated that manufacturers quite openly offered bonuses to retail assistants who undertook to push their goods. Mr. W. WHITEHEAD, of Bolton, said that such methods of encouraging trade were nothing less than bribery.

TRAFFIC IN CAT SKINS

Disclosures regarding trafficking in cat skins were made during the hearing of a case at Glasgow Central Court yesterday, when Mrs. MARY TWEEDIE, a middle-aged woman, was fined £3 for stealing a cat from a fishmonger's shop door. It was stated that the woman had disposed of cat skins valued at £20 during two years to a city skin merchant. The woman, when charged, said that she was working on behalf of a cat refuge, but any stray cats she collected she destroyed herself and remitted the money received for the skins to the refuge.

EMPIRE TRADE

BROADCAST BY MR. SCULLIN

Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, in a broadcast address last night, said:—

I am attending the Imperial Conference as the representative of one of the communities which comprise the British Commonwealth or Nations—autonomous communities, equal in status, and united by a common allegiance. This equality of status which we now enjoy has not come upon us suddenly. It is the fruit of a process of constitutional evolution spread over a period of many years. Although the formal declaration of the position of the nations comprising the British Commonwealth will, no doubt, always be associated in the public mind with the work of the Imperial Conference of 1926, and especially of the Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations appointed by that Conference, it was in reality the outcome of the work of many earlier Conferences. Thus I believe that the work of an Imperial Conference cannot be judged solely on the basis of its definite and tangible results at the time. Experience has shown that each Conference gives an increased impetus to forces which have been set in motion perhaps many years previously. In this way definite and far-reaching changes in the political organization of the British peoples are evolved.

The Imperial Conference of 1926, with its declaration of equality of status, marked the culmination of a long stage of development. The definition then laid down made it clear that, in the evolution of the free and equal status of the Dominions, constitutional theory had to some extent lagged behind constitutional practice. The Imperial Conference is now engaged in the task of bringing the forms of Government within the British Commonwealth into harmony with the new status. If the task is successful, and I have no reason to doubt that it will be, the present theoretical limitation on the powers of Dominion Legislatures will disappear, and the British Parliament at Westminster will definitely recognize and place on a legal footing the equal status of the Parliaments and Governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. No law thereafter passed by a Dominion will be held to be invalid by reason of its being inconsistent with a British Act.

The completion of this important stage in the evolution of the British Commonwealth has raised many important points. It should be remembered that we are not aiming at absolute uniformity. Our real task is to ensure that the divergence of form and method necessarily involved in the complete autonomy which the Dominions possess shall be reconciled with the unity of the British Commonwealth as a whole. That task will, I believe, be crowned with success.

I have said that in the constitutional relations of the British Commonwealth forces are set in motion at one Conference which, at succeeding Conferences over a period of years, are evolved, in a spirit of harmony and good will, into a settled policy. That is also true in the economic sphere, but with an important difference so far as the immediate position is concerned. The Imperial Conference of 1926 dealt with vital constitutional issues which to-day are being moulded into a settled policy. In the economic sphere the Imperial Conference of 1930 will be found, I believe, to have given a splendid impetus to the idea of closer economic cooperation within the Empire—an ideal which must develop and bear fruit in the very near future. It will remain to evolve the precise measures of cooperation at some subsequent discussion.

THE DOMINIONS' OFFER

You may ask upon what I base my claim that this Conference is giving a powerful impetus to closer economic cooperation. It is upon the fact that all parts of the British Commonwealth represented at the Conference are anxious to bring about closer trade relations with one another. The Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, at the Plenary Session devoted to Imperial trade, all stated that they were willing to adjust their tariff systems in such a way as to give the maximum benefit to other parts of the Empire. This, of course, is of especial importance to British trade in view of the fact that Great Britain is the main supplier of manufactured goods to many parts of the Empire.

At the Imperial Conference I set out what Australia is prepared to do further to improve our trade with Great Britain. It is necessary for me to say, however, that Australia has already done a very great deal to foster British trade. We inaugurated our preferential system for British goods in 1907 at a time when Great Britain was encountering far less competition in the sale of her manufactured goods than is the case to-day. The tariff changes that have taken place since then have shown two tendencies proceeding side by side—namely, the protection of the Australian manufacturer and the progressive sheltering of British trade from the ever-intensifying severity of foreign competition. Despite this latter tendency, there is in this country even to-day a small and, I am sure, a rapidly decreasing, number of persons who believe, or affect to believe, that the preferences which Great Britain receives from Australia are of little significance. How incorrect this contention is may be judged from the following facts:—

More than nine-tenths of Great Britain's exports to Australia are given advantage over foreign exports through preference. Nearly a half of Great Britain's exports to Australia enter Australia duty free because of their British origin, whereas similar goods of foreign origin are taxed. Actually, in 1928-29, £26,000,000 worth of British goods received the most favourable of preferential advantages—namely, free entry, with a duty against competing foreign goods. This £26,000,000 worth of goods, representing half of Britain's exports to Australia, actually exceeds in value the total exports from Great Britain to any foreign country, with the exception of the United States of America, Germany, France, and the Argentine.

A TRINITY OF PREFERENCES

The fact that the 6,400,000 people of Australia provide, after India, the most important market in the world for British trade, and that they are more important as customers to Great Britain than the most populous and the most wealthy of foreign countries, is due to the preferential system. It is due, indeed, to a trinity of preferences extended by Australia to Great Britain—voluntary preference, administrative preference, and tariff preference. The greatest of these is tariff preference.

Thus, Australia, in common with the other Dominions, is prepared to take every practical action to bring about in its most comprehensive form the policy of economic cooperation which we believe to be vital for the welfare of the people of Great Britain as well as for the people of the oversea part of the British Commonwealth.

The Dominions still believe that tariffs and tariff preferences are the simplest and most effective methods of influencing the direction of trade. The British Government, on the other hand, taking cognizance of the special circumstances of their own country and its dependence upon general oversea trade—a trade not only within the Empire, but also with foreign countries—feel that they must look long and carefully at any proposals which would involve a departure from traditional policy before they make up their minds that these changes would be in the interest of their own people. The British Government suggest that, from their point of view, schemes based upon a quota system, upon import boards, or upon bulk purchase might prove alternatives to a tariff system, and they have invited us to cooperate with them in the close examination of these proposals.

Here again the problems presented are vast and complicated, and they vary according to the nature of the commodity under consideration. We must not be despairing, therefore, if few definite conclusions are reached during the course of this Conference. We must be prepared to continue our examination of these and other allied problems.

I sincerely hope, however, that before the close of the Imperial Conference we will at least have planned out a course which will bring us eventually to the common goal of greater cooperation in economic affairs. In this way we can assist in rescuing our several peoples from the depression under which they now labour and bring increased prosperity to all. Should this prove to be the case I believe that, although the economic achievements this year may not present an imposing array, we shall at this Imperial Conference have laid the foundations of greater British economic cooperation.

Before saying "Good-night," I would like to express my appreciation to you all for the warm welcome and the many kindnesses I have received since I arrived at your shores.

GROWTH OF EALING

An extension of Ealing Town Hall was yesterday opened by the Mayor (Alderman H. J. Baker). It has been made necessary by the extension of the borough, which now includes Hanwell, Greenford, and Northolt. The borough was incorporated in 1901, when it had a population of 35,000 and a rateable value of £33,000. Now the population is 100,000 and the rateable value over £1,000,000.

INDIAN CONFERENCE

UNITED APPEAL FOR PRAYER

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Rev. Dr. Charles Brown, Moderator of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, and the Rev. Dr. Sharp, president of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, have issued the following request for prayer on behalf of the Indian Round-Table Conference:—

On Wednesday, November 12, his Majesty the King will inaugurate the Round-Table Conference which has been summoned to consider the future government of India. No words are needed to emphasize the great and solemn responsibility which rests upon the delegates who are now assembling. The constitutional questions involved are grave and difficult. But what matters most is the spirit in which the delegates will approach and conduct their discussions. In this region of spirit God ever manifests the power of His own Divine and Holy Spirit, and it is in answer to prayer that this power is promised. It is therefore right that Christian citizens should unite in prayer that God may bestow upon the Conference the spirit of wisdom and mutual understanding, of sympathy and good will, of patient forbearance and resolute hope.

We earnestly trust that on Sunday, November 16, the Sunday immediately preceding the week when the deliberations of the Conference will begin, prayers will be offered for the Conference in all places of worship throughout the land in accordance with their several customs, and that such prayers—private as well as public—may be continued during the sessions of the Conference.

May God grant that its members may become conscious of an atmosphere from which prejudice, misunderstanding, and suspicion have been banished, and that throughout their deliberations East and West, each bringing and interpreting to the other its fullest knowledge and its highest ideals, may take counsel together for the permanent welfare of all the peoples of India.

THE QUEEN AT INDIA HOUSE

PRIVATE VISIT TO ART EXHIBITION

The Queen paid a private visit to India House yesterday morning to view the exhibition, which closed yesterday, of works by the students of the Bombay School of Art. Her Majesty was received by the High Commissioner and Lady Chatterjee, and was shown round the exhibition by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the Director of the School.

The Queen graciously accepted works by Messrs. Ahivasi, Deuskar, Rane, and Badigar, and a copy of a mural painting executed in the Imperial Secretariat at New Delhi by Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandar. She also selected an enamelled sweet-dish made in the Reay Art Workshops.

Besides viewing the art exhibition, the Queen revisited the Indian Trade Commissioner's exhibition hall and inspected the Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, which is on the ground floor of India House. She expressed appreciation of the artistic nature of the posters and publicity material and accepted a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Indian Cameos." She also admired the display in the Bureau of types of Indian arts and crafts, and asked that an exact replica should be obtained for her of a Jaipur scarf made by the "tie and dye" method.

SOUTHEND EXPLOSION CASE

JURY'S DISAGREEMENT IN OLD BAILEY TRIAL

Before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), at the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, the trial was concluded of ALBERT EDWARD JAMES BRAND, 37, secretary, WILLIAM HUBERT WILSON, 29, engineer, and EDWARD ERNEST FREDERICK DENNIS, 23, waterman, all on bail, on the indictment charging them with attempting to set fire to and destroy a pleasure-boat called Southend Britannia, and with conspiring together and with WILLIAM ROBINSON to set fire to and destroy the ship. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. Gerald Dodson conducted the prosecution; Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., Mr. J. F. Eastwood, and Mr. Franklin defended Brand and Wilson; and Mr. G. G. Raphael defended Dennis.

The charge was a sequel to an alleged plot to blow up the pleasure boat while she lay at her moorings at Southend. Brand was the captain, Wilson the engineer, and Dennis a deck hand of a pleasure boat, Prince of Wales, which was alleged to be a rival of the Southend Britannia. Dennis and Robinson, it was alleged, boarded the Southend Britannia at midnight and poured paraffin and petrol down two ventilating shafts. A lighted match was then struck and thrown down a shaft and a violent explosion occurred, Robinson being blown off the vessel and temporarily blinded. Robinson was called as a witness for the prosecution.

Brand and Wilson on Tuesday gave evidence in defence and emphatically denied the charge.

Dennis, giving evidence yesterday denying the charge.

After an absence of two hours, the jury found Wilson *Not Guilty*, and he was discharged.

The foreman of the jury announced that they were unable to agree in regard to Brand and Dennis.

The RECORDER said he very much regretted that the trial had proved abortive so far as two of the men were concerned. The recognizances of Brand and Dennis would be enlarged until the next Session. Brand would be admitted to bail in the sum of £200 and Dennis in the sum of £100. The members of the jury would be exempted from jury service for five years.

DISTRICT COAL SCHEMES

APPROVALS BY THE SECRETARY FOR MINES

The Secretary for Mines, Mr. E. Shinwell, announces that under the powers conferred upon him by Part II. of the Schedule to the Coal Mines Act, 1930, he has made an Order directing that for the purposes of Part I. of the Act the districts of Yorkshire, Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire), South Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire shall be amalgamated into one district to be known as the Midland (Amalgamated) District. He has approved with modifications the scheme submitted to him on behalf of a majority of the coalowners in the amalgamated district and has appointed October 31 as the date on which the scheme comes into force.

The date from that the production of coal and the supply and sale of such coal by all owners of coal-mines in the amalgamated district will be regulated by the provisions of the scheme. The amalgamation Order and the text of the scheme as approved will be published in the *London Gazette*.

Mr. Shinwell also announces that, under the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, he has approved the schemes submitted to him on behalf of the coalowners in the districts of Durham, Bristol, Cumberland, Northumberland, North Wales, Shropshire, Somerset, and Warwickshire, and has appointed October 31 as the date on which the schemes come into force.

INDICATION OF ORIGIN OF GOODS

The Board of Trade announce that Orders-in-Council were made on October 27 requiring the following classes of imported goods to bear an indication of origin at the time of sale, or exposure for sale:—(1) Folding coathangers of metal or of metal and other materials, from January 27, 1931; (2) brooms and brushes, from April 27, 1931; (3) wallpaper, ceiling paper, &c., from February 1, 1931. The Orders-in-Council as made, called the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods), Nos. 7, 8, and 9, Orders, 1930, are being published, and will be obtainable shortly from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, or through any bookseller. Any communication in regard to these Orders should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, General Department, Board of Trade, S.W.1.

PROTECTION OF PIT PONIES

It was reported at a meeting of the Pit Ponies' Protection Society, held in London yesterday, that 185,000 people had signed the society's petition to Parliament asking that legislation be introduced to replace pit ponies by mechanical haulage and conveyance. A resolution was passed asking the Government to consider the petition with sympathy.

EMPIRE SUGAR INDUSTRY

MEMORANDUM FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

The Council of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire, representing the associations of producers and refiners throughout the Empire, has submitted to the delegates to the Imperial Conference a memorandum setting forth certain facts and considerations relating to the sugar industry of the Empire.

The memorandum declares that the constructive sugar policy in operation in the Empire in recent years has, so far as it has gone, been an undoubted success. "That policy, however," it is added, "is to-day imperilled, not only by the universal depression, but more particularly by the action of other countries which, influenced by the importance of the sugar industry in theft general economic scheme, have embarked on sugar policies even more advanced and certainly more aggressive than ours, as well as, temporarily, by the remarkable start Java sugar production has been able to secure by the combined effect of advanced research and cheap labour.

"The extent to which the progressive railing off of most foreign countries has left the so-called 'world' market a mere residual market for the dumping of surplus sugar has resulted with especial severity upon producers in the British sugar-growing Colonies, which unlike the sugar-growing Dominions, have no home markets for which they produce in the first instance, and which rely on preference only for the further expansion of their production by the cheaper disposal of their surplus.

"These sugar-producing Colonies, although producing sugar at the lowest cost in the British Empire, are passing through a very grave crisis, and are now in such a serious condition that it is uncertain how long they can survive."

The memorandum adds:—"The Council believes that, instead of allowing a successful policy to be frustrated by outside action, it is well worth while considering whether the time has not come for such further increase in preference as will enable Empire production to go on steadily, with the inevitable consequence which increased production brings with it of a price falling steadily and gradually, without sacrifice of the producer's interests, by improvements in methods and organization."

RECRUITING FOR ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

EFFECT OF NEW REGULATIONS

The annual Royal Naval Reserve Officers' dinner was held at the Hotel Victoria last night, when the president, Captain Frederic E. Storey, was in the chair. In reply to a telegram expressing regret that their brother officer, the Duke of Connaught, was unable to be present at their eighth reunion, and expressing the hope that his sojourn in the South of France would bring him renewed good health, the following reply was received:—"I desire to warmly thank my brother officers of the R.N.R. for their kind message and to assure them how deeply I regret being unable to be with them at their eighth reunion, which I hope will be largely attended and be a very enjoyable one.—ARTHUR, Captain, Royal Naval Reserve."

ENGINEER VICE-ADMIRAL R. W. SKELTON (Engineer-in-Chief), replying to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by the president, expressed his appreciation of the spirit of friendship and hospitality which had always been characteristic of the R.N.R.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR J. D. KELLY, who submitted the toast of "The Royal Naval Reserve," said that he was glad to be able to say that the strength of the officers of the Royal Naval Reserve was just up to establishment. Recently there had been a very noticeable falling off in the number of applicants desirous of joining but he did not think there was reason to be disheartened. Probably the uncertainty caused by the new Board of Trade regulations had reduced the number. The regulations of the R.N.R. had been altered to meet the new rules of the Board of Trade. Certain alterations in age and in qualification for promotion had been made. These were inevitable, but they had worked on the broad principle of sticking so far as possible to the present Merchant Navy service and experience as required by their regulations. They had avoided any material increase in the age for rank. He was not blind to the possibility of an adverse effect on recruiting in the immediate future caused by the new regulations, and with that in view he had initiated certain proposals which, if approved, would, he thought, re-invigorate the flow of applicants.

The situation so far as deep seamen was concerned was far less satisfactory. With the sympathy of the Admiralty he hoped a scheme would be evolved under which men would not suffer any monetary disadvantage while undergoing their naval training. A great deal had already been done to make the training of the men while afloat more interesting and instructive.

COMMANDER W. L. RICKORD replied.

Among those present were:—

Lord Hollenden, Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, Captain J. Bell White, Mr. Ernest J. Foley, Captain W. H. Coombs, Admiral P. Nelson-Ward, Captain Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., Commander H. Vandervell, R.N.V.R., Paymaster-Captain H. M. Boxer, Captain C. E. Irving, Paymaster-Commander E. B. Ward, Captain Sir W. d'E. Baynham, Captain C. E. Ramsey, Paymaster-Rear-Admiral H. W. E. Manisty, Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, and Commodore R. H. Williams Bulkeley.

IRISH LABOUR PARTY PROGRAMME

STATE PROTECTION FOR HOME INDUSTRIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, OCT. 29

A proposal to establish a National Development Board and a fund to finance the Board's activities is contained in the new programme of the Irish Labour Party, which is issued to-day.

It is suggested that State-raised capital should be used to finance privately-owned industry. Wheat and barley growers are to be guaranteed minimum prices for their grain, and a National Grain Board is to control imports of grain and flour. It is proposed to levy a small tax on all live cattle exported. Revenue derived from protective tariffs will be allocated to a fund for financing industrial development under National Service Corporations, and incomes derived from investments in England and abroad are to be liable to an additional tax. "We believe that the country needs a rest from agitation for political changes," the programme adds, "so that attention can be devoted to the solution of much more serious social and economic problems."

ENGLISH CANNING INDUSTRY

MEETING AT LEICESTER

Speeches containing much optimism about the future of the English canning industry were made at the fourth annual convention of the National Food Canning Council at Leicester yesterday in connexion with the Imperial Fruit Show now being held in Leicester.

SIR EDGAR JONES, the chairman, said that during the past four years there had been remarkable developments in the industry. It had been proved that this country could grow fruits and vegetables successfully for a large canning industry, that the growers could pack their produce as successfully for quality and price as any other country, and that the public would buy it. Two years ago, in a tour of investigation of the big stores, it was difficult to find a single can of home-made produce; this year the stores were showing prominently the home products. The response of the public had been astonishing. Apart from internal consumption, there was also a great export market waiting for a big production. Goods were percolating to every corner of the globe, in small quantities as yet, but opening the way for a big market in the future. It was most important that the significance of this industry in relation to the problems of unemployment and our future industrial welfare should be brought home to the minds of the public, and especially of the leaders of commerce, finance, and politics. It had been the fashion in this country for many years to neglect the land and concentrate the national effort mainly on the great export industries of coal, iron, cotton, and wool. They must face the stern fact that those industries could not recover the great balance of advantage of the past and would decline farther. The canning industry had brought to certain branches of agriculture as remarkable a revolution as the motor-car to transport.

LORD DE LA WARR said that going round the country and meeting industrialists—most of whom said that they could not possibly continue to exist unless they were either subsidized or protected at the public expense—it was a great relief to come across an industry that said it could do something for itself. SIR STANLEY MACHIN said that to make this a permanent and lasting success they ought to have security for their enterprise and their investment so that they would not be swamped by other countries.

GIFTS TO BRITISH MUSEUM

A BUST OF "JOHN DANIEL I."

Among the gifts accepted by the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, at their recent meeting are casts (presented by Mr. F. O. Barlow) of the bust and left foot of "John Daniel I.," the celebrated gorilla, whose appearances on the London stage and cab rides to the Zoological Gardens gained him much favour with Londoners a few years ago.

"John Daniel" died in New York in April, 1921, aged about five years, shortly after his arrival to take part in an American circus. His death was attributed to pneumonia caused by the effects of the American climate upon a constitution weakened by abstinence from food and by homesickness; his former owner, Miss Edna Cunningham, made a trip to New York to nurse him, but arrived too late. His body was presented to the American Museum of Natural History, and casts, of which the gifts to the British Museum are replicas, were made from it by Professor J. H. McGregor, of Columbia University.

A large electric eel, or "Tremblador" (*Electrophorus electricus*), which had been an inhabitant of the aquarium at the Zoological Gardens for about 12 years, also died recently, and a cast of this has been presented to the Museum by Lord Rothschild. The Government of Greenland, from which the Museum has already received many valuable donations, has presented to the Trustees a Greenland narwhal. From the Trustees of the Rowland Ward bequest the Museum has received a fine mounted specimen of a Black Howling Monkey (*Alouatta Niger*), which, like other females of this species, belies its name, being grey and yellow in colour, as well as a White-lipped Peccary (*Dicotyles Labiatus*) from Santa Catharina, Brazil, and a Naked-nosed Wombat (*Phascolomys mitchelli*).

Among the zoological purchases may be mentioned a specimen of the Bonito (*Katsuwonus polamys*) from Looe, Cornwall. Although common in the Mediterranean and the warm parts of the Atlantic, this fish is a very rare visitor to British waters, and is only the fifth of its kind recorded. It was caught during the warm spell a fortnight ago.

BOTANICAL ACCESSIONS

An interesting botanical accession is a collection of 101 sea-weeds from New Zealand, the Falkland Islands, and Cape Horn amassed during Sir J. Ross's voyage of the Erebus and Terror to the Antarctic (1839-43). The collection, originally presented to Lady Franklin, the widow of the explorer, and now given to the Museum by Miss Jessie Lefroy, extends a series bequeathed in 1890 together with an Arctic collection by Dr. R. McCormick, surgeon to the Ross expedition.

The Department of Entomology has received from Dr. R. S. Taylor an example of the curious bladder-like egg-capsule of a species of Mantis found by him at Burao, British Somaliland. The acquisitions of the Department of Geology include three interesting fossils—a fish and two palms from the Middle Eocene beds near Verona. The Mineral Collection has been considerably increased. Two of the small green diamonds found in the Banket, or gold-bearing rock of the Witwatersrand, have been presented by Rand Mines, Limited. They were found in the New Modderfontein gold-mine, and differ curiously in their reaction to ultra-violet light, one specimen giving a vivid fluorescence while the other remains dull. A piece of meteoric iron, weighing 5½lb., from the gigantic Hoba mass (the largest known meteorite) near Grootfontein, South-West Africa, has been presented by the South-West Africa Company. Three fragments of a prehistoric meteorite found in a stone cist among the ruins of Elden Pueblo, in Northern Arizona, have been presented by Mr. A. J. Townsend.

Mr. Basil H. Soulsby, the late Librarian of the Museum, has completed his catalogue of the Museum's books connected with Linnaeus by adding personally two rare works to those previously presented by him. One is an "Essai sur l'Histoire Naturelle de Quelques Espèces de Moines," by "Jean d'Antimoine, Naturaliste du Grand Lama," which purports to be published at Monachopolis in 1784; it is an early French translation of Ignaz von Born's anonymous Linnaean squib upon the monks, the original Latin edition of which was described in *The Times* when Mr. Soulsby presented it on February 24 of this year. The other is a fine Latin and Swedish catalogue, done by Linnaeus himself, of the Natural History Collection of King Adolf Frederik of Sweden.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EMPIRE

LORD LLOYD'S CRITICISM

LORD LLOYD, speaking to members of the St. George's Conservative Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster, last night, said:—"We have been reading a lot about the gangsters in New York, but it seems to me that his Majesty's Government are the modern gangsters who are holding up our Empire, whether it be in the handling of the Imperial Conference, the handling of the defence question, or above all, in the handling of Oriental problems upon which our market, our prestige, and our future strategic security depends."

Speaking of Great Britain's work in Egypt, LORD LLOYD said that we assumed all the liabilities and left an open market of the trade to every other country in the world. We had a great mission in Egypt. No other country understood how to preserve neutrality among nations better than Great Britain. He asked them not to be deceived by catch words like "Democracy," "Responsible government," or "Parliament."

Lord Lloyd said that with regard to India they had been watching the mighty machine of the King's administration being insulted and openly defied in seditious language by what, if dealt with at the beginning, would have been only a small minority, but which had grown to rather larger proportions by misgovernment and weak handling. Great Britain was the neutralising element to give safety and liberty to the warring creeds and races of India, and would procure that progress that ultimately would meet the reasonable aspirations of the people of that country.

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS, M.P., referring to the King's Speech, said he regretted the Government's decision with regard to safeguarding, and described the reference to electoral reform as "a little carrot for the Liberal Party—a carrot intended to lead the donkeys forward."

MINISTERS AND TARIFFS

SURVEY IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

In to-day's issue of *The Times Weekly Edition* the attitude of Ministers and political parties toward the question of tariff preferences is reviewed and the feasibility of the wheat quota scheme is discussed. The King's Speech at the opening of the second Session of the second Labour Government is reproduced, and among the photographs is a view of the State procession leaving the Houses of Parliament after the opening ceremony. A new portrait of the Duchess of York and the first to be taken of her baby daughter, Princess Margaret Rose, occupy a full page.

"The Victorian Age" is the title of a special article by the Dowager Lady Leconfield, in which the writer recalls some of the manners and customs of that period. In connexion with this article a review of the new volume of the "Letters of Queen Victoria" is of special interest.

Unionist leaders' comments on British policy in Palestine, together with telegrams which have been exchanged on this question between Mr. MacDonald and General Smuts, are among the subjects dealt with in the week's news; and this also includes the centenary celebrations of the Royal Geographical Society, the opening of the R 101 inquiry, the ratification of the London Naval Treaty, Signor Mussolini's statement on Italy's policy, the Lancashire and Cheshire coal merger, the future of India, and the situation in Brazil.

In addition to sections dealing with finance, sport, the Law Courts, and book reviews, a crossword puzzle, chess notes, and a bridge article are among the regular features of the paper.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended October 18 were 1,190,179, making a total sold of 988,042,355, representing a cash equivalent of £776,043,634. At the end of September the amount remaining to the credit of investors in Savings Certificates, excluding interest, was £361,734,573.

THE WEATHER

MILD AND UNSETTLED

Meteorological Office, Oct. 29

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression near the Hebrides will deepen somewhat and move slowly eastward and another disturbance follow from the Atlantic. Weather will be mild and unsettled generally.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Moderate or fresh westerly or south-westerly winds; cloudy, occasional rain; mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled and mild.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate or fresh westerly or south-westerly winds, strong at times; cloudy, occasional rain; local fog; sea moderate or rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh westerly or south-westerly winds, strong at times; cloudy, occasional rain; local fog; sea moderate or rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne - Amsterdam).—Winds between south-west and west, 15-25 m.p.h. at the surface and 30-40 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Much low cloud, occasional rain or drizzle. Visibility mainly 2-5 miles, but below 100 yards occasionally on the hills and near the coast.

Sun rises, 6.50 a.m.; sets, 4.36 p.m.
Moon rises, 2.50 p.m.; sets, 11.40 p.m.
Full Moon, November 6.
Lighting-up time, 5.6 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.2 a.m., and 8.8 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, OCT. 29, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,012.8mb. (29.91in.), falling slowly; temp., 58deg.; humidity, 83 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, cloudy.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 52deg.; rainfall, 0.2mm.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 61deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.9hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, ½; Lowestoft, 0; Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 1.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended October 18, 1930, were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	269,500	44,200
Durham	680,700	121,600
Yorkshire	876,900	165,200
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	351,300	86,600
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	615,600	116,000
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick ..	338,600	72,200
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	860,900	163,300
Other English Districts* ..	117,100	23,900
Scotland	585,700	92,500
Total	4,696,300	885,500

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 4,704,000 tons and the number of wage-earners, 886,800.

A PAMPHLET ON INDIA

In view of the forthcoming Round-Table Conference, the pamphlet "India: the Constitutional Problem," is of interest. In it is surveyed the political history of India from the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. The pamphlet deals with the setting up and subsequent report of the Simon Commission, and with such matters as the Indian National Congress, the Civil Disobedience Campaign, and Lord Irwin's statement of last year. The record is brought up to date by reference to the Round-Table Conference. Copies of "India" may be obtained, price 2d., from the publishers, the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Palace-chambers, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST					
Berwick-o'-T.	—	2	42	55	Dull, rain.
Scarborough	—	1	43	56	Dull, then rain.
Bridlington	0·2	0·3	41	57	Dull, drizzle.
Cleethorpes	—	0·2	46	58	Dull, drizzle.
Mablethorpe	0·5	1	47	59	Dull, rain.
Skegness	—	—	44	55	Dull.
Hunstanton	—

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Oct. 29

Mr. P. McGilligan (Minister for External Affairs, Irish Free State) had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

The King and Queen gave an afternoon Party at Buckingham Palace to-day for the Delegates of the Imperial Conference.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The String Band of the Welsh Guards played a Selection of Music in the Picture Gallery during the afternoon, under the direction of Captain A. Harris.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Victoria Forester and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, visited the Exhibition of the Bombay School of Art at India House to-day.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught visited The King and Queen this afternoon.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, opened the Brighton Boys' Club week and the new class rooms at Brighton College to-day.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Oct. 29

The Prince of Wales received this morning Sir Robert Vansittart.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, was present at a Meeting of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Surrey which was held at Freemasons' Hall this afternoon, and was installed as Provincial Grand Superintendent of Surrey by the Lord Ampthill, the Pro-First Grand Principal. His Royal Highness subsequently attended a Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey, which was held at the Kingsway Hall.

The Czechoslovak Minister will return to London this week-end.

The Earl of Powis will return to 45, Berkeley-square to-day from Powis Castle.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith expects to return to London on Monday from Gosford, Aberlady, East Lothian.

The Countess of Lindsay has arrived at 25, Berkeley-square on a short visit from Kilconquhar House, Fifeshire.

The Countess of Bradford will arrive at 1, Grosvenor-crescent to-morrow from Weston Park, Shifnal, Shropshire. The Earl of Bradford, who is at Castle Bromwich, will join her on Sunday.

The Countess of Granard left Southampton on Tuesday in the Leviathan for New York.

Countess Peel will return to London on Sunday from Scotland.

Viscountess Milner will return to 14, Manchester-square to-morrow from Great Wigsell, Bodiam, Sussex.

Lady Beatrix Wilkinson will arrive at 6, Duchess-street to-day from Ireland.

Lord Wolverton has returned to 26, St. James's-place from Newmarket. Lady Wolverton will join him at the end of the week.

Lord Aldenham returned to 37, Portland-place on Tuesday from Clifton-Hampden, Abingdon.

Lord and Lady Newborough have returned to 15, Bruton-street from Wales.

Lord and Lady Luke will return to 29, Portman-square on November 7 from Buenos Aires.

Lord and Lady Annaly have arrived at 35, Hyde Park-gardens. (Telephone, Paddington 6787.)

The Hon. Lady Dalrymple-White will return to 95, Eaton-square to-morrow from Bath.

The Hon. Mary Pakington will leave 18, Evelyn-gardens to-morrow for Exeter.

Sir Charles and Lady Addis will leave Southampton next Wednesday in the Olympic for New York, where they will remain for a month.

Mr. Geoffrey and Lady Maud Birkbeck have left Paris. They are now at 167, Via Giulia, Rome, for some months.

With the consent of the Duchess of York, a cot in the country branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, Middlesex, is to-day being named the "Princess Margaret Rose Cot."

Prince George has given his patronage to the Eclipse Ball, which Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger is organizing in aid of St. John's Hospital, Lewisham. The ball will take place at the Park Lane Hotel on December 17, and a feature of it will be a pageant of one thousand and one lights.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has kindly given her patronage to a *matinée* at the New Scala Theatre on November 8 (Saturday), at 2.30, when *The Adventures of Lady Ursula* (by Miss Donaldson's Company) will be given in aid of the Chelsea Mothercraft Training Home (Violet Melchett Centre) and the Golborne Infant Welfare Centre (North Kensington). Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Methold, 5, Elvaston-place, S.W.7, and Miss Parkinson Taylor, 28, York House, Kensington, W.8. Prices are a guinea, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 1s. 2d.

The Italian Ambassador has promised to be present at a concert arranged by the British-Italian League, 74, Grosvenor-street, for to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

Lord Melchett, owing to indisposition, was unable to obey Their Majesties' Command to be present at the reception at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

The Society of Our Lady of Good Counsel, an organization which gives free legal aid to the poor, will hold its fourth annual ball at the Hyde Park Hotel on Friday, November 7. Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen will receive the guests.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bridges-Adams took place at the church of St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Geikie Cobb officiated, and the child received the names of John Nicholas William. The godparents were Mr. John Hastings Turner, Colonel Henry Pownall (for whom, in his absence in India, Mrs. Henry Pownall stood proxy), and Mrs. Alec Rea.

LUNCHEON

Miss MacDonald

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald gave a luncheon party at 10, Downing-street yesterday, when their guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. E. Abbott, Major-General M. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Gregson, Mr. William Graham, M.P., and Mrs. Graham, Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, M.P., and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. A. J. McPhail, and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Mr. R. R. de L. Liesching and Miss W. Kirke

The engagement is announced between Robert Raymond de Layarde Liesching, Chinese Maritime Customs, son of the late Dr. C. E. and of Mrs. Liesching, The Great House, Tiverton, Devon, and Winifred, elder daughter of Mr. C. C. A. Kirke, C.B.E., H.B.M. Consul-General, Yunnanfu, and of the late Mrs. Kirke.

Mr. J. A. Mackintosh and Miss West

The engagement is announced between John A. Mackintosh, son of Mrs. Charles Mackintosh and the late Charles G. R. Mackintosh, and Elizabeth Katrine, only daughter of Sir Glynn and Lady West.

Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Combe, R.N. (Retd.), and Miss Farquhar

The marriage arranged to take place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on Tuesday, November 4, between Lieutenant-Commander Anthony Boyce Combe, R.N. (Retd.), and Miss Barbara Farquhar, will be at 2.30 o'clock, not 2 o'clock, as previously stated.

Major N. L. C. De Rinzy and Miss G. E. C. Bayne

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major N. L. C. De Rinzy, M.C., The East Yorkshire Regiment and Nigeria Regiment, R.W.A.F.F., son of the late Colonel G. C. De Rinzy and Mrs. De Rinzy, of 2, Hillside-court, Hythe, and Gwendolen, daughter of Captain J. E. Bayne, late The Seaforth Highlanders, of Sidlaws, Churt, Surrey, and of Mrs. Bayne.

Mr. E. B. Steedman and Miss G. I. Willis

The marriage arranged between Edward Blakeway Steedman and Grace Isobel Willis will take place quietly at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, at 2.30 p.m., on November 15. There will be no reception, but all friends are cordially invited to the church.

The Rev. J. G. G. Fleming and Miss Stewart

The marriage arranged between the Rev. J. G. Grant Fleming, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., minister of Lasswade parish church, Midlothian, and Miss Saidie C. Stewart, eldest daughter of Mr. William J. Stewart, M.P., and Mrs. Stewart, of 2, Templewood-avenue, Hampstead, and Chartridge Grange, Chesham, Bucks, will take place at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal-lane, Hampstead, London, on Wednesday, November 12, at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. A. A. Beard and Miss Caldwell

The engagement is announced between Mr. Arthur Andrew Beard, Sripore, Asansol, India, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Beard, Gillingham, Kent, and May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Caldwell, Bastacolla, Jharia, India, formerly of Westhoughton, Lancs.

Mr. C. Fellowes and Miss R. Cookson

The marriage of Mr. Charles Fellowes and Miss Rosemary Cookson will take place on Thursday, November 6, at St. George's, Hanover-square, at 2.15.

Mr. L. Le Mare and Miss E. H. Corner

The engagement is announced between Lester, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Le Mare, of Digswell Place, Welwyn, and Betty, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Corner, of Alverton, St. Albans.

Mr. E. C. Pemberton and Miss E. Robson

The engagement is announced between Eric C. Pemberton, only son of the late Mr. C. J. Pemberton and Mrs. Pemberton, of Torquay, and Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robson, of Brondesbury.

Mr. C. Edell Scott and Miss Girdlestone

The marriage will shortly take place between Mr. C. Edell Scott, son of Mrs. Scott and the late Mr. Tom Scott, of East Lilburn, Northumberland, and Miss Cecile Girdlestone, only daughter of Mrs. I. N. Girdlestone, of 36, Upper Marylebone-street, W.1.

Mr. G. H. Walsh and Miss Kendrick

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Hubert, second son of the late Mr. James J. Walsh and of Mrs. Walsh, 82, Forest-avenue, Aberdeen, and Gladys, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. T. J. Kendrick, Wattmanngasse 35, Vienna.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Henry West Phillips, of the Sudan Civil Service, and Molly, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dipple, of St. Martin's, Winchmore Hill, will not take place.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

The Bishop of Worcester

The funeral of the Bishop of Worcester will be held at Worcester Cathedral on Saturday at 2 p.m.

A memorial service for the Bishop of Worcester will be held next Monday at 12.30 at Christ Church, Newgate-street, of which he was sometime the vicar, and where, as a Blue-coat boy, he was accustomed to attend. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, the authorities of Christ's Hospital, and the Bishop of London will be present. The address will be given by the Archdeacon of London.

Sir Lonsdale Webster

A memorial service for Sir Lonsdale Webster was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday morning. Canon Carnegie officiated, and among those present were:—

Mr. Hugh Webster, Miss Webster, Mr. A. P. Webster, Mrs. Wells, the Hon. Mrs. Shaw Mellor, Sir George Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Webster, Sir Evelyn Cecil, Sir John Horsbrugh-Porter, the Marquess of Londonderry, Brigadier-General Sir George Cockerill, Major-General Sir Robert Gillilace, (representing Mr. Lloyd George), Sir Bertram Falle, Major Attlee (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) (representing the Prime Minister), Viscount FitzAlan, Sir Malcolm Ramsay, Commander Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, R.N., Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Spender-Clay, the Speaker, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph and Lady Verney, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Assheton Pownall, Sir Joseph Lamb, the Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill, Captain Bourne, Mr. E. T. Campbell, Sir Frederick Liddell, Mr. George M. Gillett (Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department), Mr. T. H. Parr.

Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Peel, Mr. Rupert Colomb, Miss FitzGibbon, Mr. D. R. Crawford Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Calthrop, Mr. R. A. W. Dent, Mr. F. C. Bramwell, Mr. C. R. Turner, Mr. A. W. M. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fellowes, Mr. F. W. Edenborough, Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon, Mr. F. K. Gibbons, Mr. L. L. Abraham, Mr. B. H. Code, Mr. F. W. Metcalfe, Mr. N. Throckmorton, Captain and Mrs. Diver, Mr. George Lambert, Mr. James Hope, Mr. D. Gordon, Miss Alice Henbrun, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Mr. J. Poyser, Mr. A. G. Gosling, Mr. C. J. Harris, Mr. O. C. Williams, Mr. W. T. Kelly, the Rev. Gordon Lang, Mr. R. T. Rosbotham, Mr. F. J. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Campion, Mr. R. St. A. Brennan, Sir Telford Waugh, and Sir Horace and Lady Dawkins.

Mr. Arthur Dasent was unavoidably prevented from being present.

Mrs. Skeffington Smyth

A memorial service for the Hon. Mrs. Skeffington Smyth was held at Christ Church, Mayfair, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. G. E. Farran officiated.

Among those present were:—

The Duchess of Newcastle, the Marchioness of Exeter, Viscountess Ashbrook, Lady Agnew, Colonel the Hon. Gabert Vesey, Colonel Sir Albert and Lady Whitaker, Mrs. John Whitaker, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis and Lady Younghusband, Major-General Sir George and Lady Younghusband, the Hon. Kenneth and Mrs. Campbell, Lady Otho Cowley, Lady Douglas Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, Lady Winifred Renshaw, Lord and Lady Saltoun, Lady Cynthia Colville, Lady Hollfield, Colonel Bradenell-Bruce, Mr. Scott Arnold, Mrs. Arthur Nixon, Mrs. Alan Brockleholes Thomas, Miss Brockleholes Thomas, Mr. Gerald H. Denison, Miss Ilsverarity, Admiral and Mrs. Hickley, the Misses Tighe, Mr. and Mrs. Carvill, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Colonel E. F. Morrison Bell, Colonel Irvine, Major Hamilton-Stubber, Mrs. Alfred Parsons, Captain and Mrs. J. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Mosmac, Colonel and Mrs. Morton Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden Jodrell, Mrs. Basil Hoare, Mrs. Acland Hood, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Cooper, Colonel Durney Watt, Captain Mallet, Colonel and Mrs. Kenyon Mitford, Captain Cecil Slade, Captain C. Davis, Mrs. Basil Buckley, Lieutenant-Colonel Allhusen, Major and Mrs. H. Read Darley, Captain Goodliffe, Major Nicholls, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Nicholls, Mr. Ronald Hamilton, Major Cyril Potter, Major H. F. Parbury, Colonel Crookshank, Mrs. Byers, Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. F. Home, and members of the household staff.

Mr. H. Gosling, M.P.

A memorial service for Mr. H. Gosling, M.P., will be held to-day at Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court-road, at 12 noon. It will be conducted by the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Mrs. Brooke

The funeral of Mrs. Gertrude Isabella Brooke, wife of Brigadier-General L. G. Brooke, took place at St. Florence village church, near Tenby, on Tuesday morning. The Rev. J. James officiated. The mourners included:—The Misses Ruth and Dorothy Brooke and Mrs. Nigel Kennedy (daughters), Mr. and Mrs. G. Meyrick Price (sister and brother-in-law), Mrs. F. W. Kennedy (sister), Lieutenant-Commander P. Kennedy, R.N., Miss Judith Kennedy, and Mr. J. O. Mason. (General Brooke (husband) and Admiral F. W. Kennedy (brother-in-law) were unable to attend owing to illness.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

MARRIAGES

Dr. H. Sandeman Allen and Miss Harries

The marriage took place at Prestbury Church, Cheltenham, yesterday of Dr. Harold Sandeman Allen, 5, Berkeley-place, Cheltenham, son of Sir John Sandeman Allen and the late Mrs. Allen, 196, Ashley-gardens, London, S.W.1, and Miss Margaret Sylvia Harries, only daughter of Mr. Seymour Luce Harries and the late Mrs. Harries, Anlaby Court Hotel, Cheltenham. The Rev. Edward Selby-Lowndes (cousin of the bride) officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white silk net trimmed with diamanté and a Limerick lace veil held in place by a net and pearl halo. She wore a string of pearls and carried a sheaf of lilies. Her train of cloth of silver was carried by two pages, Master David Harries and Master Antony Nuttall. They wore white satin suits. There were also two little bridesmaids, Miss Mary Selby-Lowndes and Miss Featherstone Witty. They wore pink and green lace frocks with short taffeta coatees to match and wreaths of velvet leaves on their hair. There were two grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Faith Haddock and Miss Sheila Gordon. They wore yellow and blue lace frocks with short taffeta coatees to match and wreaths of velvet leaves.

Dr. Vaughan Squires was best man. A reception was held at Pittville Pump Room, Cheltenham, and among the guests were:—

Mr. Seymour Luce Harries, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. B. Harries, Mr. R. L. Harries, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John Sandeman Allen, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sandeman Allen, Mrs. Nuttall, Essex Lady Hanmer, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Selby-Lowndes, Mr. G. H. W. Selby-Lowndes, Mrs. R. Selby-Lowndes, Mrs. H. Selby-Lowndes, Miss Selby-Lowndes, Miss Warburton, Major and Mrs. Jackson, Admiral and Mrs. Luce, Major-General Sir Richard Luce, Dr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Oswald Allen, Mrs. Balne, Mrs. Witherby, and Mr. and Mrs. Warre.

The honeymoon is being spent in Tangier, and the bride's travelling dress of powder-blue georgette was worn with a powder-blue tweed coat, with a grey fox collar and cuffs, and a grey crêpe de Chine hat.

Mr. M. E. Gladstone and Miss Cambie

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Malcolm Ewart Gladstone, younger son of the late Mr. William Buckley Gladstone and of Mrs. Gladstone, of 26, Holland Villas-road, W., and Miss Betty Cambie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie, of 15, Basil-street, S.W. The Rev. E. A. Welch, vicar of Southchurch, Essex, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of white satin and chiffon embroidered with pearls and silver. Her white tulle veil, which also formed her train, was edged with old Brussels lace, which had been worn by her mother and grandmother, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Master John Jeremy Tennyson-d'Eyncourt (nephew of the bridegroom) was the train-bearer, and he wore a Romney suit of peach-coloured satin with a frilled chiffon blouse to match. There were four child attendants—Miss June and Miss Felicity Peacock, and Miss Elizabeth and Miss Ann Hancock. They wore high-waisted, ankle-length frocks of peach-coloured tulle, trimmed with bands of ciré ribbon to match. They had lattice-work caps of pink-tinted crystal beads and carried Victorian posies of pink flowers. There were also six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Peggy Cambie (sister of the bride), Miss Yvonne Denison, Miss Eve McMurrich, Miss Betty Elkington, Miss Joan Stamer, and Miss Joy Butterworth—who wore long dresses of peach-coloured tulle, the skirts trimmed with bands of ciré ribbon to match. They had long-sleeved short coatees of stamped velvet of the same colour and halo wreaths of pink-tinted crystal flowers. They carried sheaves of shaded pink carnations.

Mr. Neville Gladstone was best man to his brother. A reception was held at the May Fair Hotel, when among the guests were:—

Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, Mrs. Phillipson, Sir Eustace Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Lady Muilena, the Agent-General for Ontario and Mrs. Noxon, Lady Dashwood, Lady Moody, Mr. A. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Chambers, Mrs. Mackenzie Ross, Mr. Percival Hildesley, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Lady Moss, Miss Moss, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stamer, Commander and Mrs. Mark Kerr, the Hon. Kenneth and Mrs. Weir, Captain and Mrs. Dyer Taylor, Captain and Mrs. F. Rideout, Mrs. Donald Paterson, Admiral and Mrs. Bromley, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Lady Bayley, Miss Bayley, Commander and Mrs. Gilchrist, Sir George and Lady Badderow, Mrs. Villiers Sankey, Miss Lloyd, Miss Heath, Miss Florence Wey, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bryan, Mrs. S. Galsworthy, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Miss A. Davidson, Miss FitzHaddolph, Mrs. Vernon Eaton, Mrs. Eric Charles, Miss Clarkson Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Kyston, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Benjamin, Major and Mrs. T. Cole, Mrs. Percy Collins, Major and Mrs. Field Richards, Mrs. Hetherington, Mr. R. V. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mills, Mrs. Cawtura, Mr. W. R. Nesbitt, Mrs. Willoughby Williams, Miss Read, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mills, Mrs. Arthur Strutt, Mrs. S. H. Pollen, Miss Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hacking, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Miss Hutchison, Mrs. A. Howard, Miss M. I. Howard (Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Mrs. Doudon, Miss E. Doulton, Mr. F. Doulton, Miss Hinde, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Retford, Mrs. Keefer, Miss Keefer, Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Mrs. McMurrich, Miss Hemelhell, Mr. and Mrs. John Rae, Mr. and Mrs. H. Malcolm Hubbard, Miss J. Berkeley, Mrs. Roger Bellews, Mrs. Henry Shakespear, Mrs. Arthur Allen.

The honeymoon is being spent in Algiers, and the bride travelled in a dark brown coat and skirt of broadtail cloth with a lamé blouse and hat to match.

Dr. R. F. Lomax and Miss Woolland

The marriage took place at the Church of the Holy Cross, Ramsbury, Wilts, yesterday of Dr. Raymond F. Lomax, eldest son of the late Mr. W. F. Lomax and of Mrs. Lomax, of 7, Tregunter-road, The Boltons, S.W.10, and Miss Evelyn Mary Woolland, M.F.H., only daughter of the late Mr. M. Woolland and Mrs. Woolland, of 69, Evelyn-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7, and Membury, Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wiltshire. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Alington, Headmaster of Eton, officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. S. Shuttleworth and the Rev. E. Ward.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Walter Woolland, wore a gown of ivory panne velvet embroidered with diamanté and crystals. Her veil of antique Brussels lace was held in place by a coronet of orange-blossom and white heather, and she carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies, carnations, white heather, and lilies-of-the-valley. She wore a necklace of pearl and diamonds, a diamond bracelet, and a Guy's Hospital crest brooch of onyx and diamonds. Her train, of ivory panne embroidered to match the gown, was carried by Master Fanshawe Miss and Master George Cockrane, who were dressed as huntsmen and carried hunting-horns, the gift of the bride. There were also three little bridesmaids—Miss Flavia Miss, Miss Diana Donald-Cory, and Miss Sheila Fyfe-Jamieson. They wore Kate Greenaway dresses of white lace with scarlet coats. The 10 grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Lomax (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Sheila and Miss Joan Pidcock, Miss Rosalie and Miss Carmen Cory, Miss Betty and Miss Ann Pinckney, Miss Betty Starkey-Smith, Miss Rita Layton, and Miss Eleanor Gamble. They wore dresses of white lace finished with brooches of diamanté and red stones, with red shoes and haloes of red leaves. They carried bouquets of red carnations, and wore crystal and scarlet necklaces.

Mr. Philip Lomax was best man. After the marriage the Craven Hounds, of which the bride is Joint Master with her brother, led her car to Membury, where the reception was held. Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Lomax, Mr. Walter Woolland, M.F.H., Mrs. Walter Woolland, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pidcock, Mr. J. C. Pidcock, Mr. and Mrs. William Pidcock, Mr. George Lomax, Sir Herbert and Lady Cory, Lady Hood, Miss Hood, Sir Frederick and Lady Carden, Sir Julien Cahn, M.F.H., and Lady Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Aird, Miss Ruth Aird, Lady Watson, Mrs. Allington, Admiral and Mrs. Hyde Parker, Colonel and Mrs. Guy Wyndham, Colonel and Mrs. Walmsley, Captain and Mrs. Cockrane, Major and Mrs. Miss, Mr. and Mrs. Donald-Cory, Major and Mrs. Fyfe-Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Payne, Major and Mrs. Cleeve, Colonel Hamilton, Sir John and Lady Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Gidley Wright, Major and Mrs. Portal, Lady Reed, the Hon. Mrs. Morton Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Pinckney, Dr. and Mrs. Starkey-Smith, Mrs. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Colonel and Mrs. Dickson, Colonel and Mrs. Pilkington, Colonel and Mrs. Hayter, Major Archer Houblon, Dr. and Mrs. Hemsted, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Hughes, Colonel and Mrs. Holland, Colonel and Mrs. James, Major and Mrs. Nicholls, Colonel and Mrs. Oppenheim, Major and Mrs. Royds, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Eason, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Giddins, Mr. and Mrs. Vyvyan Giddins, Mr. and Mrs. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Davies Colley, Lady Bowden, and Mrs. Owen Taylor.

The bride and bridegroom afterwards left for a motor tour in Devon and Cornwall, the bride travelling in an *ensemble* of brown, with a hat to match.

Admiral Currey and Miss G. E. Bartholomew

The marriage took place very quietly at St. Peter's, (Old) Woking, yesterday, of Admiral Bernard Currey, Old Farmhouse, Glynde, Sussex, and Miss Grace Elaine Bartholomew, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bartholomew, Highley Manor, Balcombe. Canon G. Askwith officiated.

The bride, who wore sapphire-blue velvet, was given away by her brother, Mr. R. G. Bartholomew, and Admiral T. P. Walker was best man.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. F. Leverson and Miss R. Gannon

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. F. Leverson, D.S.O., and Miss Roseann Gannon took place yesterday at Holy Trinity Church, Brook Green.

THEIR MAJESTIES' PARTY

LIST OF GUESTS

The following had the honour of being invited to their Majesties' Afternoon Party at Buckingham Palace yesterday:—

Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Secretary of State for Scotland and Mrs. Adamson, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Mrs. Addison, the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., and Mrs. Amery, Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., and Mrs. Ammon, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Mrs. C. R. Attlee, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, the Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Acres, Lord and Lady Apsley, Colonel the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., and Lady Violet Astor, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Brigadier-General the Duke of Atholl and the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Viscount Astor and Viscountess Astor, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. E. Abbott, the Hon. W. C. and Mrs. Angwin and Miss Angwin, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Addison, the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, Miss Anderson, the Secretary of State for Air and the Hon. Angela MacKenzie, the Dowager Countess of Airlie.

The Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., and Mrs. Baldwin, Sir Henry and Lady Batterbee, Earl and Countess Buxton, Major Sir J. A. Burdon and Lady Burdon, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, General Sir Walter Braithwaite and Lady Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bigge, Sir Cecil and Lady Bottomley, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bushe, Sir Thomas and Lady Barnes, Mr. W. B. Brown, his Eminence Cardinal Bourne, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir James Barrie, Sir John and Lady Rose-Bradford, Sybil Countess Brassey, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Sir Otto and Lady Beit, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Miss Bennett, the Hon. F. and Mrs. Brennan, Miss Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bale, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Berendsen, Dr. H. D. J. Bodestein, Major-General A. J. Brink, Miss Brink, Dr. A. J. and Mrs. Bruwer, Mr. J. A. Belton, Major-General M. and Mrs. Brennan, Commandant D. Bryan, the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Barwell, Miss Nancy Barwell, Miss Mary Barwell, Miss Elizabeth Barwell, Colonel Sir George McLaren Brown and Lady McLaren Brown, Mr. John Baring, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Buckle.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs. Clynes, the Right Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, M.P., and Lady Chamberlain, the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., and Mrs. Chamberlain, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford, Major-General C. E. and Miss Corkran, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy, Mr. C. L. Cliffe, Sir John and Lady Campbell, Sir Sydney and Lady Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Caird, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Archibald and the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, Lord and Lady Camrose, Viscount and Viscountess Crsigavon, Sir Frederick and Lady Cowen, Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood, Major R. G. and Mrs. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Coats, Dr. C. Camsell, Lieutenant H. L. Cameron, Mr. L. Cameron, Mr. C. B. Carter, Dr. G. and Mrs. Craig, Miss Craig, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Collie, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Costello, the Hon. Gordon Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carew, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbet, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, the Hon. Sir James Connolly, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Carmichael and Lady Carmichael, Mr. Duff and Lady Diana Cooper, the Countess of Cromer, General the Earl of Cavan and the Countess of Cavan, Colonel the Hon. Sir George Crichton and Lady Mary Crichton, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, the Hon. Charles H. and Mrs. Cahan.

Colonel H. S. du Toit, Lord and Lady Delamere, Lord and Lady Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duff, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry and Mrs. de Satgé, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, the Hon. Maurice and Mrs. Du Pré, Mr. de Waal Davies, Mr. W. C. du Plessis, Captain P. and Mrs. de Waal, Dr. P. J. du Toit, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Day, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Dimmond, Mr. J. Dulanty, Mr. and Mrs. D. James Davies, Sir Herbert Daw, Sir Howard D'Egville, Sir Eliot and Lady de Pass, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Dowson, Lord and Lady Desborough.

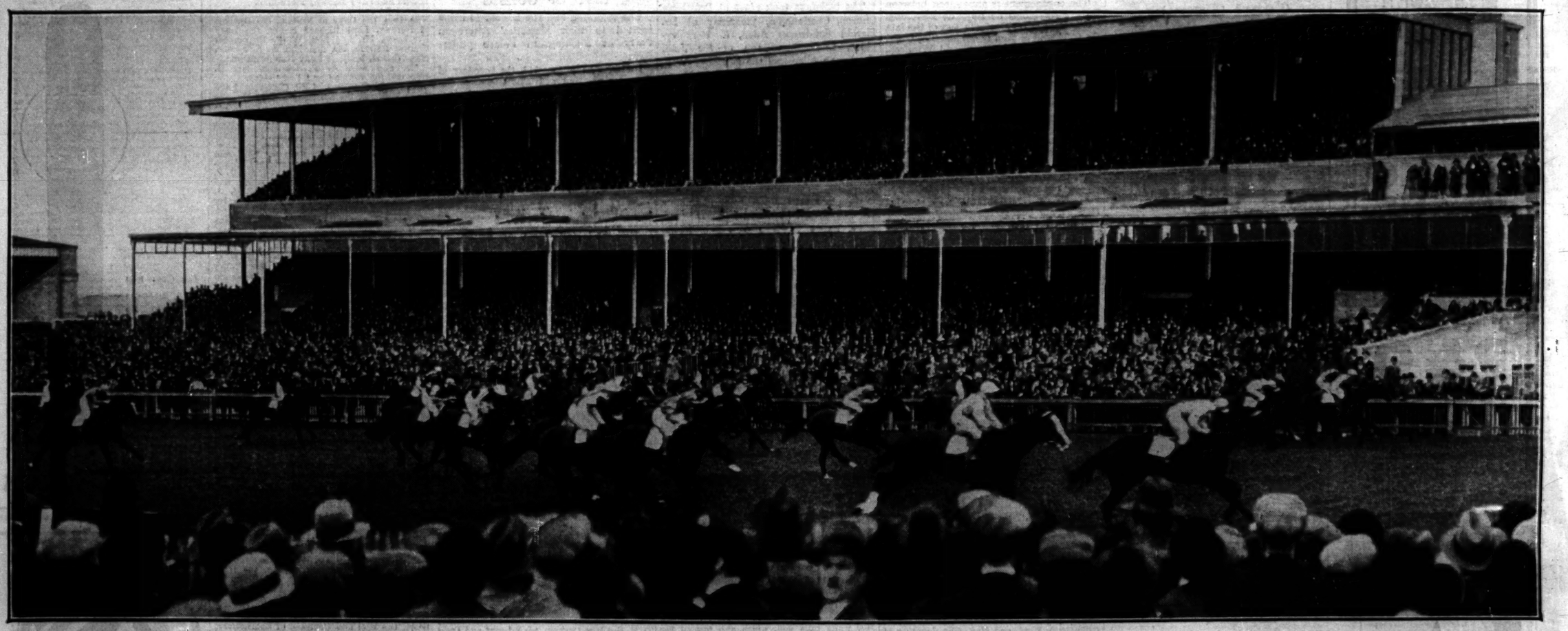
Sir Edward Elgar, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Ezechiel, Colonel Arthur and Mrs. Erskine.

Sir James and Lady Frazer, General Sir Charles Fergusson and Lady Alice Fergusson, Admiral Sir Cecil Fuller and Lady Fuller, Sir Warren Fisher, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse and Lady Furse, Sir Francis and Lady Floud, Sir Henry and Lady Fountain, the Rev. Dr. A. and Mrs. Fleming, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Mr. L. Francoeur, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farrands, the Hon. G. W. and Mrs. Forbes, the Hon. A. P. Fourie, Mr. D. FitzGerald, Mr. J. V. Fahy, the Hon. Sir George and Lady Fuller, the Hon. H. Howard and Mrs. Ferguson, the Hon. P. D. L. and Mrs. Fynn, Major the Hon. Eric Forester and Lady Victoria Forester.

Sir George and Lady Grierson, the President of the Board of Trade and Mrs. Graham, the Minister of Health and Mrs. Greenwood, the Right Hon. David and Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., and Mrs. Gillett, Sir William Gowers, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. John Galsworthy, the Dowager Countess Grey, Viscountess Gladstone, Lord and Lady Greenwood, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Guthrie, Mr. William Gilchrist, Group Captain J. L. Gordon, Mr. C. S. Guthrie, Mr. W. H. Grant, Sir Robert and Lady Garran, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Greenfield, the Earl and Countess of Granard, Major Colin Gordon, Sir Maurice and Lady Gwyer, Sir Wilfred and Lady Grenfell.

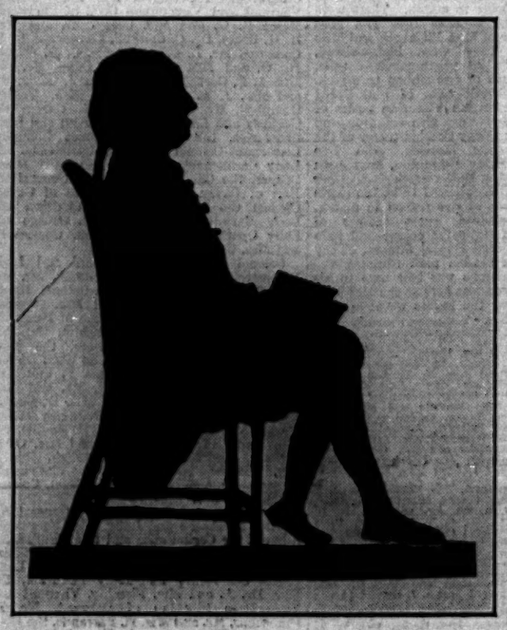
The Lord Privy Seal and Mrs. Vernon Hartshorn, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Horne, M.P., the Lord

THE FINISH OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE: AN OUTSIDER WINS

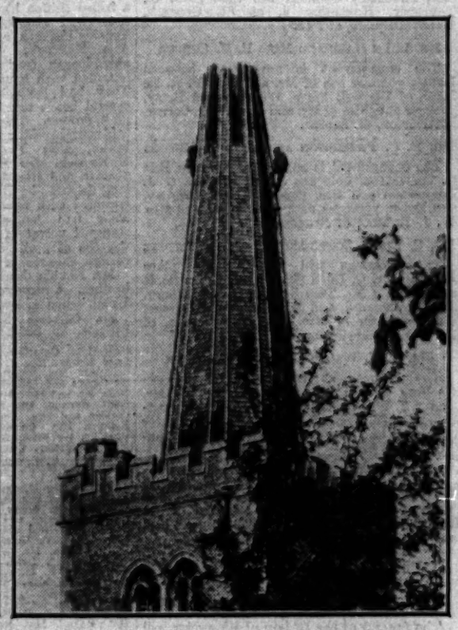


AT THE POST.—The close finish of the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket yesterday, showing Mrs. Hartigan's three-year-old filly The Pen (C. Richards up) winning the race by a head from the Dowager Lady Nunburnholme's Racedale (J. Dines), which is seen on the stand side close to the rails. The favourite, Mr. J. Dewar's The Recorder, which was placed third, is seen immediately behind the winner. The Pen started at 50 to 1.

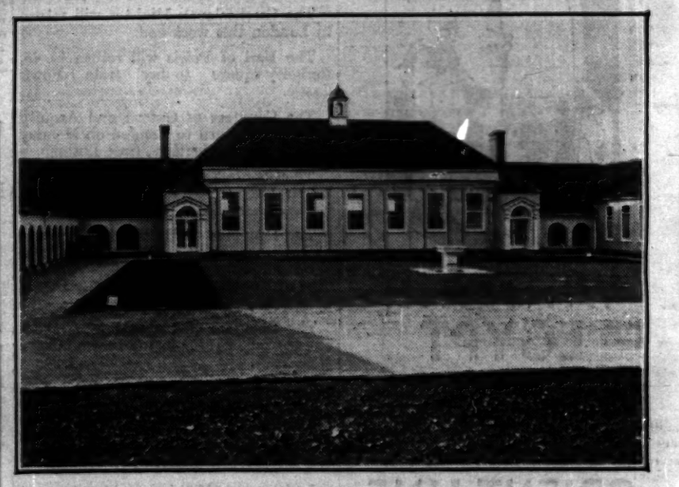
FROM CALIFORNIA.—A study of the golden trout from California which have just been added to the Zoo aquarium. They are the gift of the Duke of Bedford, the president of the Society.



THOMAS GRAY.—The silhouette of Thomas Gray referred to in a letter on another page. It has recently come to light in an eighteenth-century collection now in the ownership of Mr. I. H. H. Gosset.



A DOOMED SPIRE.—The spire of Hatfield Church, a well-known landmark, which is being demolished. Originally dating from Norman times, the church was restored in 1872.



A VILLAGE COLLEGE.—The quadrangle of the Sawston Village College, which is to be opened by the Prince of Wales to-day. It has been designed to serve the educational and social needs of Sawston and six adjoining villages.

WORLD CRUISE

by the Dreamship EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
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The big event of the Cruising Season! Visiting Algiers, Athens, Jerusalem (at Christmas) Cairo (on New Year's Eve), India, Ceylon, Java, Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, Peking, Honolulu, San Francisco, Panama, New York, &c. Duration 4½ to 5½ months. From Southampton, 14th Nov. from £448. From Monaco, 16th Dec., from £397. Reserve now.

42 days Cruise to the ISLES of the BLEST
By "Duchess of Atholl" (20,000 tons oil-burner) Southward Ho! to the haunts of the old slave traders. New itinerary includes Madeira, Sierra Leone, French Senegal, Algiers, Monaco, Majorca, &c. From Liverpool, 27th January (Bristol 28th January). 1931. Fare from £95.

45 days Cruise to the WEST INDIES
By "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons oil-burner). Colourful coral islands, purple mountains, feathery palms, flying fish, bright hued birds and brilliant flowers. Visiting Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curaçao, Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, &c. From Liverpool, 21st January (Bristol 22nd January), 1931. Fare from £95.

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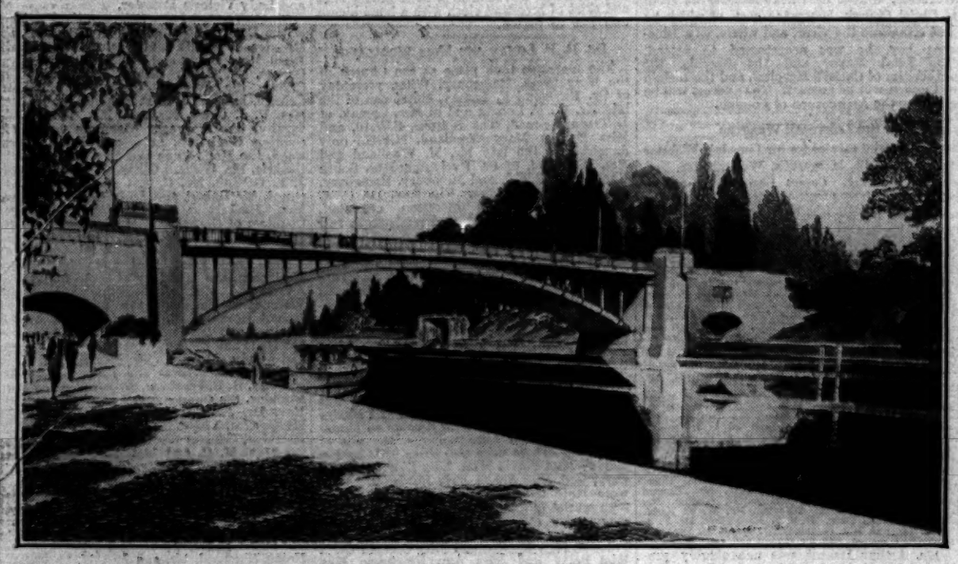

ARTISTIC BRIDGE BUILDING.—The suggested design, referred to in an article on another page, for a steel bridge over the Thames at Maidenhead, forming part of the proposed by-pass road. It has been prepared in accordance with the advice of Sir John Burnett and Partners, architects, and Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, engineers, and has been submitted by the British Steelwork Association for consideration.

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MR. MALCOLM E. GLADSTONE and Miss Cambie were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. The bridal procession leaving the church after the ceremony.

HUNTING WEDDING.—Hunting crops held by followers of the Craven Hunt formed a bridal arch for Miss Mary Woolland (joint master) and Dr. R. F. Lomax after their wedding at Ramsbury, Wilts, yesterday.

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ARMISTICE DAY

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SILENCE

CENOTAPH SERVICE

The Home Office announces that the arrangements for the celebration of Armistice Day (Tuesday, November 11), have now been completed and have been approved by the King.

Representative detachments of the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force and the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, together with a contingent of ex-Service men and women, will march *via* Birdcage-walk, the Horse Guards Arch, and Whitehall to the Cenotaph, where they will arrive about 10.30 a.m. and form a hollow square. The north side of the square will be formed by columns of ex-Service men and women who served in the Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, and the Merchant Navy during the War. These will be detailed by the British Legion. The west side will be formed by detachments of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Air Force, and the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets. The east side of the square will be formed by detachments of the Household Cavalry, the Royal Horse Artillery, the Brigade of Guards, and the Territorial Army, while the southern side will be formed by the bands of the Brigade of Guards, together with bands of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, and the Royal Air Force. Music will be played by the bands of the Brigade of Guards between 10.30 and 11.

Soon after 10.45 the choir of the Chapel Royal, supplemented by members of the Westminster Abbey Special Choir, will issue from the Home Office and take up a position on the eastern side of the Cenotaph. The choir will be followed by the Bishop of London, who will conduct the service.

Shortly before 11 o'clock a wreath will be placed at the Cenotaph by the King. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will also deposit wreaths, and wreaths will subsequently be laid on behalf of other members of the Royal Family; also on behalf of his Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and the Dominions; India; the Colonies and Protectorates; and on behalf of the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, and the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets.

SIGNAL GUNS

On the first stroke of 11 being sounded by Big Ben two minutes Silence will be observed. Its beginning and end will be marked by the firing of a gun from the Horse Guards Parade. At the end of the Silence the Last Post will be sounded by the trumpeters of the Royal Air Force, after which the hymn "O God, our help in ages past," will be sung, accompanied by the bands of the Brigade of Guards. A short service will follow, consisting of a special collect, the Lord's Prayer, and a blessing, after which the Reveille will be sounded by the buglers of the Royal Marines, and one verse of "God save the King," sung by the congregation and accompanied by the bands, will complete the ceremony. Copies of the order of service will be distributed by Boy Scouts to the public in Whitehall, and it is earnestly hoped that all will join in the singing. The service will be broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

At the close of the service the King will return to the Home Office. The Queen, together with other ladies of the Royal Family, will witness the ceremony from windows overlooking the Cenotaph.

Before the troops leave Whitehall the columns of ex-Service men and women present on parade will march past the Cenotaph. The troops will then march off, and official deputations, bearing wreaths, and the general public will be marshalled into streams moving from Whitehall towards Westminster so that they may deposit wreaths on the Cenotaph as they pass. Arrangements have been made that those who so desire may pass through Westminster Abbey before the Grave of the Unknown Warrior. It is specially requested that all wreaths and flowers be deposited at the Cenotaph, and not at the Unknown Warrior's Grave.

TIMING THE SILENCE

The two minutes Silence will be observed throughout Great Britain and local authorities are asked to arrange beforehand for the synchronizing of all public clocks with Greenwich Time, which will be issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation from all stations at 9 p.m. on Monday, November 10, and at 10.30 a.m. on November 11. All vehicular traffic should be suspended between 11 and 11.2 a.m., and drivers of motor vehicles are specially asked to stop their engines during the Silence. Rail and water transport, however, will not be suspended.

The beginning of the two minutes Silence will be marked in the Central Metropolitan Area by the firing of a gun from the Horse Guards Parade simultaneously with the first stroke of Big Ben as it sounds the hour at 11 a.m., and at 11.2 a.m. a second gun will be fired to denote the end of the Silence. In Outer London a similar notification will be given by the discharge of maroons from selected police stations. It is specially requested that no hooters, sirens, bells or other form of sound signal be utilized within the Metropolitan Police District or the City of London, as the signals which have been authorized should in ordinary circumstances be audible over the whole Metropolitan Area.

At all ceremonies arranged to mark the anniversary of Armistice Day War medals and decorations may appropriately be worn with civilian dress by all ex-officers and ex-Service men, members of the Nursing Services and other women to whom they have been awarded, while the holders of War medals and decorations awarded to deceased relatives have full permission to wear such medals and decorations on the right breast.

Details of the arrangements in Great Britain have been forwarded to all parts of the Empire, and it is hoped that there will be such general cooperation in the observance of Armistice Day as has been the case in previous years.

SERVICE AT THE ABBEY

There will be a special service at Westminster Abbey on Armistice Day, beginning at 10.30 a.m. and ending at 11.10 a.m., at which the Navy will be represented by Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, the Army by General Sir Walter Braithwaite, and the Royal Air Force by Air-Marshal Sir Edward Ellington. Representative detachments will also attend from the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Brigade of Guards, the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Air Force, the Territorial Army, and the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets.

Apart from places reserved for residents in the Dominions and Colonies, the troops and the British Legion, the seats in the Abbey will be open to the public without tickets. It is therefore particularly requested that no applications for tickets should be addressed to the authorities of the Abbey.

The general public will be admitted to the Abbey at 11.20 a.m., and the doors will remain open until the close of the evening service, which takes place at 8 p.m.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS

SIR FRANCIS HENRY CHAMPNEYS, first baronet, M.D., F.R.C.P., of Little Mead, Nutley, Sussex, who died on July 30, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £122,172, with net personalty £118,578. He left:—

£1,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and £1,000 to the Central Church Fund for Preventive and Rescue Work, as to £500 in the diocese of London and as to £500 in the diocese of Chichester; £500 to the League of Our Father; £300 each to the head gardener, Arthur Parker, his chauffeur, C. Johnson, and Alice Baker, if respectively still in his service; and £50 each to his second gardener, F. Divall, if still in his service, and his former housemaid, L. Streeter.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY CLARKE, D.L., J.P., of Westwood, Chatteris, Isle of Ely, Cambs, formerly agent to the late Lord Peckover, who died on August 10, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £43,091, with net personalty £39,985.

DAME JULIA ALINE BORROWES, of Vale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, widow of Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, tenth baronet, died on July 27, leaving estate of the gross value of £19,936, with net personalty £17,696. She gives:—

£500 to the vicar of St. Barnabas Church, Tunbridge Wells, for the upkeep thereof, and one year's wages to each of her servants.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER NOEL EDWARD ALEXANDER CARL EUGENE GRABOWSKY-ATHERSTONE, A.F.C., R.N. (retd.), of The Barns, Kempston, Beds, first officer of the airship R 101, who lost his life in the disaster at Beauvais, France, on October 5, aged 36, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £2,083, with net personalty £2,018.

A further grant in respect of settled lands, valued at £142,294, has been issued in respect of the estate of Mr. EDWARD FRANCIS SAUNDERS, of The Priory, Thurleigh-road, Balham, S.W., and of the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W., who died on May 14. A grant has already been issued, as published in *The Times* of October 3, in respect of unsettled estate amounting to £44,163, making a total value of property passing on his decease to £186,456.

CANON JOHN PRICE LEWIS, of Talkenbout (or Plas Hen), Chwilog, Carnarvon, died on May 18, leaving estate of the gross value of £10,631, with net personalty £7,531. He gives:—

£100 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the Bangor Diocesan Board of Finance towards their Pensions Fund for Clergy in the diocese, and £100 to their Widows' and Orphans' Fund; £100 to the Endowment Fund of the Rectory of Llanystumdwy; and £100 towards the purchase of Parcieu Field, to preserve the amenities of Llanddeusant Rectory.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALBERT EDWARD OMMANNEY, C.B., of Gay-street, Bath, who died on September 25, aged 80, left property of the gross value of £12,107, with net personalty £12,066.

MRS. AGNES ROSE THURLOW, of Sunnyside, Walhampton, Lymington, Hants, who died on September 3, left estate of the gross value of £7,309, with net personalty £6,449. She gives:—

£500, her freehold house and garden, Sunnyside, and furniture to Nurse Bridie Patricia O'Connor, "who has kept me alive for the past weary months of suffering entirely by her unceasing care and devotion"; and £50 each to her other servants.

MR. JOHN SHELTON CLIFFORD, of The Yews, Borrowash, Derby, builder and contractor, who died on September 15, left estate of the gross value of £6,178, with net personalty £1,418. He left:—

"The Laurels," in Station-road, to the trustees of King-street, Derby, Wesleyan Chapel.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BEATTIE, Mr. William Broadbent (55), of Oakland avenue, Blackpool, and of Messrs. W. B. Beattie and Co., Limited, builders (net personalty £5,974)	£13,076
BOYD, Commander James Lawrence, D.S.C., R.N. (retd.), of Glendoogtie, Perthshire (personal estate in Great Britain £6,880), total value	7,291
DAVIES, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Lewis Vaughan Saunders, of Chisham House, Stamford in the Vale, Berks (net personalty £9,878)	15,217
DOUGHTY, Mrs. Ida Marion, of Hugh-street, Eccleston-square, Westminster, S.W., widow of H. Doughty (net personalty £4,209)	4,526
HILL, Mr. David, late Major, R.A., of Kensington Park-gardens, Kensington, W., and of Hillgarden, Comrie, Angus, Perthshire (net personalty £2,680)	2,874
MCPHERSON, Mr. Thomas, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (45), of Gracehouse, Warmsworth, Doncaster, colliery doctor at the Yorkshire Main pits (net personalty £3,810)	7,536
MARS, the Rev. Albert Frederick (65), of St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Hebburn-on-Tyne, Durham (net personalty £1,207)	1,311
MASSON, Dr. John (71), of Grimkirk-street, St. Helens (net personalty £30,064)	26,825
MILLER, Mr. Hugh, M.B., Ch.B., of Daylesford, Woodmuir-terrace, West Newport, Fifeshire (personal estate)	2,600
MOUNSEY, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Anne, of Little Ruffins, Wickham Bishops, Essex (net personalty £16,777)	17,812
OGDEN, Mrs. Ann, of Gorsehill, Canford Cliffs, Dorset, wife of C. Ogden (unsettled) (net personalty £3,371)	5,785
POWIS, Miss Alice Mercy, of Bridgwater House, Bridgwater-road, Sudbury, Middlesex, wife of H. H. Powis (net personalty £5,925)	9,774
SEYMOUR, Miss Mildred, of Westmoor House, Langley, Bucks, daughter of Lady Falle and the late Lieutenant-Colonel Leopold Richard Seymour (net personalty £10,057)	13,987
WARD, Mr. William Frank (59), of Rosslyn, Hinckley-road, Leicester, founder of W. F. Ward and Co., Limited, hosiery manufacturer (net personalty £11,009)	11,933
WATTS, Mr. John Henry, of Marlow Place, Marlow, barrister-at-law (net personalty £2,160)	9,711
WHINCOBB, Mr. John, of Dorridge, Woodside-road, West Moors, Dorset (net personalty £3,292)	4,109
WHITE, Mr. Percy Ernest, M.B.E., of The Cottage, Portsdown-hill, Cosham, Portsmouth, managing director of the Brunswick Dyeing and Cleaning Company, Limited, and director of the Portsmouth Empire Palace, Limited, of the Southampton, Isle of Wight, and South of England Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Limited (net personalty £12,471)	15,148

Lose Fat
Safely and Quickly

This man was fat—60 pounds overweight—wanted to stay at home every night and nurse the old armchair—getting in and out of the car or 'bus was all the exercise he cared for—his desire for any form of activity had died years ago.

Then one night as he read the evening paper cheering news broke from him—he read the story of Kruschen Salts—what it was doing for fat people—tens of thousands of them—they were losing fat—and plenty of it.

The next morning he started—one generous half-teaspoon of Kruschen in a glass of hot water before breakfast—every morning the same—in a week he wanted to walk to business—he didn't know why.

His wife was astonished—delighted—and when one evening he said with eagerness—"Let's go to a show to-night, dear"—her joy was unbounded.

That virile Kruschen feeling that means more energy—more vigour—more ambition took possession of him—he took long walks every day—and enjoyed them.

He got on the scales one evening and came home with sprightly step—"eleven pounds of fat gone," he shouted gleefully—he danced a few steps with the activeness of youth—and his wife danced with him.

In 22 days 19 pounds of unneeded and unwanted fat had left him and he marvelled—and his friends marvelled with him. "Where did it all go to?" he asked, and no one could answer.

Kruschen Salts drives poisonous waste from the system—it acts on liver, kidneys, and stomach and keeps them in tip-top condition—it keeps you feeling fit and fine all the time.

All chemists sell Kruschen Salts at 1s. 9d. a bott'e—which lasts four weeks. [*Advt.*

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL SENESCHAL

Mr. Laurence Hardy, of Sandling Park, Hythe, has accepted the honorary office of Seneschal (or Steward) of Canterbury Cathedral at the request of the Dean and Chapter. The office is ancient, but its modern duties are few, time and chance having rendered some obsolete, and entrusted some to officers who bear a less picturesque title.

The Cathedral Statutes, as originally drawn up by Henry VIII., though not confirmed by his signature, were corrected, confirmed, and signed by Charles I., being subsequently declared valid by Act of Parliament. In these 40 *Statutes* are references to the Seneschal; for instance, in the thirty-third, *Senescallo seu Clerico terrarum*, the sum of £6 13s. 4d. being payable to him; and in the thirtieth Statute the manciple, together with the cook (*ex senescalli consilio*) is diligently to undertake to buy all the victuals.

Of recent holders of the office the most distinguished has been Dr. Brigstock Sheppard, whose work among the Cathedral Archives (1850-1895) was of great value to the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Dean and Chapter recorded their sense of his services by placing a mural tablet to his memory, "*istius ecclesiae Cathedralis et Metropoliticae Seneschali, qui libros chartas et monumenta summo studio atque opere diligentissime curabat.*" No such duties, relating either to the food of the body or to the mind, are now expected from the Seneschal, to whose office, however, still belongs a stall in the choir. The Dean and Chapter feel that there are many ways in which a layman of distinction, by accepting the office, honorary though it be, can strengthen the hold of the Mother Church on the Diocese.

Mr. Hardy, who was M.P. for the Ashford Division of Kent from 1892 to 1918, has been an Ecclesiastical Commissioner since 1918, and as Chairman of the Diocesan Board of Finance, till his resignation last year, has been closely connected with Diocesan affairs. He was frequently consulted by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and it is felt that his wise counsel cannot fail to be of service to the Dean and Chapter in their efforts to make the Cathedral more and more the home of the people.

ST. MICHAEL'S SINGERS

On Sunday evening, at 6.30, the St. Michael's Singers will begin their tenth annual festival in the newly restored St. Michael's Church, Cornhill. The festival will be continued during the following week, and will end on Saturday, November 8, with a programme of Sir Hubert Parry's music in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. It will include music by Byrd (*Magnificat*), Purcell (*Te Deum*), Bach (two motets and "Chaconne"), Parry ("Vision of Life," "Songs of farewell," "Blest pair of Sirens"), Stanford (*Stabat Mater*), and Vaughan Williams (100th Psalm), as well as organ recitals and instrumental music. The choir will be assisted by well-known soloists. Application for programmes should be made to the secretary, St. Michael's Vestry, Cornhill, E.C.3. No tickets are required.

THE WESTMINSTER GROUP

The first annual meeting of the Westminster Group was held yesterday at the Church House, LORD SELBORNE in the chair. The annual report showed a doubling of the membership during the last few months, 95 of the members belonging to the Church Assembly; much had been done through the publication of pamphlets and the work of the Director of Organisation, the Rev. A. B. Thornhill, in spreading the purpose of the Group, which is to prevent the weakening of the Church by party spirit, to remove misunderstandings, and to spread the great ideals of the historic Church of England. The BISHOP OF CROYDON said that the Westminster Group was working almost alone for that unity within the Church for which the Lambeth Conference had asked. Canon Horace Monroe, Dr. Percy Dearmer, and the Rev. A. R. Browne Wilkinson also spoke.

APPOINTMENTS

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. B. COTTON, lately canon of Lucknow, to the rectory of Millbrook, in the diocese of St. Albans.

CANON F. P. WATKIN-DAVIES, rector of Llandudno, has been appointed rural dean of Arllechwedd.

The Rev. JAMES JONES, vicar of Goodwick (Llanwnda) with Manorowen, Pembrokeshire, has been appointed rector of Llangoedmore, Cardigan.

NOTES

The Bishop of London will dedicate a memorial to the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis Liddell, of Wimbledon, in St. Barnabas Church, Southfields, S.W., at 5 o'clock this evening. The day is being observed in the parish as a "day of thanksgiving and gifts" for the restoration of the church.

The inaugural service of the Guild of Churchwardens, postponed owing to the national mourning for the victims of R 101, will be held in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, E.C., on Thursday, November 6, at 12.15 p.m. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will attend.

The Church of the Annunciation at Chislehurst, consecrated in 1870, has been completed by the erection of the tower at a cost of about £4,750 in memory of Canon F. H. Murray, rector of Chislehurst from 1846 to 1903. The tower was dedicated by Bishop King on the sixtieth anniversary of the consecration of the church.

A fund is being raised to defray the cost, estimated to amount to £15,000, of the restoration of the Church of St. Mary de Castro, Leicester. The church, which is one of the oldest in the diocese, is in a serious state of decay.

The fund for the purpose of restoring Farnham Castle to its old use as a Bishop's residence and also as a retreat house for the diocese of Guildford now exceeds £16,000. There remains a fortnight to raise the balance of £1,500 to reach the minimum required, as the Guildford Diocesan Conference will meet on November 13 to decide the future of the castle.

The Queen has again bought a number of articles from the Parsonage Depôt for clergy families' work, 85, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian Church of England Board of Nomination in London yesterday, Dr. J. W. Oman, Principal of Westminster College, Cambridge, was nominated as Moderator of the General Assembly, which will meet at Liverpool next May.

The Rev. Basil Bourchier, rector of St. Anne's, Soho, will begin on November 5, at 1.10 p.m., a series of four Wednesday addresses in St. Edmund's Church, Lombard-street, E.C., entitled "What is Wrong?" The first address will deal with "Our Sunday."

The church of St. Andrew Undershaft, E.C., will be reopened on Sunday after having been closed for some weeks for restoration and repair, under the direction of Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A. Part of the restoration has been the recovery of one of the original paintings in the spandrils between the arches. St. Andrew's is one of the eight City churches which survived the Fire of London. In the morning the Rev. Dr. F. Harold Smith will preach, and in the evening Bishop Perrin (rector). A special service of thanksgiving, which members of the Baltic and Lloyd's are invited to attend, will be held on Thursday, November 6, at 2.15. The dinner-hour services will be resumed from November 5 (on Wednesdays at 1.5, and on Fridays at 1.15).

THE WESLEYAN MINISTRY

The annual report of the Wesleyan Ministerial Training Fund shows an income of £26,393, an increase of £1,488. The appeal for the special fund of £250,000 has produced over £80,000 and further promises have been made up to £170,000. It has been possible to reopen Headingley College, Leeds, which has been closed since the War. The treasurers are now facing the raising of the balance, so as to complete the scheme. This will provide for the reconditioning of all the colleges, and enable backward students to have special attention before entering college. It is also proposed to give a fourth year's training in special cases of promise and to assist probationers in their four years before ordination. Eleven professorial "chairs" have been endowed at £10,000 each at the various colleges. Four of these have been promised by Mr. Edmund S. Lamplough, of Blackheath (one of the general treasurers). At present 235 students are in residence.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. R. W. DICKSON, of Peterhead, has accepted an invitation to Bon Accord Church, Aberdeen.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. A. D. WESSEX, of Greenock, has accepted an invitation to Queen-street Church, Erith, Kent.

Obituary

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBLEY

MAORI ART AND CUSTOMS

Major-General Horatio Gordon Robley, late The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who died in London yesterday, in his ninety-first year, had had a varied and prolonged career of military service in many parts of the Empire, and was also an illustrator of books and papers and a student of anthropology and Maori art.

Born at Funchal, Madeira, on June 28, 1840, to Captain John Horatio Robley, he was commissioned as an ensign to The Durham Light Infantry in 1858. He was out in India in time to see the extinction of the embers of the Mutiny, but was soon transferred to Burma. At Rangoon he had the unforgettable experience of being guard over Bahadur Shah, the aged titular Emperor of Delhi. Brought to trial early in 1858, the last of the Moghuls was exiled to Rangoon, and he was under the care of young Robley until his death in 1862 at the age of 87. Thus, the lives of the two men extended over 155 years.

From the death of Bahadur Shah to 1870 Robley was a lieutenant-instructor in musketry. His first contact with New Zealand was in the Maori war of 1864-66, when he laid the foundations of his close knowledge of this race. Coming to this country, he exchanged into the 91st Highlanders, and was appointed captain-instructor of musketry to the 58th Brigade Depôt at Stirling. In 1880 he was detailed as major to Mauritius. In 1883 he went to Capetown and obtained command of the 1st Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and was in charge of the regiment and its mounted infantry company in the Zululand operations of the following year. Next he went with it to Ceylon, retiring from the command in 1887 with the rank of major-general.

Through all these years of service, and still more when on the supernumerary list, he contributed a large number of drawings to the chief illustrated papers, including *Punch*, and to books of travel, manners and customs, and sport. His drawings of the Maori war period were purchased by the New Zealand Government for the Dominion Museum. He owned a large and remarkable collection of Maori tattooed heads and curiosities of native art, which was later dispersed to museums in various countries. His work on Maori tattooing, published in 1896, is a recognized storehouse of fact, and in 1915 he published "Notes on New Zealand Greenstone." He was also the author of a history of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He was unmarried.

MR. B. B. WOODWARD

Mr. Bernard Barham Woodward, who died on Monday at the age of 77, was one of the last survivors of the British Museum Natural History staff transferred in 1881 from Bloomsbury to South Kensington.

Mr. Woodward, who then held the rank of Assistant in the Museum, became Librarian of the books transferred, and the charge of the library thus made independent involved him in a protracted period of re-arrangement, to be followed by the compilation of a general catalogue. He carried out this project with great energy and showed much skill in bibliographical research, completing the five principal volumes of the catalogue at intervals between the years 1903 and 1915, and adding a supplementary volume before he retired from the Museum at the end of 1920.

His interest in natural history was not confined to librarianship, for he conducted a number of personal researches on the borderline between zoology and geology, a subject in which his uncle, the late Dr. Henry Woodward, formerly Keeper of Geology in the British Museum, and his brother, the late Mr. H. B. Woodward, of the Geological Survey, both achieved distinction. His own work was chiefly among the molluscs, especially British mollusca, and the trustees of the British Museum published two books by him upon the British species of Pisidium and upon British freshwater mollusca respectively. A more popular work on the life of mollusca came from his pen shortly before the War. Mr. Woodward's services to science were recognized by his election as a Fellow of the Linnean, Geological, and Royal Microscopical Societies, and he was for some years president of the Malacological Society. He was twice married, losing his second wife some years ago, and leaves no family.

MR. WILLIAM McQUHAE

Sir Evan Cotton writes:—May I beg for a corner in one of your columns in order to place upon record the fact that Mr. William McQuhae, whose death on October 26, at the age of 92, is announced, was the last survivor of those who entered the Indian Civil Service from the East India Company's College at Haileybury? Mr. McQuhae served in Madras, and nearly 60 years must have passed since he retired on invalid pension.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HICKMAN

An Old Friend writes:—

"Timmus"—for thus Hickman was known to all his friends during the 30 years he served in the Army, "Timmus" in Egypt, "Timmus" in South Africa, and "Timmus" in the Great War. His men, whether chocolate or white, adored him; his officers likewise. A true type of the "old soldier," his rather well-known bark was worse than his bite and concealed a heart of gold. At 55, when most men consider that they have earned a rest, he was one of the most successful officers in Kitchener's recruiting campaign; he was, indeed, one of "K's" most intimate friends. Although he was a member of Parliament, he was not content to serve at home, but took his brigade of the Ulster Division overseas and served for six months in the field.

Thirty years a soldier, 10 years in the House of Commons, and 10 years a Master of Hounds; such was his record. And what a sportsman! A fine rider, rifle shot, and fisherman, he was equally at home in the hunting field, on the moor, or on the river. For five years he knew he was a dying man, and yet never a word of complaint passed his lips; never would he give in. "The desire of a man is his kindness." This was Tom Hickman's desire in life—to be kind and thoughtful to his friends and dependents, and they were legion. The finest type of British officer and gentleman, he died a worthy son of his distinguished father, game to the end.

PAYMASTER CAPTAIN MITCHELL, R.N.

The death occurred suddenly on October 25, at 6, Park-avenue, Bedford, of Paymaster Captain Frederick Matthew Mitchell, R.N., retired. He entered the Service as an assistant clerk in July, 1888, and was promoted to assistant paymaster in 1892, paymaster in 1902, and staff paymaster in 1906. He qualified as an interpreter in French, and served as such from October, 1907, in the cruiser Cambrian in Australia and in various other ships. Promoted to fleet paymaster in 1910 he served in the battleship Bulwark in 1912-14, and when the late War broke out was in the Blenheim, parent ship of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, Mediterranean. He remained in this vessel until 1918, and was commended for service in action at the Dardanelles. From June, 1918, he was made district paymaster in the Coastguard for Scotland, with headquarters at Edinburgh. In February, 1921, he was appointed squadron accountant officer to the Orion, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore, commanding the Reserve Fleet, and a year later was selected for the post of cashier and store officer at the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich. He continued in this post after his retirement, with the rank of paymaster captain, in August 1923, and served at the School until December, 1928.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham Seton Hutchison writes:—

Sir John Adye was chairman of the committee of the Army Officers' Art Society. His work, entirely in water-colours, was charming and refined, and lifted his craft high among the ranks of amateurs. Sir John's father had been a clever artist, and he himself, besides inheriting both military and literary gifts, carried forward that especially of faithful draughtsmanship. In the arts he gave every encouragement to juniors like myself. His work always won the favour of both your own critic and that of your contemporaries. No one who came in contact with Sir John can have failed to have formed a deep affection for his kindly personality.

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Ottawa of Mr. Walter Todd, the Chief Clerk of Committees of the Canadian House of Commons. During the fire at Parliament Buildings in 1916 Mr. Todd cut a portrait of his father, also a Parliamentary official, from its frame and preserved it for the new Parliament building. His father, in the previous fire at Parliament Buildings in 1848, had similarly saved a portrait of Queen Victoria.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SOME OF THE DRESSES

There was a large crowd at Newmarket yesterday for the Cambridgeshire. The weather was fine and mild, but late in the afternoon a cool breeze sprang up and the precautions people had taken in bringing their fur wraps were fully justified. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, came with the Earl of Harewood from Egerton House, and wore a Nattier-blue cloth dress and long coat, with collar and cuffs of grey lynx fur, and a small grey felt hat.

Many shades of green and brown were popular, and coats and skirts, with furs, were mostly worn. The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme was in the Paddock and had chosen an emerald-green tweed coat, with a roll collar of nutria fur, and a green felt hat. The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston wore a patterned green velvet coat with a high collar of beige fox fur and an upturned green felt hat in the same shade of jade green. The Marchioness of Blandford chose a brown and white bird's-eye tailor-made suit, a fox fur, and a brown felt hat. Lady Rachel Howard, who came with a party, wore a brown coarse tweed coat with a nutria collar and cuffs and a felt hat to tone. The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale arrived together, the last named being in a black suit with a triangular black felt hat. Lady Stanley wore a navy blue and white bird's-eye suit, a sable coat, and a navy hat. Lady Wodehouse was in a black cloth coat with a silver fox fur collar and a small black hat. Lady Kitty Lambton wore a black and white coat and skirt, a white shirt and a black felt hat. The Countess of Ellesmere brought her party from Stetchworth Park and wore a black coat and skirt with a grey blouse and a black felt hat, and her daughter, Lady Jane Egerton, was in a grey and black mixture tweed coat frock and hat to match. Lady Sophie Scott also chose black. Countess Fitzwilliam wore a brown and white mixture dress and long coat and a brown felt hat trimmed with orange feathers. Lady Ludlow was in a nigger-brown coat, collared with skunk fur, and a brown felt hat. Lady Cunliffe-Owen wore brown with a brown velvet toque. The Countess of Carnarvon chose a long black coat edged with Persian lamb and a black hat, as did Lady Evelyn Beauchamp. M. and Mme. Esmond, the latter dressed in brown, brought their daughter, Mlle. Diana Esmond, who was dressed in a Royal blue tweed *ensemble*. Lady Barbara Smith wore black. Lady George Dundas was in brown, and Lady Alwyne Compton-Vyner was in black with a short sable coat, and brought her daughter-in-law, Lady Doris Vyner, who wore brown. The Countess of Rosebery was in a pale green and black mixture stockinette dress and coat, with a swathed green crêpe de Chine turban to tone; the Hon Esmé Glyn was in black. The Marchioness of Cholmondeley wore a long black coat, with a turquoise blue and black velvet toque; Baroness Beaumont chose a fawn and yellow mixture tweed coat with collar and cuffs of nutria fur, and a fawn felt hat; and Lady Neumann wore a black cloth coat with astrachan collar and cuffs. Sir John and Lady Buchanan-Jardine came together, the latter in a navy blue repp frock faced with white tucked lawn, a sable coat, and a navy blue felt hat. Viscountess Adare chose a black coat and skirt with a white shirt and a black felt hat; Lady Nunburnholme was in a kasha frock, a short sable coat, and a beige and navy velvet hat; and Lady Greer was in a brown mixture tweed coat and a brown felt hat.

Others present included:—

The Earl of Derby, the Marquess of Zetland, the Marquess of Blandford, Lord Wolverton, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Lord Glanely, Lord Charles Montagu, the Hon. Arthur Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. Thomas Egerton, the Hon. Wilfred Egerton, the Hon. Francis Egerton, Viscount Adare, Lord Stanley, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Sir Samuel Scott, Sir George Bullough, Lord Manton, Sir Walter Gilbey, Lord Fairhaven, Mrs. Arthur James, General Davidson, Captain Garland and Miss Hon. Mrs. Barnett, Lord George Dundas, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Londesborough, the Hon. Mrs. Rockfort Maguire, Sir Henry Greer, Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell, Major and Mrs. Astor Hotblack, Sir William and Lady Nelson Hoare, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Tufton, Viscount Astor, Earl Cadogan, Mrs. Sean Wallace, the Hon. Reginald Cake, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Delves Broughton, the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinson, Sir Mathew Wilson, the Hon. Mrs. Vandeleur Bealby, Sir Abe Bailey, Lady Ribblesdale, Lady Wickham, the Hon. Mrs. Micklethwait, Lord and Lady Chesham, and Major Sir Archibald and Lady Gold.

The Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, of Headley Rectory, near Epsom, was presented with the gold medal and gift provided by Mr. Walter Goodacre for his research work on behalf of the British Astronomical Association, at Zion College yesterday.

RECEPTIONS

THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER

The Egyptian Minister gave a reception at the Royal Egyptian Legation last night to celebrate the anniversary of the accession of King Fouad I.

Among the guests were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and Marquesa de Merry del Val, the French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau and Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira and Mlle. Régis de Oliveira, the Turkish Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu and Mlle. de Uriburu, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Polish Ambassador, the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. Villegas, the Norwegian Minister and Mme. Vogt and Mlle. Mimi Vogt, the Austrian Minister, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig and Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt, the Venezuelan Minister, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kalbe, the Greek Minister, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji-Mischeff and Mlle. Hadji-Mischeff, the Hungarian Minister, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Veismanis, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson and Miss Mac Ede and Olga Patterson, the Yugoslav Minister, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Biesanskas, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Lo, the Persian Minister, the Minister of Hedjaz and Nejd, the Liberian Minister, the Nicaraguan Minister, the Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires, the German Chargé d'Affaires, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, Mirza Mohammed Khan Nabavi and Miss Nabavi, Mr. and Mrs. Lagtaw, the Czechoslovak Chargé d'Affaires, the Albanian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Theorin de Sonnenberg, the Chilean Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Renard, the Siamese Chargé d'Affaires and Miss Rabaddhi Nakara, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the Acting High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Pacaud.

The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Fitzroy, Lord Amulree, Mrs. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood and Miss Greenwood, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Mr. Craigie Aitchison and Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. Gilbert, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Miss Gwladys Evans, the Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, the Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly, the Marquess of Reading, the Marquess of Donegall, Earl Russell, the Earl and Countess of Strafford, Admiral Sir Lionel and the Hon. Mrs. Halsey, the Countess of Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Lady Patricia Moore and Viscount Moore, Louisa Countess of Antrim, Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, Catherine Countess of Westmorland, the Duchess of Clonmell, Mary Countess of Minto, General the Earl and the Countess of Cavan, Frances Countess of Warwick, Pamela Countess Annesley, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, the Countess of Carnwath, Lord Robert Montagu, Field-Marshal the Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, the Earl of Inchcape, Viscount and Viscountess D'Abernon, Viscount Doneraile, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord and Lady Essex, Gordon Lennox, Lord and Lady Morris, Lord and Lady Medway, Lord and Lady Merthyr, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Governor and Lady Strathcarey, Lord and Lady Jessel, the Hon. Gladys, the Hon. Doreen, and the Hon. Edward Jessel, the Dowager Lady Swaythling and the Hon. Joyce Montagu, Lord Hampton, Lord and Lady Newborough and the Hon. Stella Wynn, Lord and Lady Inverforth, Lord and Lady Ashwin, Lord and Lady Headley, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord Lugard, Lord and Lady Swarthling, Lord Justice and Lady Greer, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elizabeth Blades.

Prince and Princess Von Bismarck, Prince and Princess Nicolas Galitzine and Miss Turner, the Marquis and Mar

LOSS OF R 101

VIEWS OF EXPERT COMMISSION

ALTITUDE OF FLIGHT

Sir John Simon sat yesterday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, with Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis as assessors, to continue the inquiry into the loss of the airship R 101.

SIR JOHN SIMON said he wished, before the inquiry proceeded, to make some observations concerning documents. The Attorney-General said on Tuesday afternoon that he understood there was no document of any kind in existence which contained any report or information about the final trial flight of R 101, which began on October 1 and extended over 16 hours. He could not help thinking there must be some record. The altered R 101 only took the air once before she was dispatched to India. The alterations not only included the insertion of a central bay, which lengthened the ship from 740ft. to 777ft. and increased the lift, but also alterations in the engines which took a month or more to execute. Different arrangements were made for reversing, which he gathered from the documents was very important as an assistance to navigation. When it was found at the end of 1929 that R 101 had a much smaller useful lift than had been hoped for, a schedule of suggested changes was drawn up which it was hoped would give an extra six tons lift. One suggestion was that the gas-bags should be given a larger scope for expansion by carrying them nearer to the surrounding members and reducing the clearance. Whether that was ultimately done he did not know.

SEARCH FOR DOCUMENTS

Another thing which he noticed was that originally there was servo gear in the steering apparatus. There were a lot of changes. He noticed in one document elaborate flying instructions for the final trial flight. The object of the flight was to obtain observation as to the stability of the airship, the new outer cover, the functioning of the reversing engines, and so on. The captain was to report on some things and the navigator on other items. Those instructions were issued from Cardington on September 30, and he wished the authorities would make careful search to see whether there was any document at all connected with this one and only trial flight of the altered R 101. He would like to know also whether the flight was carried out with a load corresponding to that which would be carried when the ship went to India, and whether the ship on her trial flight had to make use of the emergency provision for dropping ballast for the purpose of getting up in the air. He found it difficult to believe that there were no records of those things.

The Attorney-General said he had not been conscious until that moment of the extent of those instructions. He agreed that it would be very remarkable if there were no record of the points dealt with.

Mr. P. L. Teed, representing the widow of Flight-Lieutenant Irwin, captain of R 101, said that Flight-Lieutenant Irwin had a private memorandum book in which he entered many things. That might have been with him on the final flight. There was also a manifold book which he used for making reports to his superiors at Cardington, and one would expect that to be in his office.

SHORTENING THE TRIAL FLIGHT

The Attorney-General said further search would be made. Resuming his opening statement, he said the date of the departure of R 101 for India depended on the completion of work on the new bay, the installation of reversing engines, and the carrying out of a satisfactory trial flight of not less than 24 hours. Wing Commander Colmore, Director of Airship Development, reported that, as the reversal gear could not be delivered before September 11 or 12, R 101 could not be ready to start for India on September 22 as originally it was hoped. Lord Thomson then said he could probably arrange for the air business at the Imperial Conference to be postponed until about October 20 if necessary, and Wing Commander Colmore said he would do his utmost to start the flight on October 4, arriving at Karachi about five days later, leaving Karachi about October 13 or 14, and arriving home about October 18 or 19. A message was sent on October 1 to the Air Officer Commanding, Middle East, stating: "R 101 left shed this morning for mooring tower and will start this afternoon on trial flight. Subject to trial being satisfactory, earliest possible date for departure would be evening of October 3." The first draft of that message read "will start this afternoon on 24 hours' trial flight." He would explain why it was cut down to a flight of shorter duration. Air Vice-Marshal Dowding was very anxious to go on the trial flight, but he had an appointment for a meeting with the Controller at the Admiralty on the morning of October 2. He could not have kept that appointment if he went on a twenty-four-hour flight. Wing Commander Colmore rang up Mr. Deane, Assistant Principal Secretary at the Air Ministry, and asked him if he would ask Air Vice-Marshal Dowding if he would agree to the trial flight being shortened to 16 hours provided all went well and Major Scott was satisfied with the ship.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Is it known why Wing Commander Colmore wanted a shorter flight?

The Attorney-General.—No.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—It had nothing to do with the Air Vice-Marshal's engagements?

The Attorney-General.—No. I suppose the position was that he thought a shorter trial would do, and he wanted to get permission accordingly. It was at 11 o'clock on the morning of October 1 that Wing Commander Colmore said he wanted to cut short the trial flight. Air Vice-Marshal Dowding said he did not mind, and added, "You are not doing this because I want to go on the flight?" Wing Commander Colmore replied, "No." He said that as soon as Major Scott was satisfied with the performance of the ship as altered there was no particular point in continuing the flight for 24 hours, and that the curtailment of the flight would give them the whole of Thursday as well as Friday to prepare the ship for the flight to India. The Air Vice-Marshal therefore assented to the curtailment and went on the flight himself.

PRESSURE BY LORD THOMSON

The suggestion to shorten the trial flight came from Cardington, but it was right to remember that the Secretary of State was putting pressure on them and was anxious to push on the flight to India. No doubt one of the factors which operated in their minds was that the sooner they got over the trial flight the more time there would be to prepare for the departure for India. On that day Professor Bairstow sent in his third report. Professor Bairstow said that, in accordance with instructions, the airworthiness of airships panel had examined the new information supplied by the Royal Airship Works, and that they were satisfied that R 101, with its additional bay, complied with the special requirements of the panel. The report went on: "The difference between the conditions of loading of R 101 as now submitted and those of the original design on which our previous report was based surprised us by its magnitude."

"I am bound to say," said the Attorney-General, "though I do not propose to deal with the matter at any length, that there does seem to have been a lack of liaison between the designers and Professor Bairstow, for this reason: that his previous reports were based and framed on design memoranda. The airship as in fact constructed differed from the design, and it does not seem that that fact was ever sufficiently brought to Professor Bairstow's mind. Consequently, as I follow it—I may be under a misapprehension—when Professor Bairstow made that long report which I read yesterday, he was really reporting on the airship as he thought it was, and not on the airship as in fact it was."

The Attorney-General said he wished to correct something which he stated on Tuesday. When he referred to the reduction of useful lift from 60 to 40 tons, he told the Court that that was mainly the result of heavier engines being put in. He found now that he was wrong. Only about one-third—perhaps not even so much—of the difference was due to the heavier engines. The bulk of the difference was due to the fins, elevators, and tail being all considerably heavier than was anticipated. As there was much greater weight in the tail corresponding weight had to be put in the nose. Notwithstanding that, however, all the factors of safety were complied with.

"TRIAL FLIGHT UNSATISFACTORY"

Evidence which would be given by Squadron Leader Booth, the captain of R 100, would have to be carefully considered. He took the view that the trial flight was unsatisfactory, in that it was not longer and that there were not more diverse weather conditions encountered. His position was one of difficulty, but he had taken the right course in saying what he thought. The three officers, Colmore, Scott, and Irwin, could not be accused of lacking gallantry, but neither did they lack discretion. Sir John Higgins had told Air Vice-Marshal Dowding that Wing-Commander Colmore would never err on the side of rashness. After the trial flight Air Vice-Marshal Dowding made a report in which he said that the starboard forward reversing engine stopped. It was found to be due to an oil leak. A washer was put on, but in the darkness the workmen did not get the washer quite home. There was still a leak, and so the engine was stopped for the rest of the night. There was a fear that the port engine might be similarly affected, and so that engine was not run at full speed.

On the way back conditions were difficult, and the first two attempts at mooring were unsuccessful. The captain had stopped two of the engines, thinking they would not be required again, and there was difficulty in restarting them. He was told, however, that it was a small matter and that the trouble could be remedied in the air. During the trial he talked to all the officers "and the atmosphere." It was obvious that in that phrase the Air Vice-Marshal was not referring to the physical atmosphere, but meant that everyone was quite happy. Another piece of evidence before the Court was the diary of Lieutenant-Commander Atherstone, the first officer of R 101. In that diary he wrote that the trial was very successful except for a burst oil cooler in the starboard engine, which put the engine out of action for the rest of the night. The airship appeared to be much better in the air than before, but did not get on to the mooring mast for some time as she was rather too light. They did not pick up the wire until the third attempt, and the mooring took too long.

On October 3 he wrote in his diary that it would be too much of a rush to get everything ready for a start for India that evening. There was a further entry in the diary:—"Everyone is keyed up now, as we feel that the future of airships depends on what sort of show we put up. I feel that luck will figure rather conspicuously in our flight. We will hope for good luck and do our best." The Secretary of State had not been present at the trial, and had not been consulted or expressed any opinion about the shortened duration of the trial. Lord Thomson never knew, so far as he (the Attorney-General) understood, that the flight would last less than the 24 hours originally contemplated.

REPORT TO AIR MINISTER

On October 2, when the trial flight ended, it became necessary to report to Lord Thomson what had been discovered. Wing-Commander Colmore came up from Cardington and saw Air Vice-Marshal Dowding. The Air Vice-Marshal was not, and did not claim to be, an airship expert, and before they went into Lord Thomson's room he said to Wing-Commander Colmore:—"I rely on you to help me. You are my adviser, and whatever line you take with the Secretary of State I shall back you up." Lord Thomson asked them how the trial had gone, and Wing-Commander Colmore said the trial was quite satisfactory with the exception of the engine failure, which was due to a defect in one of the oil coolers, which had been replaced. He also said the purity of the gas in two of the bags was rather low, and that there were odds and ends which had to be attended to.

Then the question of dates was discussed. The Secretary of State said he wanted, if possible, to start on Friday evening. Wing-Commander Colmore was against that, and the Secretary of State then asked about Saturday morning. Wing-Commander Colmore said he wished to pass over France during the night as they would get better air conditions, and also he did not want to arrive at Ismailia before sunset. Lord Thomson then said:—"You must not allow your judgment to be swayed by my natural anxiety to get off quickly"; and it was arranged that Wing-Commander Colmore should talk it over with Major Scott and report on Friday morning whether a start on that day would be possible. Air Vice-Marshal Dowding said that he himself raised the point that the airship did not do a full power test on the trial flight and suggested that the ship should do one near home on the flight to India so that she could return if it was not satisfactory. They also discussed various alternatives as to ways of return if the ship was delayed at any stage. Lord Thomson appeared absolutely confident in his own mind that he would be back in London on October 20.

OFFICERS SATISFIED

The Attorney-General said he wanted to make it perfectly plain that, though Lord Thomson had put considerable pressure with regard to time, and though there was no doubt that he was most anxious to be able to go to India and come back while the Imperial Conference was sitting, it was perfectly true to say that from first to last not one of these experienced officers suggested to him that the flight should be delayed or further tests made before the flight was carried out. Not only were they absolutely and entirely satisfied, but they considered the ship to be more manageable with the new bay than before it was put in. It might be said that a further trial ought to have been made, but the flight to India was itself in the nature of a trial flight. The ship came to grief only seven hours after her departure, and that might just as well have happened in this country as in France. He would leave this part of the case with the observation that it must not be supposed that this airship represented anything more than an experimental stage.

Dealing with the last voyage of the airship, the Attorney-General said one of the survivors of the crash stated before he died that he was sent forward to release one of the ballast tanks. There was no water forward which could be released without going to it. On the other hand, there was a message from the ship when in rain going across the Channel that they were refilling some of the water tanks. There was no evidence of any oil having been discharged with the exception of a small patch at Pois, which might have come from the engine. If there had been any release of oil there would be no mistaking it.

DISCHARGE OF OIL

SIR JOHN SIMON asked if there was any occasion on which emergency oil was known to have been discharged from the airship.

Squadron Leader Booth, who was consulted by the Attorney-General, said there was certainly one occasion—the Thursday before the Hendon air pageant.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Was it released to put her nose up?

Squadron Leader Booth replied that it was released amidships to lighten her generally.

The Attorney-General, continuing, said R 101, when she was at the mast, had 6,724 gallons of fuel, 250 gallons of drinking water, and 9½ tons of ballast. Something like four tons of water was released when she started. That was quite a normal procedure. The rain she picked up on the flight would be about four to five tons, so, assuming no ballast was dropped, she would be about four tons heavy.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—What is the most that a ship can fly heavy?

The Attorney-General.—Mr. Booth tells me eight to 10 tons comfortably.

On the resumption of the inquiry in the afternoon, the Attorney-General announced that a portion of the ship's log was found. It was completely carbonised and saturated with water. None of the entries were just legible, but as soon as the sheets were dried they disintegrated rapidly. They had been able to decipher the following:—"4.10.30. Details of lift on leaving the . . . (line missing). Fuel gallons 6,724, oil 250, ballast tons 4½."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

The Attorney-General quoted from Dr. Simpson's meteorological report, describing how the normal routine was carried out, and referred to a conference that took place in the Meteorological Office between Major Scott, Flight-Lieutenant Irwin, and the officer in charge on the morning of the flight. There was nothing in the weather charts to suggest any change in the plans for the start. The observations taken at 6 p.m. on October 4 had not arrived at Cardington at the time of departure, but a copy of the chart of the observations taken at 4 p.m. was carried on the ship. Arrangements were made for the 6 p.m. observations to be transmitted to the ship. The programme was that the airship should pick up messages from North Africa, Italy, and France, and receive observations from Cardington, and this was fully carried out. When the airship left the wind velocity was about 26 miles an hour. It increased to 35 miles an hour, and afterwards decreased.

The R 101 was experiencing a steadily increasing wind, and the surface wind near Beauvais was about 30 miles an hour at the time of the crash. Flying between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, the R 101 experienced higher wind velocities than this, but it was estimated that they did not exceed 55 miles an hour. The airship sent out a message from 1,500ft. reporting a velocity of 35 miles just after passing the French coast. One of the matters they had to consider was the possibility of an error in the altimeter.

SIR JOHN SIMON pointed out that the altimeter was an instrument which measured by means of a spring what was the weight of the air above it. It might do that quite accurately, but it would not tell them how far they were up in the air unless they knew what barometric changes had occurred on the ground.

The Attorney-General agreed, but added that there might be an error in the inference drawn from the altimeter unless the atmospheric pressure was known.

SIR JOHN SIMON said he hoped the Court would hear later whether any communications were made from the ground to the airship on that point.

DR. ECKENER'S VIEW

The Attorney-General.—According to the papers, Dr. Eckener (commander of the Graf Zeppelin) expressed the view that there was a possible error arising from that cause, an error which he estimated might be as much as 400ft. Dr. Simpson does not agree with that, and he telegraphed to Dr. Eckener to ask whether it really represented his view. Dr. Eckener is sending his report. It is an important topic for you to consider, whether the people on the airship might have drawn a wrong inference.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Is it the position that the barometer did not drop from the time the ship left Cardington?

The Attorney-General.—It is believed it dropped and went up again, and that at the moment of the crash at Beauvais it was almost precisely the same as when she left Cardington. Dr. Simpson's report stated that in reality the altimeter was reading correctly at the moment of the crash, so that if the navigators had neglected all considerations of change of pressure there would have been no error in determining their height. The absolute maximum error which could have been made placed the ship 168ft. below her actual height. The airship sent out a message at midnight in which it was stated that the wind was 35 miles an hour, the altimeter height 1,500ft., and the air temperature 51deg., with intermittent rain and clouds. They knew the ground temperature at Abbeville and they were able to work out from that approximately what height the vessel must have been to have found a temperature of 51deg. Taking the normal variation, it would be 1,500ft. according to Dr. Simpson's report. It could not have been less than 1,100ft. That was of great importance.

WRONG IMPRESSIONS OF HEIGHT

"So many people," added the Attorney-General, "have expressed the view, some in letters to me and some in the newspapers, that the airship was flying very low indeed, that I should like to say this: The experience of all the officers, including the people who went on the trial flight, is that so huge was the bulk of this airship that anybody looking at her, without having previous knowledge, is apt to draw a completely wrong conclusion as to her height. When she was flying over London, at a height of over 1,000ft., Air Vice-Marshal Dowding told me that one of his relatives, watching the airship flying over her father's house, thought it was so low that if she had gone on to the roof of the house she could almost have touched the ship."

SIR JOHN SIMON.—We are none of us accustomed to these things yet. If we were to see the Mauretania going about in the sky we should think it was almost dropping on our heads.

The Attorney-General added that the calculated height of 1,600ft. above sea level supported the figure the airship reported and indicated that there was not much error in the altimeter. The question of rain was important from two points of view. The mere wetting of the envelope added considerably to the total weight carried, and if the rain was fairly heavy it might cling to the surface. Rain might also affect the engines, owing to the large surface of the airship. It had been suggested that rain might have been a cause of the disaster. It was fine when the airship left Cardington, but a rain band caught her up near London, and she was in the middle of it over the South of England. As she crossed the south coast she reported that it was "raining hard," but that did not necessarily mean that it was raining heavily.

RAIN NOT A BIG FACTOR

When crossing the French coast no mention was made of rain, but she remained in the rain band as far as Beauvais and experienced light to moderate rain. Members of the public would say that it was raining at the time of the crash. When crossing the English coast the airship added to her message: "We have already begun to recover water ballast." It was perfectly clear that she was in no difficulty from the extra load of wet on the envelope or the weight of water. Rain was not an important factor in the accident. Dr. Simpson's report went on to say that there was no indication of thunderstorms or squalls, or any phenomena likely to bring about a vertical current.

The Attorney-General proceeded:—Now we come to the very end. From first to last there was never any message in the nature of an S.O.S., or indicating anything wrong or any trouble. The last message sent from the airship was at 1.51 a.m.—"Le Bourget from airship: Acknowledge, thanks."

SIR JOHN SIMON asked for the messages to be handed to him, remarking: "I do not want to hurry about this. It is a very tragic thing." He read the messages out one by one. They were requests for position from the airship to Le Bourget and acknowledgments. At 2.7 Le Bourget asked the R 101, "What is your speed?" The signal was repeated several times, with no reply. It was made again at 2.13, and at 2.37 Le Bourget asked, "Do you receive me?" There was no reply to this or to a further inquiry at 2.42. Then at 3 a.m. Le Bourget inquired of Valenciennes, "Have you anything from R 101 since 1.50?" The reply was "Nothing."

EVIDENCE OF SURVIVORS

The Attorney-General said that what was important in all these records was that the last message which the airship ever sent out was at 1.51, when she was one mile north of the flying ground at Beauvais. It was possible to fix the time of the crash at about nine minutes past 2. Survivors would be called to give evidence. A statement was made by S. Church, a rigger, who, although he survived the crash, died afterwards in hospital. To this statement was added a note that his condition was such that it was very difficult to obtain a coherent statement from him and it was not possible to question him at all.

The statement was:—"I would consider the flight rather bumpy, but not exceptionally so. The second watch had just come on and I was walking back when the ship took up a steep diving attitude, and at this moment I received an order to release an emergency forward water ballast of half a ton, but before I could get to it the crash came."

The next point in the evidence to which he attached very great importance was the statement made by Disley, the electrician. He said that going over the Channel, while they were dropping calcium flares (because they were passing over water), "Commander Atherstone told the flight coxswain not to allow the ship to go below 1,000ft. I saw him take the wheel and pull the ship up to this height. I actually saw this height on the altimeter." Another passage of importance was:—"I did not leave the switch-room again after I turned in. I must have been half asleep when I became conscious of the ship dipping a little—not more than it had done before—and this change of altitude seemed to be corrected immediately. At that moment Hunt, the chief coxswain, came into the switch-room and said:—'We are down, lads,' and just as I was trying to get up the ship went into a steep dive which threw me back on to the bed. I just heard the engine telegraph bell ring, and shortly after the crash came."

The Attorney-General said that if this was right—and he understood that Disley's impression was that Hunt was passing through the room to tell the crew—Hunt, a very keen officer, must have been able to see that something had happened, which enabled him to know that they were going down, before the vessel had gone into her second tilt. Probably Hunt had come from the control tower.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Guessing that she was doomed, he went to tell the crew. He would know all about the steering and elevating apparatus. No doubt we shall have evidence to show whether the cable that manœuvred the elevator parted. The fact that it had parted would be at once realized in the control room.

THE ELEVATOR CABLE

The Attorney-General said that he had just received the results of the microscopical tests of the cable. Although it was impossible to speak with certainty yet, all the indications were that the cable parted after the fire.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Assuming this piece of evidence to be correct, it does show that this chief coxswain knew the ship was doomed an appreciable number of seconds before what one of us might have thought.

The Attorney-General said there was a great body of evidence which established that there were two dips by the airship.

SIR JOHN SIMON said he had consulted the assessors and they agreed that some of the statements of the French witnesses ought to be repeated, or amplified, as evidence to the Court. A curious feature in one or two of them suggested that to the observer on the ground the line of lights in the windows of the promenade went out and then came on again.

The Attorney-General said the experts thought this must have been due to an obscuring cloud, or some slight change of direction which kept the windows from view. There seemed no ground for suggesting that the lights did in fact go out. One of the French witnesses said that the engines appeared to be sparking, as if they were running badly. He was told that this would probably be due to small pieces of carbon in the exhaust, which would be blown off, and he did not think any significance attached to that. He added that there was a report of a preliminary investigation by a committee under Air Ministry instructions, under the chairmanship of Air Commander F. D. Holt.

In this report it was stated that four wrist watches were found which had stopped at nine minutes past 2. It was also stated that the drums on which the elevator cables were wound were wound practically to the limit of "full up elevator," and that there was no doubt that the elevators were full back when the airship struck the ground. The summarized conclusions were: That no part of the main structure of the airship broke in the air; impact with the ground occurred when the airship was inclined nose downwards at an angle between 15 and 25 degrees from the horizontal; that the elevator control wheel was set for "full up elevator," while the rudder was practically straight at the time of the crash; a violent explosion occurred immediately or shortly after the ship crashed.

This concluded the Attorney-General's opening speech, and the Court adjourned till this morning. It was arranged that the French witnesses should be called on Monday.

THE TOLL OF STREET ACCIDENTS

EIGHTEEN DEATHS A DAY

The general secretary of the National "Safety First" Association, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. A. PICKARD, in a lecture at the Royal Institute of Public Health, Russell-square, yesterday, said that fatal accidents of all kinds in Great Britain last year destroyed more than 500,000 years of normal expectation of life. He also pointed out that the rate of increase in the number of street accidents and in the number of motor-vehicles licensed had been almost identical in every year since 1921.

On an average, he said, 18 persons were killed every day, and nearly 500 injured in street accidents. Every year one person was killed for each 400 motor-vehicles licensed; one person was injured for each 18 motor-vehicles licensed. In the first three months of this year in London 66 more people had been killed (an increase of 26 per cent.) and 2,280 more injured (an increase of 24 per cent.) than during the first quarter of 1929. For the nine months to September 30, street accident returns received to date from 155 provincial districts revealed an increase of 150 persons killed (or 8 per cent.) and of 2,989 persons injured (or 6 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

Among other facts, Colonel Pickard mentioned that less than half as many females as males are killed in accidents, that children are much better than their elders in avoiding accidents, and that about one-half of the victims of fatal accidents were pedestrians, about one-quarter motor-cyclists or their passengers, about one-eighth other motorists, and the remaining eighth pedal cyclists.

THE SALE ROOM

Two elaborately carved walnut cabinets, made for King Charles V. of Spain in 1520, will be included in a sale of furniture at Ilkley, by Mr. Douglas Hartley, on November 26 and 27. Along with a number of other specimens of antique furniture, the cabinets were the property of the late Mrs. Agnes Armstrong, who died at Weisbaden on August 1. Mrs. Armstrong, who was the daughter of the late Mr. J. R. Freeman, of Ilkley, and widow of Colonel Armstrong, spent much of her time travelling on the Continent, though she made her home in recent years at Suncroft, Ilkley.

The two cabinets stand about 7ft. high and are between 4ft. and 5ft. wide. On the upper part of one of them is fitted a falling panel, measuring about 36in. by 27in., on which is carved in relief a scene depicting the final conquest of the Moors in Spain by the capture of Granada. The panel shows King Ferdinand, surrounded by his knights, receiving from the defeated Moors the keys of the city. Behind the panel, which is inlaid on the underside in light walnut, are 19 drawers and a cupboard, all carved in high relief, with representations of royalty, animals, battle scenes, and arabesques. One of the drawers bears the carved inscription, "IMPERATORE CESARI CAROLO V." At the sides are carvings of cherubs and demons. The lower part is fitted with two drawers with mask carvings and a pair of panel doors in high relief carving.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 29th October, 1930.

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CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Herbert Austin said :—

The period under review is for only seven months, and these seven months include the period during which the Home market for the sale of automobiles is usually the briskest, but since the commencement of our new financial year on August 1st, our sales for the Home market have exceeded that of the same period of last year by nearly 30 per cent.

Practically the whole of the programme of production for next season for Home Sales has been contracted for by our agents, and judging by their confidence and enthusiasm we expect to have a larger turnover than during the past year. This confidence is naturally assisted by the improvements we have lately made in our products, and the reductions in prices effected as the results of the installation of better equipment for manufacture.

The very favourable reception of our models at both Olympia and the Paris Salon was highly gratifying. The French President and the French Press expressed admiration for our coachwork.

An additional reason why we believe we shall have a good year is the fact that our determination to build only a dependable product is being more thoroughly appreciated every year by car purchasers. When competition becomes keener, as it is doing all the time, a sound moderate-priced article that has to function under difficult conditions, such as a motor-car, is always sure of increased support.

While our export figures show an increase in most centres over last year, general export markets, on the other hand, have been less active, and it is a great disappointment to find that the results of the Imperial Conference are apparently going to be much less satisfactory than was anticipated. Hopes were entertained by the Motor Industry that a generous scale of Preferential Duties would be arranged between the Mother Country and the Dominions and Colonies, which, together with the special efforts we are making in Export trade, would have made it possible to obtain a substantial and permanent increase in that direction.

It would be a real national calamity if the Conference should come to an end without arriving at a well-defined scheme for the substantial increase of Empire trading. To a business man it must appear as unfortunate that the Government had not ready a well-thought-out scheme to present to the delegates when the discussions commenced.

Even at this date we all hope good counsel will prevail and this Country be able to look forward to much improved general trading conditions in 1931.

The 20, 16 and 12 h.p. models are increasing their popularity.

I hope I shall be excused if I again refer to the continuing success of the 7 h.p. car, a model which has for several years held the premier position in sales and has brought to the Company substantial profits. The past season has been again notable for its triumphs on the road and track in open competition with all the best makes in the world. It has competed this year in seven major events and won 7 firsts, 4 seconds and 2 thirds. It has also during the past few days substantially beaten 17 of the International speed records from standing kilometre and mile to the 1,000 kilometres and the 12 hours. It also won the 500 miles British Racing Drivers' Club Race at the remarkable speed of 83.41 miles per hour. This was the world's fastest race.

At the Class Meetings and Extraordinary General Meeting which preceded this Meeting, the sanction of the Shareholders has been obtained to the alteration of the date of the end of the financial year of the Company to 31st July, and to adjust the payment of dividends to that date. The Directors are pleased that the shareholders have shown such confidence in the Board in accepting their recommendations.

I now have pleasure in moving that the Directors' Report for the seven months ending 31st July, 1930, and the accounts as audited to that date be received and adopted, and that the dividends recommended by the Directors in the Report be declared and paid on the 29th November, 1930, to all shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Share Registers on the 29th October, 1930.

I am very pleased to be able to present to you such a satisfactory Balance Sheet, especially during a period of general depression in trade.

I am sure you will agree that our Cash position is a very strong one, and the Board are fully alive to the advantage of conserving this item.

Goodwill still stands at £280,000, but judging by our present earning capacity and the market price of the Ordinary Shares, it is evident that this amount only represents a very small part of its real value. It is not often that the market price of a debenture of an industrial company such as ours rises to over par, and holders must have been agreeably surprised at the strength shown by our debentures lately.

In considering the proportion of the Ordinary dividend recommended by the Board, it should be borne in mind that the Ordinary Shareholders are fully entitled to receive a sound dividend on the original par value of their shares and that the proposed amount only represents 15 per cent. for the seven months period.

Mr. E. L. Payton, Financial Director, before seconding the Report, said the shareholders would be interested in the following facts :—

In three years and ten months the gross trading profit has amounted to nearly	**£4,000,000**
In the same period we have paid in Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund and Arrears and current Dividends	**£1,800,000**
Maintenance and Depreciation	**£1,385,000**
Now, with regard to Reserve, the Sinking Fund Reserve, which is a Capital Reserve, amounts to	**£167,270**
and we have	**£70,176**
Debenture Stock purchased for redemption but not yet cancelled.	
The Sinking Fund increases each year, and at the end of about fifteen years our Debentures will be cancelled, and there will be a Capital Reserve created of	**£1,500,000**
against your fixed assets, which to-day amount to	**£2,100,000**
The amount carried forward in the Profit and Loss Account is	**£279,819**
which is equal to 1¼ years' of Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund charges and "A" and "B" Preference Dividends, so that if we have a bad year we can meet these items.	
Our cash at the Bank, amounting to	**£1,129,000**
enables us to take this view.	

Some of the shareholders may wonder why we carry such large cash resources. Our view is that the Motor trade is different from the ordinary trading concern. In the latter business the debtors usually exceed the creditors and accrued charges, but in our case we sell for cash, and therefore must keep cash to meet our commitments and to give our suppliers confidence that should trade become very bad they will be paid in the usual way. You will be interested to hear that we pay over 80 per cent. of our suppliers weekly. With regard to future reserves it is the intention of the Board to build up a large general Reserve Fund out of future profits.

In conclusion I would say that we have the latest plant and equipment which is all maintained in an excellent condition, and we have no fear of the future, given reasonable general trade conditions. I have, therefore, pleasure in seconding the Report.

Year to	Sept. 30, 1927.	18 Months Dec. 31, 1928.	Dec. 31, 1929.	7 mths. to July 31, 1930.
	£	£	£	£
Gross Profit	962,477	861,300	1,397,448	858,136
Deb. Interest, &c.	135,000	168,750	135,000	78,750
Fees and Taxes	103,000	83,506	173,677	152,375
Depreciation, &c.	318,018	396,019	428,981	242,670
Special Allocations	290,630	Nil	Nil	Nil
Earned for Dividends	115,630	243,025	539,788	384,341
7% Cum. Pref. Dividend	§105,000	14,000	14,000	7,911
6% Cum. Pref. Dividend	Nil	‖80,000	†360,000	35,000
Pref. Ord. Dividend	Nil	Nil	120,000	67,812
Earned for Ord.	Nil	Nil	35,788	273,618
Ord. Dividend	Nil	Nil	24,000	68,750
Carry forward	10,630	89,654	71,452	279,830

† 6 years' arrears of Div. § 7 years' arrears of Div. ‖ 3 years' arrears of Div.

THE ACID TEST—QUALITY—RESULTS.

[Adv.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

THE RISE IN GILT-EDGED STOCKS

CENTRAL ARGENTINE ISSUE

The market for gilt-edged stocks was more noticeably active and buoyant yesterday than it has been at any time since the present upward movement began. Large lines of stock changed hands, and this fact points to the buying being mainly of a professional character, though, as is usually the case, the rise has tempted the private investor also to come into the market in the hope of securing a profit. Both the Funding Loan and Four per Cent. Consols established new high records. The abundance of money and the difficulty of employing it more remuneratively in other ways are responsible for the large professional buying of gilt-edged securities. This flow of money into high class gilt-edged securities is a normal occurrence in periods of cheap money, and no other significance need be attached to the present movement. Mr. Snowden's statement at the Mansion House a fortnight ago that he intended to carry out a War Loan conversion operation when the moment was propitious was no more than a confirmation of the obvious, but it has helped to fan the flame of professional enthusiasm which is sweeping through the market at the present time. There was more substance in the Chancellor's reassuring statement regarding the probable outcome of the present Budget, together with the hope which he held out that no new taxation might be necessary next year. But it is necessary to remember that if his sketch of Budget prospects turned out to be wrong the setback to British funds would not be less marked than the advance. Fresh extravagances, such as the new doles contemplated in the Bill for raising the school leaving age, would roll back the rising tide of British credit.

Australian Credit

Yesterday's advices from Australia caused a further decline of from 1 to 2 points in that country's securities. The real state of the market for these stocks cannot be gauged by the day-to-day movements, but by the narrowness of the market, for the absence of buyers is conspicuous. This applies not only to long-term stocks held by the investor, but also to Commonwealth Treasury Bills which are held by the Money Market. Mr. Lang's success in the New South Wales elections and the division in the Federal Cabinet mean that the programme of retrenchment and reform which was agreed to by the State and Federal Governments in August last will not be carried out as contemplated. Consequently, the task of financing Australia's heavy internal and external commitments has not been rendered easier. It is realized in London that if Mr. Anstey's suggestion were adopted—namely, nationalization of banking—Australia's difficulties would be greatly accentuated, for it is certain that nationalization would lead to inflation. No policy could be more disastrous to Australia than that. Mr. Theodore's ideas are equally dangerous. For instance, if the Commonwealth Bank were compelled "to release" £20,000,000 of credits for industry, which it would not otherwise lend, its position would be weakened, the costs of production instead of being reduced would be maintained or possibly increased, industry would get further into debt, while the £20,000,000 of inflated credit would sooner or later have to be deflated. From South Australia comes more encouraging news. Mr. Hill, the Labour Premier, has declared that that State will definitely honour the Premiers' financial agreement. If that were the policy of all the Governments of Australia, the country would not only be helping herself, but enabling others to assist her too.

Central Argentine Debenture Issue

In his speech to the stockholders of the Central Argentine Railway on October 23 Lord Forres (the chairman) foreshadowed an early issue of capital for the purpose of financing a further portion of the programme of extensions upon which the company has for some time been engaged. The terms of the issue have now been settled, and the subscription list will open to-morrow morning. The issue will take the form of £3,000,000 of 5 per cent. redeemable Debenture stock, 1967-87, and will be offered at 87½ per cent. The new stock will rank *pari passu* with the £6,000,000 of similar stock already issued, which was quoted in the Official List yesterday at 87½-89½ x.d. Subscribers will be required to pay £5 on application, £32 10s. on allotment, and £50 on December 15, and a first interest payment amounting to £2 10s. per cent. will be made on May 1. Preferential consideration will be given to applications from the company's stockholders and Debenture holders. Including the new issue the loan capital of the Central Argentine will amount to £26,563,000, behind which there rank £43,694,000 of Preference, Ordinary, and Deferred stocks.

P. and O. Dividend Reduced

The reduction in the final dividend on the Deferred stock of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company compared with that declared a year ago should scarcely come as a surprise to any who have followed the course of liner and ordinary cargo shipping during the last few months. Five per cent., tax free, for the six months ended September 30 is declared, as against 7 per cent., tax free, a year ago, making 10 per cent., tax free, for the 12 months, as compared with 12 per cent., tax free, for each of the two previous years. The company is mainly concerned with the trade with the East and with Australia and New Zealand, and the disturbance of commerce in these routes has been plain. The P. and O. has been affected by trying conditions in India and the Far East, and also by severe depression in the Australian route, where the immediate prospect for shipping companies cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be regarded as promising. Present conditions in this trade, owing to the big falling off in shipments to the Commonwealth, are described as being more difficult than those at any previous time in the recollection of experienced shipping managers. The company is also interested in the fortunes, or, rather, misfortunes, of ordinary cargo shipping, for which profitable employment is now extremely hard to find. The actual earnings of the P. and O. Company, including those from investments, remain to be disclosed—probably they will prove to have been substantially better than those of most shipping companies—but in any case a cautious dividend policy, in the face of so much unsettlement, seems wise, and in the long run the stockholders should benefit by the conservation of resources. The final distribution on the Ordinary shares of the British India Steam Navigation Company is maintained at 4 per cent., tax free, for the six months, making 8 per cent., tax free, for the year. The present is the tenth year for which this rate has been declared. Nearly all these shares are held by the P. and O.

The Price of Nickel

We are requested by the Mond Nickel Company to state that the rumour that the price of nickel is being reduced from £170 to £155 or £150 per ton is entirely without foundation. "The price of nickel," it is added, "was not raised during 1929 in spite of the demand being much greater than the supply, and it is the intention of the producers to maintain the price at £170 per ton, at which figure it has been stabilized since 1925." If the demand for nickel continues in excess of supply there is no reason why the few producers of this metal should reduce it, since a reduction would tend to increase the demand without increasing the supply. In view of the fact that the majority of commodities have fallen heavily in price since 1925 nickel is a highly fortunate commodity. But if the supply should later outrun demand, it is to be hoped that the producers will take the business-like course of reducing the price, for there is no inherent virtue in price stability if there is a disequilibrium between supply and demand.

New Company's Heavy Losses

Formed as recently as 1928, Eastern and Overseas Products, Limited, has encountered grave difficulties owing to the heavy fall in commodity prices. So rapidly have its difficulties multiplied that the second annual report reveals a debit at profit and loss of £175,880. Further, the board have decided to write off all goodwill. In connexion with its recent acquisition of the shares of Eastern Oil Industries, Limited, a goodwill item of £250,000 has to be dealt with, making the total debit balance £425,880. Hopes of the company's future, inspired by the dividend of 8 per cent. paid for the initial period of trading ended June 30, 1929, have thus been rudely dashed. The large German interests which the company was formed to acquire have apparently, under the stress of the continuous fall in commodity prices, threatened to become a source of liability rather than of profit, with the result that the board have disposed of the company's share holding in the A. G. für Osthandel. This has involved the surrender for cancellation of 675,000 of the £1 paid-up shares of the Eastern and Overseas Products, and arrangements are being made for similarly cancelling a further 68,770 shares against the company's release from liabilities in connexion with various guarantees given to the Osthandel's Continental bankers. The company's capital is thus being reduced by £743,770, and its assets now consist of its London trading business and the oil mills in Rumania, Turkey, and Palestine which it obtained through the acquisition of the undertaking of Eastern Oil Industries, Limited. From the accounts it would appear that every effort has been made to deal comprehensively with the losses with which the company is faced. Presumably the debit balance of £425,880 will have to be met by a capital reduction scheme; apart from this balance, floating assets, which include £38,743 of cash, are in excess of current liabilities, the total of which is £268,545. The auditors' certificate is a clean one.

A Tea Company's Misfortunes

Owing to a smaller crop, the result of adverse weather, the directors of the Budla Beta Tea Company announce that it is highly improbable that the company will be able to pay an interim dividend. The company's year ends on December 31, and an interim payment of 5 per cent. on account of 1929 was made at the end of that year, the final distribution being 15 per cent. The company owns estates in Assam containing a cultivated area of about 3,450 acres, and produces teas of a high quality. For 1929 its crop was 2,798,625lb., and while under the crop restriction scheme now in force the crop for 1930 had been estimated at 2,680,000lb., it now appears likely that the outturn will be only about 2,288,000lb. This would be the smallest crop for several years, and the directors state that it is unfortunate that the hailstorm which was the chief cause of the reduced crop should have occurred in a year of relatively high expenditure and in a year, also, when owing to climatic conditions quality has been somewhat lower. The board express the belief that the company will return to its usual high earning capacity next year.

The Diamond Industry

In the year ended March 31 the New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Company produced diamonds to a value of £687,467. This exceeded the return for the previous year by £63,000, and it is the largest total since 1921. The company, however, confined its dividend to an interim payment of 10 per cent., which compares with a total distribution of 20 per cent. for each of the two preceding years. The explanation of this cautious policy is to be found in the heavy falling off in the demand for diamonds that took place just after the close of the company's financial year, and which was a natural outcome of trade depression, particularly in the United States, which is the largest buyer of precious stones. At the meeting of the company held in Kimberley on September 26 the chairman, Sir David Harris, stated that the company had reduced its expenditure by about £10,000 per month in consequence of reduced sales, and if the market did not improve in the near future the management would be compelled to economize further.

Salvage in the Dardanelles

It is understood that four salvage steamers owned by the Ocean Salvage and Towage Company, together with all the salvage gear belonging to the company in Turkish waters, have been sold to a new Turkish salvage company, which has been formed with the title of Türk Gemi Kurtarma Limitet Sirketi, and that the technical *personnel* of the Ocean Salvage and Towage Company are also to be transferred. The latter should prove valuable assets. Nevertheless, these arrangements do not dispose of the criticisms which are expressed among underwriters at the restriction of salvage facilities in the international waters of the Dardanelles to Turkish craft. Probably this contingency was not foreseen when, after the War, the Straits were internationalized, but the coastwise trade, implying trade between Turkish ports, was restricted to Turkish vessels. In view of the large amount of traffic now passing through the Dardanelles to and from the Black Sea, the situation continues to be watched very closely, and with some uneasiness, by underwriters.

Conditions in the Motor Trade

Alderman Henry J. Sayer, who presided at yesterday's meeting of Joseph Lucas, Limited, manufacturers of motor and cycle accessories, gave an explanation of the main cause of the decline in profits in the past year. At the beginning of each season, he said, considerable reorganization of manufacturing processes is necessary owing to changes in the design of cars and motor-cycles. It was not until

(Continued in next column)

altered production had settled down that the company was able to work on a proper basis of cost, and if the demand was sustained, as was the case in 1929, the company benefited during the later part of the season to a greater degree than in the earlier period. During the past year the demand, which at first was quite satisfactory, instead of being maintained, fell off half-way through the season, with a consequent reduced turnover and profit. Shareholders will be gratified to learn, however, that once the season had ended and the new models had been introduced by the makers, the demand revived, and is in every way comparable with that of previous years. The Austin Motor Company also held its meeting yesterday, and the chairman was able to give an encouraging account of the company's progress. Since the beginning of the financial year on August 1, he said, the sales for the home markets had exceeded those for the same period of last year by 30 per cent. He expressed disappointment with the probable results of the Imperial Conference so far as concerns the motor industry; hopes had been entertained, he said, that a generous scale of preferential duties would be arranged between the Mother Country and the Dominions and Colonies, which, together with the special efforts of the trade, would have made it possible to obtain a substantial and permanent increase in exports. Mr. R. W. Maudslay, who presided at the meeting of the Standard Motor Company on Tuesday, pointed out that in the general trade depression the motor industry had been a fairly bright spot, and linked this fact up with the McKenna duties. Free traders, he said, maintained that the adoption of safeguarding or protection would result in lower wages, a lower standard of living, and higher prices. The motor industry, however, had proved that that was not necessarily the case: wages were good, the standard of living of the worker had not been lowered, and the price to the consumer had been progressively reduced. Certainly where it is possible, by protecting the home market, to secure a large increase in output, costs—and, therefore, prices—can be reduced, and profits and wages increased.

STOCK EXCHANGE

SUPPORT FOR BRITISH FUNDS

LONG-DATED ISSUES BUOYANT

Interest in the Stock Markets yesterday was mostly confined to British Government securities. The market again showed considerable activity, and as a result of some large buying orders prices of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and the other long-dated stocks made a further substantial advance. The Five per Cent. War Loan did not participate in the movement, the volume of buying and selling orders in that stock being fairly well balanced. Outside the Gilt-edged market business was quiet, and apart from one or two groups a dull tendency prevailed. The firm exceptions included rubber and copper shares, which reflected the higher prices established for the respective commodities. Oil shares were dull, and a number of leading Industrial shares went back to a small extent, more as a result of lack of support than as a consequence of sales. The announcement of a reduced dividend was responsible for a fall in P. and O. Deferred stock.

Great activity again prevailed in the GILT-EDGED market. Large buying orders were executed for long-dated British Government stocks, and prices advanced sharply, though some profit-taking in the afternoon caused values to ease slightly from the best points. The lead was taken by the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, which, after an opening price of 80½, was quickly raised to 81¼. The stock closed at 81¼, or ¼ higher on the day. The Four per Cent. Funding Loan touched $94^{7}/_{16}$, and closed ¼ up on the day at 94¼. Consol "Fours" also showed a net gain of ¼ at 92¼, the price at one time reaching 92¼. Gains of ¼ to ½ took place in Local Loans and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, but the Five per Cent. War Loan at $102^{11}/_{32}$ and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan at 105½ left off without change. India stocks continued firm; the new Six per Cent. bonds rose $^{3}/_{16}$ to a premium of $3^{1}/_{16}$. Australian loans remained out of favour: Commonwealth "Fives," 1945-75, were quoted 2 points lower at 77-82.

Little change occurred in HOME RAILWAY stocks. The traffic returns were again poor, but the decreases published were less heavy than was the case down to a few weeks ago. Great Western Ordinary declined to 70½, and North Eastern Preferred was only 17¼. No change was shown in L.M.S. or Southern stocks. It is understood that the London and North Eastern Debenture issue has been covered about four times.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian bonds showed a reactionary tendency, the 1921 Funding Loan falling a point to 72, while San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee (74) and the Seven per Cent. 1930 Loan (82) closed 1 and 2 points lower respectively. Chinese bonds continued in favour; a further recovery of ¼ to 47 took place in the 1912 "Fives," and the Five per Cents of 1913 hardened to 65½. Little change took place in European Government Loans. Polish "Sevens" were firmer, the bonds rallying 2 points to 82. Among Argentine railway stocks Entre Rios and Argentine North Eastern were favoured, prices rising 1½ to 2 points, and there was also demand for Cordoba Central Second Debentures, which rallied to 50½. The Ordinary stocks of the "Big Four" were each quoted a point higher.

The Oil market remained dull under the influence of the cuts made in prices of crude oil. Royal Dutch closed ½ lower at 27½, and both Shell at $4^{3}/_{32}$ and V.O.C. at $1^{13}/_{16}$ lost $^{1}/_{16}$. Eagle shares declined, Canadian being quoted at 8s. 3d. and Mexican at 8s. 10½d. A rise in the price of rubber to $4^{7}/_{16}$d. bid stimulated a little inquiry for leading rubber shares. Rubber Trust rose to 24s. 4½d., Anglo-Dutch to 24s. 3d., and Allied Sumatra to 9s. 6d. There were also buyers of Malacca, United Sua Betong, Malayalam, and United Serdang. In the Tea group Budla Beta was a dull feature, on the unfavourable circular issued by the directors, the shares declining to 2½.

P. AND O. DEFERRED LOWER

The Industrial market was quiet, internationals in particular were neglected, the number of telegrams received from New York in the afternoon being exceptionally small. As a whole the tone was dull. Unilever, after being $2^{7}/_{16}$, reacted to $2^{5}/_{16}$. Turner and Newall gave way to 55s., and fractional declines were shown in International Nickel (18½), Brazilian Traction (27½), and Hydro Electric (29½). A fall of 2s. to 41s. took place in P. and O. Deferred on the announcement of a reduced dividend. Textile shares were dull in the absence of support, small declines being shown in Coats, Fine Spinners, Bradford Dyers, and Calico Printers. Imperial Chemical were offered, the Ordinary falling to 20s. 1½d., and the Deferred to 8s. Courtaulds were steady, but British Celanese went back to 9s. 9d., and Celanese of America gave way to $3^{5}/_{16}$. Among motor shares, Leyland at 59s. and Austin at 34s. were easier, but small improvements took place in Thomas Tilling ($41^{5}/_{16}$) and National Omnibus (23s.). Imperial Continental Gas fell 5 to 335. South Metropolitan Gas was marked a point higher at 104. Cables and Wireless stocks weakened, the Preference to 69, the "A" to 23, and the "B" to 12. In the Store group, International Tea hardened to 19s. 6d., and Lipton were firmer at 4s. 9d., but Home and Colonial were slightly easier at 15s. 4½d. Watney Combe Reid remained a firm spot, the £1 units hardening to 58s. 3d. Several small movements occurred in bank shares, among which the Indian group was firmer. Hudson's Bay declined to $3^{3}/_{16}$, and Sudan Plantations were lower at $11^{5}/_{16}$.

In the Rhodesian group, Chartered were firm at 30s. 4½d., but changes in the leading shares were few and not indicative of any decided tendency. De Beers rallied to 6½, and a recovery of ¼ to 3½ took place in New Modder. Rand Mines were firmer at $2^{29}/_{32}$. Copper shares showed a hardening tendency, Rio Tinto rising ¼ to 31½.

COPPER CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

AFRICAN AND CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 29

Leading producers of copper in the world have arranged to meet in New Yurk this week for the purpose of reaching an agreement, if possible, to control production in the interest of stabilizing the price of the metal.

Messrs. Fernand Pisart and Camille Gutt, officers of the Belgian Union Minière du Haut Katanga, have already arrived, and it is understood that Canadian producers will be represented by officers of the International Nickel Company of Canada and Noranda Mines.

Belgian acceptance of an agreement has been made conditional on acceptance by all other important producers of copper, including Canadian interests, the latter having hitherto stood aloof from Copper Exporters Incorporated, the American export combination.

It is reported that the Rhodesian group of copper mines is prepared to cooperate with other producers in controlling output.

CANADIAN WHEAT

FARMERS' REQUEST FOR FEDERAL GUARANTEE

CALGARY (ALBERTA), Oct. 29.—A delegation representing the united farmers of Alberta has asked Mr. Ryckman, the Dominion Minister for National Revenue, who is at present on a visit here, for a Federal guarantee of a minimum price for wheat on a basis of 115 cents per bushel No. 1 (Northern, Fort William) as a temporary measure to aid agriculturists in Western Canada.

The delegation also asked the Federal Government to provide assistance for distressed farmers where the municipalities were unable to help, and that a general reduction should be made in grain and commodity freight rates during the present conditions of emergency. Mr. Ryckman pointed out the difficulties of the position, but said that the matter would be brought to the attention of the Cabinet.—*Reuter.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERAL OUTPUT

The British South Africa Company announces the following mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during September, comparative figures being given in parentheses for the preceding month:—gold, 46,151oz. (46,155oz.); silver, 5,720oz. (6,333oz.); coal, 90,890 tons (83,129 tons); chrome ore, 9,292 tons (14,908 tons); copper, 125 tons (107 tons); asbestos, 3,974 tons (3,816 tons); mica, 10 tons (7 tons); iron, 142 tons (264 tons); tin, 2 tons (nil).

The number of producers is 166, the value of the gold produced for the month was £195,901.

The value of the monthly gold outputs since January, 1927, is shown in the subjoined table.

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£
January	204,094	217,027	195,481	194,853
February	195,926	196,649	191,786	185,967
March	213,708	204,050	200,435	192,592
April	204,878	205,234	203,780	195,522
May	207,818	200,130	203,706	201,101
June	223,418	218,745	204,603	190,069
July	207,448	206,877	196,016	195,502
August	199,840	214,077	196,528	195,010
September	193,040	201,625	190,354	195,901
October	197,567	182,932	198,308	
November	200,481	201,686	195,386	
December	209,016	189,319	197,884	
Total gold	£2,455,882	£2,438,401	£2,374,350	

GOLD COAST MINERALS

The report of the Mines Department of the Gold Coast Colony for the year 1929-30 shows the following exports:—Gold bullion, £925,161; manganese ore, £636,417; diamonds, £639,877. The total of £2,393,455 shows an increase of £434,187 over the previous year. In gold the increase was £218,258, in manganese £165,506, and in diamonds £30,422. This increase is due in part to the improvement in grade of the ore being mined by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation and partly to the return of the Ariston mine at Prestea to the list of producers, also in some measure to a general improvement in mining efficiency.

At present the only manganese mine on the Gold Coast is that being worked at Nauta in the Western Province by the African Manganese Company. On present available figures the manganese tonnage exported is estimated to be 25 per cent. of the world's shipments, and brings the Gold Coast to third place among the producing countries, the first being India and the second Russia; but whereas these two have numerous mines, the Gold Coast has only one, with the result that the Nauta mine has the distinction of being the largest individual producer of manganese in the world.

The supply of labour for the mines is not only adequate but actually plentiful. This is doubtless due in some degree (says the report) to the transfer to mining of labour that might otherwise have been absorbed in the cacao industry, had the price of that commodity remained at its previous high level; but now that lorries are being increasingly employed for the transport of cacao, the indications are that even should the price rise again there will be sufficient labour to meet the needs of both the cacao and mining industries provided that there is not a sudden increase in mining activity.

SUICIDES OF BROKERS IN AMERICA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 28

Mr. Robert L. Zoll, a member of the firm of Charles H. Bean and Co., investment brokers, Philadelphia, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head in the basement of the building where the firm has its offices. He is the third stockbroker in Philadelphia to kill himself within a few days. On Thursday last Mr. George F. Reilly and on Sunday Mr. Sydney F. Tyler Brock, of the investment firm of Reilly, Brock and Co., ended their lives.

A White Paper (No. 172) has been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture giving the last balance-sheets of the 15 companies which are operating under the British Sugar (Subsidy) Act, 1925.

City News in Brief

Numbers are announced of bonds of the Norwegian Six per Cent. Loan of 1921 drawn for repayment on January 1 next.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge has joined the board of the Theatres Mutual Insurance Company in the place of the late Mr. Fred Wyndham.

Owing to the funeral of Mr. Alexander Balfour Williamson, the office of Messrs. Balfour, Williamson and Co., Limited, will be closed from 12 noon to-day until Friday morning.

The Banca Commerciale Italiana, fiscal agents for the Constantinople Five per Cent. Municipal Loan of 1908, announce that the half-yearly purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, as provided for by the agreement of April, 1929, has duly been made.

Stocks of silver in Shanghai on October 25 consisted of about 95,700,000 ounces in sycee, 150,000,000 dollars, and 4,480 silver bars, state Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., compared with about 95,700,000 ounces in sycee, 148,000,000 dollars, and 4,320 silver bars on October 18.

The Kuala-Nal Kelantan Rubber Company proposes to increase its capital to £70,000 by the creation of 100,000 2s. shares. Of these, 60,000 shares, carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 10 per cent. and entitled to all distributable profits until 2s. per share has been paid in the aggregate, by way of further dividend, will be offered to shareholders.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

OIL FUSION NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—After a steady opening the market eased in sympathy with New York. Selling pressure was, however, checked by good buying of high-grade issues, notably Canadian Power and Paper and McColl-Frontenac Oil, the latter advancing sharply on reports that the Shell-Union Oil Company was negotiating to acquire the company. Other stocks fluctuated narrowly during the session and closed irregular.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	—	Oct. 29	Oct. 28
Abitibi	1½	No bid	Dom. Glass	101	100½
Asbestos	½	½	Dom. Textile	79½	79½
Do., Pref.	1	1	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	24¼	24¼	Power Con.	35½	35½
B.C. Tract.	99½	99½	Hollinger	9¼	9¼
B.C. Pwr., A	26	25½	Int. Nickel	18½	18¼
Do., B	12½	12½	Massey, H.	15¼	15
Brit. Emp. Steel	1	1	Montreal L.H.	38¼	38¾
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	No bid	Natl. Brew.	22	22
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	2½	Nat. Steel Car	37½	39½
Calvary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	230	230
Can. Car	18½	18¾	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	23¼	23¾	Power Corp.	32½	33¼
C. Cement	13¼	13	Price Bros.	45	45
Do., Pref.	91½	91½	Quebec Pwr.	49¼	48
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	St. Law'ce C.	41¼	41¼
Indus. Alcohol, A	2	2½	Shawinigan	34½	35
Do., B	2	1½	S. Canada	39	39
C. Power	2½	2½	Steel Co. of Canada	38	39¼
C. Steamships	8¼	8¼	Winn. Elec.	20	20
Do., Pref'd.	20	20	Wayagamack	20	20
Cockshutt	12½	12	Bk. Montreal	220	225
Cons. Mining	135	133½	Can. Bk. Com.	200	200
Dom. Bridge	58½	57½	Royal Bank	235	235

QUADRUPLE BANKING MERGER

NEW YORK NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 29

A merger of four New York banks having combined deposits in excess of $700,000,000 and resources of about $1,000,000,000 is under negotiation.

The banks are the Manufacturers' Trust Company, Bank of the United States, Public National Bank and Trust Company, and International Trust Company. They have altogether 148 branches or about double the number owned by any other New York bank.

ANTWERP AND DIAMOND REGULATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, OCT. 29

A meeting of delegates of the Antwerp diamond clubs has just been held to consider restriction of output. No decision was taken, but the delegates were authorized to ask their respective clubs to insert in the rules a clause giving authority to take any measure that may be necessary to secure regulation of the output of cut diamonds. After the clubs have given their views on this point, a plenary meeting will be held to take a definite decision.

TIMBER RESTRICTION

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29.—The decision of the Swedish Timber Export Union to reduce production during 1931 for export by more than 20 per cent. compared with 1929 will reduce the production by at least 170,000 standards. This figure will be increased if the timber exporters not belonging to the union join in the restriction, their normal export being about one-fifth of the total.—*Reuter.*

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 29.—The members of the Finnish Saw Millowners' Association have undertaken to reduce their output during 1931 by 20 per cent., as compared with 1929, when the total shipments were fixed at a maximum of 700,000 standards. The sales made by members of the association during 1929 represented 75 per cent. of the country's total timber exports.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN STEEL TRADE

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The *Iron Age*, in its weekly trade review, says that with heavy melting scrap reduced by $1 a ton at Philadelphia, 50 cents a ton at Detroit, and 25 cents a ton at Pittsburgh, the further decline in the ingot output to 50 per cent. of capacity, and the absence of the expected autumnal improvement in other lines, the immediate outlook for the iron and steel industries is not promising. It is, however, pointed out that the demand for structural steel is holding up fairly well and that a moderate railroad business is developing, so that it is possible that the present production rate will prove the lowest of 1930.

BARCLAYS BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT
CHIEF OFFICE: 37, King William Street, London, E.C.4.
BRANCHES:
London (City) 37, King William St., E.C.4. | Bournemouth: 61, Old Christchurch Road.
" (West End), Piccadilly Circus, 27, Regent Street, S.W.1. | Brighton: 170, North Street.
Birmingham: 67, Colmore Row. | Manchester: York Street.
The Bank has power to act as EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE under Wills and Settlements, and as Trustees for Debenture Holders. A Pamphlet stating terms and conditions for transacting business may be obtained from the Manager of the Trustee Department, or from any Branch Manager.

ASSOCIATED TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
KANSAS CITY CHICAGO NEW YORK
CONSOLIDATED ASSETS, JANUARY FIRST, 1930,
OVER $68,000,000.00
THE ASSOCIATED TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, which is owned by British and American interests, undertakes outside of United States of America:
1. Engineering, Construction, Management and Operation of Complete Telephone Installations.
2. The Examination, Negotiation and Acquisition of Telephone Concessions.
3. Financing Telephone Operating Properties, or Extensions to Existing Plant.
THE ASSOCIATED TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY and its allied Companies own and manage directly or indirectly over 550,000 Telephones, and are connected with important British and other Manufacturing and Financial Interests throughout the World.
CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS: 100 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO
CABLE ADDRESS:

MONEY MARKET

STERLING FIRMER

RISE IN SOUTH AMERICAN CURRENCIES

In the Money Market yesterday sterling was rather firmer in terms of foreign currencies, the French, Belgian, Italian, Dutch, and Swiss exchanges all moving in favour of London. The recovery in Spanish pesetas continued, and the Madrid rate yesterday closed at 43.97½p., having moved over 7p. in favour of the peseta since it touched the record point of 51.20p. earlier in the month. South American currencies again had a firmer appearance. Little change occurred in loan and discount rates in Lombard-street. Borrowers frequently paid 1⅞ per cent. for fresh advances for the night, but old loans carried at variable rates were again continued at 1½ per cent. Discount rates were maintained with perhaps less difficulty than on Tuesday, $2^{1}/_{16}$ per cent. being the general buying rate for three months fine bank bills, and the market reporting sales to the Continent at $2^{1}/_{32}$ per cent. The latest political developments in Australia have adversely affected the market for Commonwealth of Australia Bills.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	1¾—2	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2⅜—2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills).				Fine Trade Bills.	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	6 months.	4 months.	6 months.
%	%	%	%	%	%
$2^{1}/_{32}$	$2^{1}/_{16}$—$2^{1}/_{32}$	3—3⅛	3¼—3½	3½—4	4—4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate moved narrowly, closing slightly lower on the day at $4.85^{13}/_{16}$. For-ward dollars were quoted at par to $^{1}/_{32}$c. over spot for either one or three months. The Montreal rate, after being $4.85, finally moved up and finished at $4.85^{3}/_{16}$, a rise of ⅛c. on balance. Most of the leading Continental exchanges moved in favour of sterling, partly, it appeared, as a result of the completion of end-of-the-month orders. The French ex-change rose 3c. to 123.83f., and other rates to close higher included the Belgian (34.85b.), Italian (92.80l.), Dutch (12.06¼fl.), and Swiss (25.02½ft.). The Madrid rate continued to move in favour of the peseta, and closed at 43.97½p. Eastern exchanges were steady. South Amer-ican currencies generally displayed a firmer tendency. The Buenos Aires rate rose $^{2}/_{32}$d. to $38^{7}/_{16}$d., and further appreciation occurred in Peruvian currency. At 4¼d. the Rio exchange was slightly higher, and there were indications of a resumption of normal business conditions in Rio, the cable companies, it was reported, being again ready to accept foreign exchange messages in code.

The following table gives the range of tele-graphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch're	Oct. 29	Oct. 28
New York	8 to £	4.8668	$4.85^{13}/_{16}$—$4^{7}/_{8}$	$4.85^{7}/_{8}$—$^{7}/_{8}$
Montreal	9 to £	4.8668	4.85 $^{13}/_{16}$—$4^{7}/_{8}$	4.84 $^{13}/_{16}$—$4^{7}/_{8}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.-79-84	123.79-85
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83¾-84.85	34.84-34.85
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.77-92.81	92.75-92.83
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.01¼-02¼	25.01¼-03
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	Mk. to £	193.23	193¼-193¾	193¼-193¾
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.90-44.40	44.50-44.80
Lisbon	Escu to £	—	108$\frac{1}{2}$-108$\frac{3}{4}$	108$\frac{1}{2}$-108$\frac{3}{4}$
Amsterdm.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05$\frac{3}{4}$-06$\frac{1}{4}$	12.05$\frac{3}{4}$-06$\frac{1}{4}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38-38$\frac{1}{4}$	20.38$\frac{1}{4}$-39$\frac{1}{4}$
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58$\frac{1}{2}$	34.49-34.59	34.49-34.59
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.73-27.77	27.75-27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163$\frac{3}{4}$-163$\frac{7}{8}$	163$\frac{3}{4}$-163$\frac{7}{8}$
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.38	43$\frac{3}{16}$-43$\frac{7}{16}$	43$\frac{3}{16}$-43$\frac{7}{16}$
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.25	25.17-25.27
Montevideo	Pes. to £	81.58	81.7-81.9	81.7-81.9
Constpple.	Pst. to £	110	1.0625	1.0625
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	273$\frac{1}{2}$-27$\frac{4}{4}$	273$\frac{1}{2}$-27$\frac{4}{4}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.06	48$\frac{1}{2}$-48$\frac{3}{4}$	48$\frac{1}{2}$-48$\frac{3}{4}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	Kr. to £	18.150	18.10-18.15	18.10-18.15
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15$\frac{1}{2}$-16$\frac{1}{2}$	18.15$\frac{1}{2}$-16$\frac{1}{2}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.10-18.10$\frac{1}{2}$	18.09$\frac{1}{2}$-10$\frac{1}{2}$
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15$\frac{1}{2}$-16$\frac{1}{2}$	18.14$\frac{1}{2}$-16$\frac{1}{2}$
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97$\frac{1}{2}$	97$\frac{7}{16}$-97$\frac{9}{16}$	97$\frac{7}{16}$-97$\frac{9}{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	184.	1/5$\frac{29}{32}$-$\frac{15}{16}$	1/5$\frac{29}{32}$-$\frac{15}{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	184.	1/5$\frac{29}{32}$-$\frac{15}{16}$	1/5$\frac{29}{32}$-$\frac{15}{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	184.	1/5$\frac{29}{32}$-$\frac{15}{16}$	1/5$\frac{29}{32}$-$\frac{15}{16}$
Hong-kong	Per doll.	—	1/1$\frac{1}{4}$-1/4	1/1$\frac{1}{4}$-1/4
Kobe	Per yen	84.583d.	2/01$\frac{7}{32}$-$\frac{1}{2}$	2/01$\frac{7}{32}$-$\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7$\frac{7}{32}$-$\frac{1}{2}$	1/7$\frac{7}{32}$-$\frac{1}{2}$
Singapore	Per doll.	2/4	2/3$\frac{31}{32}$-2/3$\frac{15}{16}$	2/3$\frac{31}{32}$-2/3$\frac{15}{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08$\frac{1}{4}$-07$\frac{1}{4}$	12.08$\frac{1}{4}$-08$\frac{1}{4}$
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2/0$\frac{5}{16}$	2/0$\frac{5}{16}$
St. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.999d.	4/7+5$\frac{1}{2}$	—
St. Domgo	Per doll.	46.377d.	38$\frac{1}{2}$-38$\frac{3}{4}$	38-38$\frac{5}{16}$
Va'p'so	8 to £	40	39.07	39.06
M'video	Per doll.	51d.	38$\frac{1}{2}$-39	38$\frac{1}{4}$-38$\frac{3}{4}$
Lima	Solse tol	12.160	15.67½	15.90
Mexico	Pesos tol	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100									
	Demand			30 days' sight			60 days' sight		
On :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Australia*	100	18	3	100	7	6	100	18	9
New Zealand	99	17	6	99	6	3	99	15	0
Africa and Rhodesia	99	18	9	99	8	6	99	17	6

	90 days' sight			Selling Rates	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£	s.	d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	100	15	0		100 17 6	100 17 6
New Zealand	99	13	9		99 5 0	99 5 0
South Africa	99	15	0		99 12 6	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99	13	9		99 16 0	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £15,733 in Bar Gold, and the withdrawal for export of 2,000 Sovereigns. For the week to October 29 there was a net influx of £553,462, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Oct. 23—		Oct. 23—	
From	1,000,000	Bar gold	17,284
Foreign gold coin	818	Sovs.	2,000
Oct. 24— ..	Nil	Oct. 24—	
		Bar gold	32,789
Oct. 25	Nil	Oct. 25—	
		Bar gold	130,895
		Sovs.	5,000
Oct. 27	Nil	Oct. 27—	
		Bar gold	228,947
		Sovs.	2,000
Oct. 28	Nil	Oct. 28—	
		Bar gold	1,748
Oct. 29	Nil	Oct. 29—	
		Bar gold	15,733
		Sovs.	2,000
		Net influx	553,462
Total ..	£1,000,818	Total ..	£1,000,818

Net influx for 1930 to date, £11,641,081 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market about £40,000 of West African bar gold was available, and was bought for France at 86s. per oz., a decline of ½d. The lower price appeared to be due to the small amount of the consignment.

Silver was quiet but steady, the price remaining at 16½d. per oz. for both spot and forward delivery.

Bombay Sterling Tenders

An official *communiqué* issued in Bombay states that all tenders received for the £500,000 sterling offered yesterday were rejected. An amount of £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday next week.—*Reuter.*

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½	3½-2
New York	3½	3-1½	2
Paris	2½	2	1¼
Berlin	5	4½	5-7
Swiss Bank place ..	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	1½
Brussels	2½	2½	1½

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 29.—Wheat closed steady, 5c. lower to 3c. higher. Maize easy and 17c. to 12c. lower. Oats steady and un-altered. Linseed steady and 5c. to 10c. higher.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :—		
Wheat, November delivery ..	7.41	7.46
,, February delivery ..	7.55	7.56
,, March delivery ..	7.56	7.61
Maize, November delivery ..	4.50	4.47
,, December delivery ..	4.73	4.87
,, January delivery ..	4.94	5.07
Oats, February delivery ..	4.30	4.30
Linseed, November delivery ..	14.35	14.90
,, February delivery ..	13.05	12.95
,, March delivery ..	—	—
Rosario :—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	7.30	7.80
Maize, November delivery ..	4.40	4.50
Linseed, November delivery ..	14.30	14.50

(Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Par—about 1s 4½d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

DULL AND EASY

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—With a further shrinkage in the volume of trading the Stock Exchange displayed a dull and easy undertone due to scattered realizing and professional selling. Sales were returned at 1,669,000 shares.

The chief feature in a barely steady opening was the rather sharp decline in Steel Common, overnight selling orders reflecting disappoint-ment in some quarters at the absence of an extra dividend despite responsible predictions to the contrary. The market was also in-fluenced by a decrease of 23,789 in the car load-ings for the week ended October 18. General easiness developed under pressure against indi-vidual stocks, including American Radiator, on the reduction in the dividend to an annual basis of $1, against $1.50 previously, while Eastman Kodak was hurt by reports that the company has reduced wages and discharged a number of employees. Trading quietened con-siderably later in the morning, and the prompt absorption of offerings led to covering in several sections with rallies in the speculative leaders.

The market rallied quietly in the early after-noon, temporarily failing to reflect the dis-couraging steel trade review published by the *Iron Age*. Most of the pivotal stocks were supported, and firmness developed in copper issues on the projected cooperative curtail-ment of production and the current improve-ment in sales of the metal. But the buying movement soon subsided, and fresh easiness developed in the last hour owing to outbreaks of selling pressure against steel stocks and rails, which prompted realizing in other sections of the market. The close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 29	Oct. 28
Montreal on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.8653	4.85$\frac{1}{8}$	4.85$\frac{1}{8}$
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85$^{13}/_{16}$	4.85$^{13}/_{16}$
Cables	£1	4.8653	4.85$^{13}/_{32}$	4.85$^{7}/_{8}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83$^{13}/_{32}$	4.83$^{13}/_{32}$
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85$\frac{3}{4}$	4.85$\frac{3}{4}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.85$^{13}/_{16}$	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92$\frac{5}{8}$	3.92$^{1}/_{32}$
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23$\frac{3}{8}$	5.23$\frac{3}{8}$
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.26	40.26$^{1}/_{32}$
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75$\frac{1}{2}$	26.75$\frac{1}{2}$
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75$\frac{1}{2}$	26.75$\frac{1}{2}$
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96$\frac{7}{8}$
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83$\frac{1}{2}$	23.83$\frac{1}{2}$
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94$\frac{1}{2}$	13.94$\frac{1}{2}$
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.41$\frac{1}{2}$	19.42
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.24	10.98$\frac{1}{2}$
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.11¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51¼	17.51$\frac{1}{2}$
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77$\frac{3}{8}$	1.77$\frac{1}{2}$
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29$\frac{1}{2}$	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.01	33.84
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.70	10.70

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Lard steady at 10c. advance. Prime Western steam, $11.95. Middle West, spot, $11.85.

Coffee.—Rio futures opened barely steady, 10 to 3 points lower, and after easing off further rallied on a covering demand, closing steady 6 to 11 points higher. Sales, 8,000 bags. Dec., 6.70c.; Jan., 6.20c.; March, 5.95c.; May, 5.72c.; July, 5.62c.; Sept., 5.55c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 19 points down to 13 points up. Sales, 21,000 bags. Dec., 10.93c.; Jan., 10.13c.; March, 9.72c.; May, 9.22c.; July, 9.02c.; Sept., 8.82c. Cash coffee easy and ¼c. lower. Rio No. 7, 8½c. to 8¾c.; Santos No. 4, 12½c. to 12¾c.

Cocoa.—Futures closed easy and 14 to 18 points lower. Sales, 19,000 bags. Dec., 6.21c.; Jan., 6.32c.; March, 6.53c.; May, 6.71c.; July, 6.88c.; Sept., 7.05c.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed steady at 4 to 2 points decline. Sales, 50,000 tons. Dec., 1.40c. ; Jan., 1.42c. ; March, 1.49c. ; May, 1.55c. ; July, 1.62c. ; Sept., 1.68c. ; No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.32c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.39c. per lb. The sale is reported of 25,000 bags Cuba, prompt shipment, at 3.39c. per lb., c.i.f.

Cotton on the spot closed 20 points lower at 11.45c. Futures opened 8 to 11 points down and further declined owing to hedging opera-tions, easiness of securities, and selling by Liverpool houses, followed by a rally later, on "bears" covering, and limited offerings. The market eased off again in the afternoon on the renewal of hedge selling, closing at a net loss of 18 to 25 points with the tone called steady. New Orleans spot middling declined 20 points to 11.10c. ; futures, 19 to 23 points lower.

New York	Closing Range					
Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
	Open'g values	Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November ..	11.18	11.18	11.16	11.16	11.16	11.16
December ..	11.38	11.38	11.34	11.34	11.34	11.34
January ..	11.55	11.55	11.53	11.53	11.53	11.53
February ..	11.63	11.63	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61
March ..	11.75	11.75	11.73	11.73	11.73	11.73
April ..	11.84	11.84	11.82	11.82	11.82	11.82
May ..	11.97	11.97	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95
June ..	12.05	12.05	12.03	12.03	12.03	12.03
July ..	12.14	12.14	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
August ..	12.23	12.23	12.21	12.21	12.21	12.21
September ..	12.32	12.32	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30
	To-day			Week ended		
	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
Receipts at ports ..	53,000	260,000	4,313,000	4,119,000		
Exports	5,000	6,000	348,000	1,645,000		
Exports to Cont., &c.	15,000	95,000	1,785,000	1,580,000		

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Bacon was firm and 25 points up. Hogs steady ; light, 15 to 10 points up, and heavy sorts unchanged to 5 points higher. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 16,525,000, against 17,918,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day ..	12.25	9.25 to 9.45	9.40 to 9.65
Previous day ..	12.00	9.10 to 9.35	9.40 to 9.60
Last year ..	11.75	9.25 to 9.40	8.65 to 9.65
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		92,000	18,000
Previous day ..		102,000	31,000
Last year		82,000	20,000

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

REACTION IN COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cash Wheat closed easy and 1½c. to ½c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 96½c. ; No. 2 amber durum, 83½c. ; No. 2 hard winter, 90½c. ; No. 2 Manitoba, 82c. Maize easy, 2½c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 96½c., f.o.b. New York. Oats easy, ½c. lower. White clipped, 44½c., f.o.b. New York. Rye easy, ½c. down. No. 2 Western, 49½c., f.o.b. New York. Barley nominal.

Flour steady and unchanged.

Daily Grain Movements (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels) :					
Receipts, Western	1,116	827	3,802	260,528	276,580
Do., Atlantic ..	393	603	978	53,478	46,523
*Exports, ditto ..	226	128	914	47,151	50,325
Maize (bushels) :					
Receipts, Western	592	530	1,994	62,068	71,150
Do., Atlantic ..	13	9	36	1,633	1,729
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels) :					
Shipments, Westn	100	122	355	11,547	9,150
Receipts, Atlantic	72	47	231	7,622	6,964
*Exports, ditto ..	20	19	48	1,744	1,163
Oats (bushels) :					
Receipts, Western	296	262	1,038	54,891	73,686
Ditto, Atlantic	11	20	32	1,663	2,756
*Exports, ditto ..	4	—	4	18	47

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Lard steady at 10c. advance. Prime Western steam, $11.95. Middle West, spot, $11.85.

Coffee.—Rio futures opened barely steady, 10 to 3 points lower, and after easing off further rallied on a covering demand, closing steady 6 to 11 points higher. Sales, 8,000 bags. Dec., 6.70c.; Jan., 6.20c.; March, 5.95c.; May, 5.72c.; July, 5.62c.; Sept., 5.55c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 19 points down to 13 points up. Sales, 21,000 bags. Dec., 10.93c.; Jan., 10.13c.; March, 9.72c.; May, 9.22c.; July, 9.02c.; Sept., 8.82c. Cash coffee easy and ¼c. lower. Rio No. 7, 8½c. to 8¾c.; Santos No. 4, 12½c. to 12¾c.

Cocoa.—Futures closed easy and 14 to 18 points lower. Sales, 19,000 bags. Dec., 6.21c.; Jan., 6.32c.; March, 6.53c.; May, 6.71c.; July, 6.88c.; Sept., 7.05c.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed steady at 4 to 2 points decline. Sales, 50,000 tons. Dec., 1.40c. ; Jan., 1.42c. ; March, 1.49c. ; May, 1.55c. ; July, 1.62c. ; Sept., 1.68c. ; No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.32c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.39c. per lb. The sale is reported of 25,000 bags Cuba, prompt shipment, at 3.39c. per lb., c.i.f.

Cotton on the spot closed 20 points lower at 11.45c. Futures opened 8 to 11 points down and further declined owing to hedging opera-tions, easiness of securities, and selling by Liverpool houses, followed by a rally later, on "bears" covering, and limited offerings. The market eased off again in the afternoon on the renewal of hedge selling, closing at a net loss of 18 to 25 points with the tone called steady. New Orleans spot middling declined 20 points to 11.10c. ; futures, 19 to 23 points lower.

New York	Closing Range					
Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
	Open'g values	Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November ..	11.18	11.18	11.16	11.16	11.16	11.16
December ..	11.38	11.38	11.34	11.34	11.34	11.34
January ..	11.55	11.55	11.53	11.53	11.53	11.53
February ..	11.63	11.63	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61
March ..	11.75	11.75	11.73	11.73	11.73	11.73
April ..	11.84	11.84	11.82	11.82	11.82	11.82
May ..	11.97	11.97	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95
June ..	12.05	12.05	12.03	12.03	12.03	12.03
July ..	12.14	12.14	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
August ..	12.23	12.23	12.21	12.21	12.21	12.21
September ..	12.32	12.32	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30
	To-day			Week ended		
	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
Receipts at ports ..	53,000	260,000	4,313,000	4,119,000		
Exports	5,000	6,000	348,000	1,645,000		
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COMPANY MEETINGS

JOSEPH LUCAS, LIMITED

CONTINUED SATISFACTORY RESULTS

COMPANY'S INCREASED ACTIVITIES

ADVANTAGE OF POLICY OF EXPANSION

ROAD TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

MOTOR INDUSTRY AND WORLD TRADE CONDITIONS

ALDERMAN HENRY SAYER'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Joseph Lucas, Limited, was held yesterday at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham.

ALDERMAN HENRY J. SAYER, J.P. (chairman of directors), presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said:—It is with mixed feelings that I rise to-day to voice the view of your directors in placing before you the balance-sheet for the past year. It has been my pleasure for a number of years to comment on the favourable results that have attended our efforts, and to explain in some detail the strong position which the company has built up, not only as far as our finances are concerned, but also in relationship to the industry of which we are a part.

This pleasure remains in a full degree on the present occasion, but it is modified by the position in which the nation as a whole finds itself in relation to its trade and commerce. We have every sympathy with those industries in the country which are passing through such difficult times, and we realize fully how bound up we are one with the other; how their troubles will affect us adversely, and their return to prosperity will help us in our efforts to maintain and improve our own position.

THE YEAR'S PROFIT

The profit in the balance-sheet before us amounts to £232,906, after provision for income-tax. This compares with £247,799 shown last year. In view of the circumstances which have prevailed since we last met, I am sure you will agree that this is a very gratifying result. (Hear, hear.) True, it is £14,803 down on last year, but if it had not been for the steps we have been taking for a number of years to increase our activities and widen the basis of our operations, it would not have been possible to show such figures at a time like this.

This is a suitable occasion on which to review the progress made during the past few years since, with your approval, we started on the policy of expansion, to which I have just referred to.

This phase in our development commenced at the end of our 1924 year, when we accepted the offer of the Brolt Company to take over their business. From time to time other proposals have been made to us and, as you are aware, certain businesses have been acquired. Great care has been exercised, and only after the fullest investigations have we gone forward.

We have no desire to grow larger for the sake of mere size. Numerous offers have been declined, because our sole object has been to stabilize the position so that we could work in the most economical way and so justify this policy to our customers. We believe we have succeeded to a considerable extent in these aims, and the result, so far as our shareholders are concerned, is that we have been able to maintain our dividends and, at the same time, consolidate our position with an eye on the future.

THE DEMAND BY MOTOR MANUFACTURERS

When addressing you a year ago I pointed out that our turnover had increased owing to the demand for our equipment by the motor manufacturers having been substantially maintained until the end of the season. I explained then the favourable effect this had on our production programme.

At the commencement of each season considerable reorganization of our manufacturing processes is necessary, due to the changes in design of cars and motor-cycles which call for alterations in our equipment. During this period we work at a disadvantage, as manufacturers among my audience will realize. It is not until this altered production has settled down that we are able to work on a proper basis of cost, if the demand is sustained, as was the case in 1929, we benefit during this later period to a greater degree than in the earlier part of the season.

The year under review was the opposite of the preceding year in this respect. As many of you are aware, the demand, which was quite satisfactory in the early part of our financial year, instead of being maintained, fell off halfway through the season, and it is due to this fact that we had a reduced turnover, with a consequent drop in profit.

In view, however, of the effect the fall in world business has had on other trades, we are thankful that we have not been affected to a greater extent. I can assure you that this is not an accident, but is due to the care and thought that was given to the possibility of what is happening and the preparations that had been made to meet the altered conditions as soon as they arose.

CONTROLLED COMPANIES

I have referred to the other companies which we control, and I should like to say that although they have been affected in like manner to the parent company, they have made their contribution to the profits. The C.A.V. and Rotax Companies have both paid the same dividends as in previous years. A year ago we took over control of Powell and Hanmer, and during the year we have also acquired the business of the M. L. Magneto Syndicate from Messrs. S. Smith and Sons, and with it the lighting and starting department of this company.

In the balance-sheet you will have noticed the increase in our capital by the shares issued in consideration for these purchases. Powell and Hanmer have commenced to make contributions to our earnings, but the M. L. Company have not completed any accounts since our acquisition of the business. At the present time we are in the midst of a reorganization of both these concerns. By concentration of manufacture we hope to effect considerable economies not only in their working but also in our own, and in this way we shall obtain the benefits we looked for when we entered into the arrangements.

Powell and Hanmer have extensive facilities and considerable experience in lamp and sheet-metal production, which we are already using and shall continue to use in a growing manner.

The M. L. Company have achieved success with their electrical productions. The combination of these with our own designs should be of great value to us, and we shall have the benefit of the services of their scientific and engineering staff, whose reputation stands high throughout the industry.

DIVIDEND AND RESERVE

The Chairman then dealt briefly with the various items of the balance-sheet, and continued:—

We ask your confirmation of the final dividends already paid on the Preference shares, and we recommend the payment of the balance of the dividend and a bonus on the Ordinary shares as last year. This will take £168,539 out of the £253,000 available.

It is proposed to allocate £50,000 to the reserve account, which will bring it up to £525,000. The stronger our reserves the better fitted we shall be to meet the uncertainties of the future.

It has been our custom for a number of years to vote £10,000 to the staff superannuation fund. When addressing you last year I gave you particulars of the staff pension scheme which has been inaugurated. It is now in operation and is greatly appreciated. The company's contribution is a contractual obligation and is chargeable on the accounts.

The necessity for these special sums voted in the past to inaugurate the fund has passed. The workpeople's dependents' benefit fund for the wage-earners, to which we have voted £5,000 the last few years, is not at the moment in need of funds, and in consequence your directors have taken this opportunity of suggesting a vote towards an object which makes the strongest appeal to our workers, viz., the new Birmingham Hospital Centre Fund. It is unnecessary for me to speak at length to a Birmingham audience in recommending that we vote to this fund the sum of £10,000.

This will leave £36,961 to be carried forward. It is less than has been the case in the past, and if it is possible to increase it in future years we shall do so.

THE FUTURE

Having dealt with the facts of the past, I come to the uncertainties surrounding the future. Our activities are almost entirely connected with the motor, cycle, and aircraft industries, and on their well-being our future mainly depends.

The development of road transport in its various branches has been continuous throughout the last decade. Owing to its being a new industry it has not been affected, as might have been anticipated, by bad trade conditions in other trades. In fact the very need for extra effort to secure business helped the demand for cars, and the competition to give better service has stimulated the demand for commercial vehicles. The motoring habit has become part of the life of the people. The development of good roads overseas has had the same effect in other lands.

This development has brought prosperity to our own business. The question before us is, how is the demand for motor vehicles likely to be affected by the trade depression through which the whole world is passing? I have already referred to the slackening off in the demand which took place last summer. It is gratifying to be able to inform you that once the season had ended, and the new models had been introduced by the makers, the demand revived and is in every way comparable with previous years, which bears out the assertion of many people that motor transport is an essential part of modern life, and that a steady demand is certain, due to the necessity of replacing worn-out vehicles.

It is our hope that this demand will continue, and if so we shall be able to face the coming year with confidence. There is, however, the other view to be kept in mind, that however efficient we may be, if world conditions do affect the demand to a greater extent than is anticipated, we must be affected. We shall continue to watch the position closely and do all in our power to meet whatever circumstances arise. But our shareholders will realize that we need turnover to maintain our position, and that our turnover depends on the demands of the motor trade in its various branches.

The result of the policy we have pursued during the past five years has resulted in our base being as broad as the whole industry. We are not seriously affected by fluctuations in any one direction. It is the trade taken as a whole on which we rely.

MR. P. F. BENNETT'S SPEECH

Mr. PETER F. BENNETT (joint managing director), in seconding the resolution, said:—The continued interest taken in the recent Motor Exhibition seems to confirm the view expressed in many quarters and referred to by the chairman that motor transport is regarded to-day as a necessity. In considering the question as a whole, luxury motoring forms only a small part, and at the show it was the exhibits of small and moderate-sized cars that attracted most attention.

Great progress has been made in the development of this side of the industry during the last few years, and it has been continued this year in a marked degree. We hear too many complaints of the slowness of our makers in producing vehicles to suit certain overseas conditions. These criticisms are largely unfair and due to ignorance of all the factors in the situation. But as regards the production of small, highly efficient vehicles with low running and maintenance costs this country sets an example to the world which is now being copied in other countries.

At the recent show many of these small cars were improved in appearance and seating capacity, without interfering with their efficiency, and the same can be said of the medium-sized cars. Based upon the assumption that wear and tear will make it essential that large numbers of existing cars should be replaced, it seems reasonable to presume that in these classes there will be a large demand. All the signs at the show pointed in this direction, and unless there is some unforeseen setback due to world conditions we feel that the distinctly optimistic tone with which the makers of the popular cars have returned from London is justified. Naturally, we hope so most sincerely.

OVERSEAS TRADE

The Prime Minister visited the show accompanied by the Prime Ministers and other representatives from the Dominions. There is a keen desire on the part of our overseas visitors to assist the British trade in securing a larger share of their markets. They were shown what had been done already to meet their particular needs, which differ in many ways from home requirements.

During the next few weeks conferences will be held with them to discuss the questions raised. Since the last Imperial Conference distinct progress has been made in the work of securing an increased share of their business in motor vehicles, and it is to be hoped that as a result of the present efforts a considerable further advance will be made in the near future.

You will all remember how concerned we were a year ago at the uncertainty surrounding the continuance of the McKenna duties. Fortunately the industry was not faced with the additional difficulty their withdrawal would have created, and the measure of prosperity it has enjoyed is largely due to the protection afforded having been continued. Uncertainty is the worst enemy of business. On the other hand, confidence, which is the direct opposite of uncertainty, is the foundation-stone of successful trading.

After making full allowance for the fact that it is a new industry, the motor trade is a splendid example of what can be done to help industry by safeguarding its home market. Without this to work upon there would be little hope of our obtaining any export trade at all, and in addition let us remember what is so often overlooked, that if we prevent manufactured goods coming in we reduce the amount necessary to send abroad to pay for them.

FISCAL POLICY

While we strive to increase our exports to pay for our necessary imports of raw materials and food there is no need to make the task harder by increasing this bill through the addition of goods we can and ought to make ourselves. This seems obvious to us, whose work it is to create the business on which the nation depends for its existence, notwithstanding all that has been written to the contrary by people who only deal with affairs at second hand. Why the methods on which successful businesses are built up are wrong when applied to the nation's business as a whole is inexplicable to me.

The country is passing through a period of uncertainty, but at last there are signs that this stage is passing and that the confidence necessary for improved business is slowly coming into sight.

Public opinion is moving steadily towards the view I have tried to explain from the example of our own trade. A committee of the Trades Union Congress issued a report early in the year pointing in this direction. A group of bankers issued a manifesto shortly after advocating a change of fiscal policy as a necessity under the changed conditions of to-day. And a week or so ago the Federation of British Industries, which as recently as the spring could not see its way to support the motor trade in its effort to secure the retention of the McKenna duties owing to fear of a split on the fiscal question, has reversed its policy of avoiding tariff issues and has decided by a majority of 96 per cent. on a comprehensive vote of its members that the time has come to press for a change.

A CHANGE INEVITABLE

The change may be delayed owing to this economic question having got mixed up with politics, but sooner or later the change will come. Let us hope for the sake of trade and the large army of unemployed who are waiting for its revival to find the work they want that the change will come sooner rather than later.

I hope you will excuse this excursion into affairs outside the realm of our own business as such, but my reason is that we feel strongly that it is only by a return of prosperity to the country as a whole that we can hope to maintain and increase the prosperity of Joseph Lucas, Limited, on which depends not only your dividends but the livelihood of many thousands of British workers in whose welfare we are all, I am sure, deeply interested.

I now formally beg to second the motion proposed by the chairman.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN formally moved a resolution authorizing payment of the dividends and a bonus of 2s. per share, less tax, recommended by the directors.

A GOOD DIVIDEND

Mr. HARRY LUCAS (consulting director).—It falls to me again briefly to second the resolution for the payment of the dividend. It is a good dividend in these difficult times, and I have no doubt it comes up to your expectations. In the early days of the company a shareholder actually suggested that it would be better if we paid a rather smaller dividend, but that is one of those things which happen only once in a lifetime, so we do not expect it to happen again.

We hear a good deal nowadays about optimism and pessimism. An optimist, you know, it said to see an opportunity in every difficulty, while a pessimist sees difficulty in every opportunity. Although we are admittedly living in hard times, I believe that classed as an optimist, and he is keenly alert to see signs which will justify his optimism. Our business is as full of changes and difficulties as an egg is full of meat, but we believe in trying to use them as opportunities for further progress.

INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

Mr. OLIVER LUCAS (joint managing director).—In rising to support the resolution I should like to say that we have, with one very small exception at a branch works, enjoyed another year free from labour troubles. We greatly value the general spirit which exists in our works and we try to do everything possible to foster these good feelings. Unfortunately, on account of the general fall-off in trade this summer, we had to dispense with a number of our employees, but we cannot make these cuts without the greatest concern for the suffering we know is involved in many cases by such action.

It has been said by some who ought to know better that it was a mere political move on our part and that we actually had work available and it was done to discredit the present Government. I need hardly say that, although this view has been widely expressed in many quarters in reference to the present general unemployment, it is quite absurd, and, as far as we are concerned, we would not sacrifice the interests of our workers for any political party. I know that those shareholders who show their interest by coming regularly to these meetings will wish to associate themselves with the directors in publicly expressing their sympathy and in hoping that the return to prosperity, of the country as a whole, will not be too far ahead, because without this we cannot continue to enjoy an independent success. However, we still employ quite a large army of workers, and the last return shows a total for Lucas, Rotax, and C.A.V. of well over 12,000, for which we are extremely thankful.

At the Olympia Motor Show I was much impressed by the big steps forward made by the British section in improved appearance, better performance, and reduced prices. There is now no excuse for anyone buying a foreign car. I would go even further and say it is a disgrace, especially in view of the present unemployment, to buy anything but British.

MANUFACTURING PROBLEMS

One of our biggest difficulties on the manufacturing side has been the further increase in the number of models and patterns we have to produce. It is unfortunate that this should be necessary. It is a definite handicap in fighting American large production. Instead of being able to keep our machines steadily at work, we have to stop them far too often to change the tools. This, of course, is reflected in production costs, and I do hope that this very important factor will soon be appreciated more keenly by our customers.

Certain parts of equipment have to be special for each customer to ensure the individuality of his car, and for this work we are well equipped, but many of the working parts which are not seen could be standardized.

I have in previous years referred to the dazzle question, and I still believe that our dip and switch system is the most practical contribution which has yet been made to this admittedly difficult problem. You may remember that with this scheme we dip and turn to the kerb the nearside headlamp reflector only, and the same operation switches out the offside headlight. This has the advantage of maintaining an ample driving light, and at the same time the extinguishing of the offside lamp is such an obvious gesture of courtesy that oncoming traffic responds to a remarkable degree, as any of you who motor at night will have noticed. So many of the British cars are now being put on the road equipped with this system that it has become quite the code of the considerate motorist.

LUVAX SHOCK ABSORBERS

I am glad to be able to report a steady development of our LUVAX hydraulic shock-absorber business. It is being adopted on an increasing number of cars as standard equipment, although at present its price has prevented it from being fitted to the "Baby" type of car as standard. However, it is interesting to note that Luvax shock absorbers were fitted to the "Baby Austins" in the Ulster Tourist Trophy race, and again in the 500-mile race at Brooklands, when the remarkable average of 83.41 miles an hour was made. The drivers in every instance stated most definitely that the road-holding properties of the car at these high speeds were due in no small measure to our shock absorbers.

I usually like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the staff who have so ably assisted us throughout the year, and if during the rush of ordinary business they gather that Mr. Bennett and I myself never can be satisfied and are always spurring them on to further effort, it is nice to be able to put on record that really we do appreciate and understand their large amounts of careful thought, hard work, and loyalty, without which a balance-sheet such as we have presented to you to-day would not have been possible.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Albert Thomson was re-elected a director; and the auditors, Messrs. Powell, Jerome and Co., were reappointed.

DIRECTORS CONGRATULATED

Mr. B. L. BISGOOD (London) said he spoke on behalf of quite a large number of shareholders, and desired to add a word of thanks to those already expressed to the directors, and to congratulate them upon the admirable balance-sheet. They knew it had been a difficult year, and they were fortunate in having as directors men of conspicuous ability. The question of the motor industry had been raised, and he was sure that if anybody present could speak for the industry as a whole they would readily acknowledge all they owed to Joseph Lucas, Limited, and express appreciation of the fact that they had a really successful company supplying them with their commodities. In these days of foreign competition it was absolutely necessary that the industry should be supplied with electrical equipment of the very best quality, and it was fortunate that Joseph Lucas, Limited, as the result of scientific research and modern methods of manufacture, was able to deliver goods absolutely unequalled anywhere in the world.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

	October 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve		
Gold, coin and bullion, &c.	441,338,012	+ 9,361,885
Other banking assets		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	499,440,405	+ 20,237,309
Subsidiary coin	2,243,940	+ 72,177
Bills discounted	61,882,170	− 6,127,850
Advances against securities	519,200	+ 4,700
Government debt	101,991,220	Unchanged
Securities	6,845,556	+ 1,338
Bank premises and fittings	6,910,000	Unchanged
Other assets	430,784,002	− 86,573,872
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve	10,272,074	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	881,360,172	− 28,559,510
Deposits and other sight liabilities	228,355,875	+ 52,127,730
Other liabilities	400,067,484	− 86,572,534

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	October 23	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	193,478,354	− 3,232,920
Inland bills, warrants and securities	222,854,588	+ 33,429,345
Advances on movable securities	55,100	Unchanged
Advance to the Treasury	69,949,224	Unchanged
Premises and equipment	6,186,530	Unchanged
Other assets	57,342,745	− 14,332,921
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	34,758,685	Unchanged
Reserve fund	8,119,280	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	298,747,507	− 2,319,135
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	58,923,680	+ 16,387,973
Other liabilities	84,574,901	+ 1,815,445

—Reuter.

CEDAR INVESTMENT TRUST

WIDELY DISTRIBUTED INTERESTS

THE GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY

SIR GEORGE TOUCHE ON THE BARRIER TO REVIVAL

The TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cedar Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER TOUCHE, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. A. Brigstocke) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

THE LATE MR. ANDREW WILSON TAIT

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—We meet to-day under the shadow of a great loss. As mentioned in the report of the directors, our colleague Mr. Andrew Wilson Tait, by whom this trust was originally formed in 1918, died last April. He acted as chairman until 1928, when he vacated that office after a severe illness had made it desirable that he should diminish his business activities. But he continued to give us the benefit of his active and experienced cooperation, and was present at, and took part in, the proceedings of our last annual meeting.

It was he who laid the solid foundations of the company, and he showed his confidence in its future by remaining its largest shareholder. To the business world Mr. Tait was known as a man of outstanding abilities, whose advice and guidance were eagerly sought. He excelled in the creative task of resuscitating commercial enterprises and making them strong and prosperous. In this way he did much to conserve and increase capital values and extend the field of employment.

To me, whose partner he was for over 30 years, he was all a partner could be, wise in counsel, eager and able to be helpful in every task, unwavering in friendship, and the soul of honour and loyalty. It is sad that a man so gifted should have passed away in his fifty-fifth year. It is a loss which is felt acutely in many circles.

INCREASE IN REVENUE

I will now ask you to turn to the accounts. The revenue account for the year shows a considerable advance over that of the previous year. Dividends, interest, and sundry receipts, less income-tax, amounted to £54,150, as compared with £44,622 a year ago, an advance of £9,528. This, of course, is due mainly to the fact that income is now coming in from the investment of the Five per Cent. Debenture stock capital.

Against the increased revenue we have to debit a full year's interest on the Debenture stock. After providing £9,752 for this interest, and deducting all administration charges, there is a net revenue for the year of £30,618, as compared with £27,639 last year, an increase of nearly £2,000. Adding the amount brought forward from last year we have available for distribution a total amount of £49,463.

We have transferred £10,000 of this to the general reserve. The dividend on the Six per Cent. Preference shares required £8,505. That left a balance of £30,958. Out of this sum we recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £20,925. There is then left a slightly increased amount to carry forward to the current year—namely, £10,033, as against £9,844 brought in from last year.

THE VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

It is satisfactory that the revenue should be maintained in times of depression such as we are in at present. It is more than satisfactory that, notwithstanding the depression, and the way in which the great range of market values for securities has depreciated, we can report that the aggregate amount at which our investments stand in the books (rather more than £1,000,000) is more than represented even at present quotations.

The margin, of course, is smaller than it was. That was inevitable. But it is a matter for congratulation that the margin should be one of surplus and not, as in the case of not a few good companies, of depreciation.

The past year can hardly be described as a happy one for investors generally. Like the rest of the investing world we have made some miscalculations, and met with some disappointments. But our interests are well and widely distributed over 214 separate holdings. With the exception of about 3 per cent. of the total they are quoted securities, so that there is no difficulty in appraising their present value.

INVESTORS' DIFFICULTIES

It is difficult, after a year such as we have passed through, to know whether quotations have yet grounded and when the pendulum of commodity prices may be expected to swing back to more profitable levels, or to what extent revenue for the current year may be affected by the bad times. The political situation in this and other countries is also obscure. The idea that the business of investment is a care-free and easy one is commonly entertained, but it is far from being right. There are many pitfalls in the path of the investor.

It is often easier to make money than to invest it where the capital will not shrink. Many influences make for the depreciation of capital values. One of its greatest destroyers is the benevolent politician who scatters the earnings and savings of others to persons whose shining merit is their voting capacity. No doubt he does it from exalted motives. Does he not say so himself? But he does it also in flat disregard of the first principles of economy.

We have had to face a new world, and try to make a new trade, since the War. The measure of our success is the measure of the wisdom of the labour and economic policy of our rulers. Where has it led us? Trade is at the bottom of the trough. Unemployment has passed all records. The volume of commerce necessary to support our people is lacking.

BURDEN OF TAXATION

The diversion of capital from fruitful employment for political ends has been a great barrier to industrial revival. Formerly this was the safest country for capital. Now, by a silent revolution, it has become a country where no citizen can call his income and savings his own. He is not merely taxed, he is ransacked and pillaged. If by industry and thrift he has achieved a measure of prosperity he is bled when alive and skinned when dead. (Laughter.) Is it any wonder that confidence has been destroyed, that enterprise is checked, and that we are losing ground all the time? If it be true that a nation gets the rulers it deserves, we ought to be very humble-minded.

Things cannot go on like this. There seems no doubt now that the nation will insist on measures for the protection of industry and the better development of Empire trade. The demand for these is growing in all directions and in all political parties. A reform of the fiscal system (too long delayed) is now inevitable, but tariffs alone are not enough to restore prosperity.

There must also be a reduction of expenditure and of the present pitiless taxation. Neither of these things is likely to happen under the present dispensation, and the immediate outlook is calculated to make investors cautious. Such being the case we hope you will approve of the prudent policy we are following in allocating £10,000 from our income to general reserve, thus raising it to £80,000, and carrying forward the quite substantial amount of £10,033 to next year as undistributed revenue.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. LESLIE WHITTEM HAWKINS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. L. W. Hawkins, was re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were re-appointed.

VOTE OF THANKS TO DIRECTORS

Mr. G. TAYLOR said that on behalf of the shareholders he would like to join with the chairman in the regret which he had expressed at the death of Mr. Andrew Wilson Tait, who was for so many years a prominent figure in the City of London and so largely interested in the company. With reference to the accounts he thought the board were to be congratulated on the excellent showing, having regard to the difficult times through which they had been passing.

He had very much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman and all the directors, secretary, and staff for their services during the past year.

Mr. W. TAIT seconded the resolution and expressed his appreciation of the references to his brother.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly responded, the proceedings terminated.

THE FREDERICK HOTELS

ACTIVE MODERNIZATION POLICY

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CONTRACTS

MR. RONALD PEAKE'S ADDRESS

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Frederick Hotels, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Russell, Russell-square, W.C.

Mr. RONALD PEAKE, chairman of the company, presided.

The GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. A. Macmurchy) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As you have already received the directors' report and accounts, I will, with your permission, take them as read. (Agreed.)

Since I met you at the general meeting last year this country, and in fact all the countries in the world, have suffered, and are still suffering, from acute business depression. World production of staple articles has been greatly in excess of consumption, and prices have fallen in an abnormal degree. The spending power of the public is seriously reduced, and this reacts on our manufacturers and on trade generally. The slump in the Stock Exchange values has also made the country sensibly poorer and necessitated economy, which quickly affects our business.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The profit for the year after payment of Debenture interest amounted to £50,228 11s., which with the amount brought forward from the previous year of £54,899 3s. 11d. gives us an available balance of £105,127 14s. 11d. Out of this the Preference dividend amounting to £27,500 and the interim dividend of 3d. per share on the Ordinary share capital, absorbing £6,875, have been paid, leaving a balance available of £70,752 14s. 11d. We recommend the payment of a final dividend of 3d. per share on the Ordinary shares, which amounts to £6,875, and to carry forward to next year's accounts £63,877 14s. 11d. The net profit for the year was equivalent to just over 11 per cent. of the Ordinary share capital, but in view of the existing depression your directors consider it prudent substantially to increase the carry forward.

HOTEL IMPROVEMENTS

During the last few years we have spent a considerable sum out of revenue in the installation of running water in the bed rooms at the Hotel Great Central and Hotel Russell, and this work, so far as these hotels are concerned, has been completed. There is no doubt that the public demand for running water in bed rooms and for private bath rooms is an insistent one, and the policy of your board in providing this accommodation must now be extended to the hotels owned by the company out of London. At the Hotel Majestic, Harrogate, we are now engaged in providing a number of additional private bath rooms and in installing running water in the bed rooms and central heating in all the rooms. This work will be completed before next season, and we propose treating the Sackville Hotel, Bexhill-on-Sea, in a similar way. The cost of these improvements is very high, but I am sure you will appreciate that our hotels must be kept thoroughly up to date.

The balance-sheet is shown in slightly different form, to conform to the new Companies Act. The various items are, however, self-explanatory, but if you desire to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them.

RAILWAY AND STEAMER CATERING

As you will see from the report, the company has secured a renewal for a period of seven years of the catering on the Dover-Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne steamers, and at the refreshment rooms at the harbour stations at Folkestone and Dover on the Southern Railway. We have also obtained the contract for a period of seven years from January 1 next for the catering at the refreshment rooms on the South-Eastern and Chatham section and the refreshment rooms and dining cars on the South-Western section of the Southern Railway. We are taking over this contract on January 1 next and hope and believe it will prove profitable to this company.

In view of the recent changes in the law relating to joint stock companies now embodied in the Companies Act, 1929, many alterations are required to bring our existing Articles of Association up to date. Your board are advised, in view of the number of amendments which are deemed necessary, that the best course will be to adopt an entirely new set of Articles in place of the present regulations of the company, and these are in course of preparation. An Extraordinary General Meeting will be called, of which notice will be given, to pass a special resolution adopting the new Articles. Your directors have for some time had under consideration the subdivision of the £10 Preference shares into shares of £1 each. We consider this subdivision will make the shares more marketable, and the opportunity will be taken to make this alteration at the Extraordinary General Meeting to adopt the new Articles of Association.

NEW DIRECTORS

Since our last general meeting we have appointed Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne, Captain Ian Macalpine, and Mr. H. Stanley Wharton to fill vacancies on the board. These three gentlemen are with us now, and their appointments will be submitted to you for confirmation.

I should like to express on behalf of my colleagues and myself our thanks to all members of the staff for their hard work and loyal service during a somewhat trying year.

I now beg to propose the formal resolution, which I will put after any shareholder has made any remark he may wish to address to us.

The resolution is: "That the report and accounts and the balance-sheet now submitted be adopted, and that the payment of a dividend, less income-tax, of 6d. per cent. on the Cumulative Preference shares, and the payment of a dividend, less income-tax, of 6d. per cent. on the Ordinary shares of the company for the year ended June 30, 1930, be approved and confirmed."

The RT. HON. LORD BETHELL, vice-chairman, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors were re-elected and the auditors having been reappointed a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the following to be quoted in the Official List:—

AKTIEBOLAGET ELECTROLUX.—340,000 "B" Shares of S.Cr.100 each, fully-paid. Nos. 60,001 to 400,000.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.—1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 1 to 1,000,000; 500,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 1 to 500,000; and 250,000 4½ each, fully-paid. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Stock.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION.—1,066,336 Shares of Capital Stock of no par value.

SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.—60,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 3,000,001 to 3,060,000; and 120,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 500,001 to 620,000.

SOUTH AFRICA (UNION OF).—£10,968,400 Five per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1960-1970.

STANDARD TRUST, LIMITED.—£100,000 Ordinary Stock; and £150,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock.

TRACTION AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.—£133,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Stock.

UNION STEEL CORPORATION (OF SOUTH AFRICA).—900,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. 8d. each, fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 900,000.

BANK OF POLAND

	Oct. 20	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	561,935,850	+ 24,123
Foreign currencies and balances abroad	407,210,276	− 7,212,851
Silver and other coin	4,918,407	+ 230,528
Bills discounted	708,254,355	+ 12,074,047
Advances	84,932,736	+ 1,477,719
Bank reserve bills	86,400,434	− 10,000
Advances to the State	23,000,000	Unchanged
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	132,855,414	+ 4,596,800
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,291,327,100	+ 45,171,400
Current accounts	227,370,697	+ 21,469,183
Government accounts	75,000,000	Unchanged
Other liabilities	199,304,875	+ 10,925,887

—Reuter.

THE ANGLO-SCOTTISH AMALGAMATED CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL AND INVESTMENT SITUATION

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-Scottish Amalgamated Corporation was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. ADAM T. TURQUAND-YOUNG, the chairman, said that it could not come as a surprise to shareholders who had kept abreast of the times that the board were not in a position to present a more favourable report. He wished, however, to emphasize the essential difference between an investment trust, whose income was derived solely from dividends and interest and to whom the valuation of its portfolio was only of academic interest, and a finance company such as their own, whose ordinary investment income from dividends and interest was supplemented by profits from the sale of investments and from other participations and on whose shares no dividend could be declared unless the issued capital was fully represented by assets.

Some shareholders had asked for the publication of a list of the investments. They were, however, not an investment trust, but a finance company, many of whose operations were of a strictly private nature and not to be disclosed, and the board in the circumstances felt that to publish an incomplete list would be misleading. A valuation of the investments at the date of the balance-sheet disclosed an unprovided-for depreciation on paper of approximately 16 per cent. on the written-down book cost of the portfolio, after taking into consideration the general reserve, but the board felt that such depreciation was of a fluctuating nature, which should disappear even if security prices only recovered to the level ruling less than a year ago.

The fact was that restriction of credit and over-production of certain basic commodities had brought about a heavy fall in prices, reducing the purchasing power of every community; that had also been affected, particularly in this country, by heavy taxation, while widespread political unrest had greatly checked long-term borrowing by countries urgently needing the money for productive development. There were no definite signs yet that bottom had been touched, but commodity prices were in many cases below the cost of production, stocks in the hands of consumers were well below normal, and when confidence was restored a recovery should take place.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

As in times of rising security values optimism grew apace, so in times like the present pessimism was apt to be overdone. It was essential above all things to maintain a true proportion of balance, and, though as a finance company they had been very much restricted in their activities by the difficulties of the year, the results submitted could not be considered in the exceptional circumstances be considered unsatisfactory. In valuing the investments, unmarketable and unquoted securities had been written down to what the board regarded as a prudent level, and quoted securities—which, excluding loans and participations, amounted to 89.5 per cent.—had been taken at the mean quotation. A valuation on a particular date was, however, of an arbitrary nature, and had the accounts been prepared five months ago the Ordinary capital would have been intact.

The item on the credit side of the profit and loss account represented only investment income, whereas in previous years profits on sales of investments had been included. This year realizations had resulted in a net loss on balance, which the board had, in the exceptional circumstances, deemed it advisable to write off to the contingencies reserve. The amount appropriated out of profits this year was, however, in excess of the amount so written off.

The saving in management expenses foreshadowed a year ago had been effected, the item "directors' fees and management expenses" having been reduced from £10,164 to £4,715, and generally he urged that, while 1929-30 had been an exceptional period, and the board had been unable to make full use of their normal opportunities of bringing profitable business to the company, difficult periods did not last for ever, and the corporation possessed excellent chances of partaking in remunerative operations as soon as the general position changed.

The report and accounts were adopted.

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

PAST WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Western..	207,000	217,000	116,000	540,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	7,000	6,000	3,000	16,000
L.M. & S. ..	473,000	525,000	243,000	1,241,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	19,000	75,200	9,800	104,000
L. & N. Easts.	315,000	405,000	251,000	971,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	8,000	59,000	22,000	89,000
Southern ..	277,000	82,000	29,000	388,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	12,000	2,000	1,000	13,000

RECEIPTS FOR 43 WEEKS TO OCTOBER 25-26

(000's omitted)

Gt. Western. ..	10,444	9,467	5,013	24,804
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	374	512	284	1,170
L.M. & S. ..	23,024	22,838	10,729	56,389
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	1,338	1,869	821	4,028
L. & N. Easts.	15,525	18,548	10,871	42,944
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	818	1,418	670	2,704
Southern ..	14,061	3,309	1,268	18,638
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	222	62	124	508

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

| Company | Past week | Inc. or dec. | Aggregate from Jan. 1 |

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Nov. 4	Nov. 18	Dec. 2
Pay-day ..	Nov. 6	Nov. 20	Dec. 4

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅛ 57⅛	+⅛
86⅝ 81⅛	Do., 4% ..	92¼ 92½	+½
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 102¾*	
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100¼ 100⅜	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94 94¼	+¼
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96¼ 97	+¼
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	96¼ 97	+¼
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 5½%	81¼ 81½	+⅞
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	102½ 102¾	+¼
— —	Do., 5% ..	105¼ 106	..
101⅝ 97¼	Treas. 5% '33-85	103⅝ 103⅞	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	101¼ 101½	..
98⅜ 92	Do., 4½% '34-44	102¼ 102⅜	..
97½ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	101¼ 101½	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	61¼ 62¼	+½
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	66½ 67½	+¼
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3%	67⅜ 67⅝	+⅜
84¼ 80	T'vaal 3% ..	84 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	265½ 267½	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	84 86	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	65 66	+½
61¼ 50½	Do., 3% ..	56 57	+½
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	46½ 48½	+½
111¾ 98	Do., 4% Redemption	102¾ 103¾	+½
92¼ 80¼	Sudan, 5½% ..	107¼ 108¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	66 67	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	77½ 78½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103¼ 104¼	+¼
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
65¾ 59	Mx. Water, "B" ..	67½ 68½	+½
67 58⅝	Do., "A" ..	66 67	..
85½ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	89 90	..
75½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75 76	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	..	..
	Do., "A" ..	64¼ 65¼	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% .. "B" ..	84 85	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	98 99	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	89	94	–1
99⅛	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	77	82	–2
91⅛	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	94	94½	+¼
85¾	78⅜	Do., 5½% '30-50	86½	87	..
95¼	91⅜	Cape, 4% '16-38	95	95½	..
82⅝	78¼	Do., 4% '29-49	85½	86	..
81⅞	78¼	Do., 3½% ..	33-43	84½	85	..
113¾	108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	109½	110	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '45-58	103¾	104¼	..
85½	81⅝	N.Z'l, 5½% '34-44	87½	88	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% '20-40	79⅞	81	..
88	85½	N.S.W., 5% '33	79½	81	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	56	61	..
94¼	90½	Do., 4% .. 1933	86½	87	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	75	80	–2
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	75	80	–2
104	98¼	N. Zeal., 5% '46	104¼	104¾	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	97½	98	..
89½	82⅛	Do., 4% '45-63	87½	88	..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	90	90½	+¼
83⅝	75	Do., 3% '45	81¼	82	..
104½	98½	Nig., 6% '47-57	103½	104	..
100	89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	75	80	–1
84	75¼	Do., 4% '40-50	64	69	..
104¼	98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	105	105½	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '42-63	89½	90	+½
99	89	S. Aust., 5% '40	86	89	..
102⅜	97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	102½	103	..
85⅞	79½	Tas.'s, 5½% '40	73	78	–2
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	75	80	–2
79¼	70	Do., 5½% '29-49	56	61	–2
99⅜	91	W.As., 5% '45-75	80	85	–1
90	86	Do., 5½% '29-35	80	85	–1
81⅜	72	Do., 4¾% '42-62	57	62	–1

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Oct. 20	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	85	87	..
77	Do., 1900 ..	78	80	..
90⅛	Do., Pool Cap., 5% ..	90	92	..
102⅜	Austrian, 6% ..	104	105	..
111¾	Belgian, 7% ..	112	113	..
76	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	78	80	..
43	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	44	46	..
46½	Do., 4% Rescission ..	48	50	..
50⅛	Do., 5% .. 1913	52	54	..
68⅛	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	71	73	–1
67	Do., 5½% .. 1927	72	74	..
55⅛	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57	57	..
72	Bukaria, 6% ..	71	74	..
86	Chile, 6% .. 1926	89	91	..
84	Do., 5% .. 1911	85	86	..
102	Do., 7½% .. 1922	102	104	..
99	Chinese, 5% .. 1898	99	100	..
85⅛	Do., 4½% .. 1898	87	88	..
40¼	Do., 5% .. 1912	46½	47½	+2
62¾	Do., 5% .. 1913	65	66	+2
56½	Do., Shanghai-Nanking, 5%	53	58	..
24	Do., Tientsin-Pukow, 5%	20	25	..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29	32	..
109½	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109	111	..
73¼	Egyptian Unified ..	73	75	..
20⅞	French, 5% ..	20½	21	..
20⅜	Do., 4% ..	20¼	20¾	..
104½	Mdld., 6% ..	104½	105½	..
104½	Nord, 6% ..	104½	105½	..
104½	Orleans, 6% ..	104½	105½	..
105¾	P.L.M., 6% ..	105½	106½	..
110⅜	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110½	111½	..
100¾	German, 7% ..	100½	101½	..
76½	Do., 5½% .. 1930	77½	78½	..
62	Greek Monopoly, 4%	78	80	..
77½	Do., 5% .. 1914	78	80	..
104	Do., 7% Refugee ..	104	105	..
89	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½	90½	..
100⅛	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101	..
17¾	Italian, 5% .. 1907	17½	18½	..
99	Do., Cit. Consol., "B"	99	100	..
77⅛	Japan, 4% .. 1899	77½	78⅛	..
91¼	Do., 5% .. 1907	91¼	92¼	..
100⅜	Do., 6% .. 1924	101	102	..
93⅝	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94½	95½	..
19½	Mexican, 5% ..	19	21	..
57	Peru, 6% .. 1928	60	65	..
80	Polish, 7% ..	80	84	+2
43	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42	43	..
43	Roumanian, 4% ..	41½	42½	..
2	Russian, 4% .. 1889	1	2	..
2	Do., 5% .. 1906	1	2	..
70	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	73	75	–1
80	Do., 7% .. 1930	81	83	–2
103¼	Siamese, 5% .. 1924	103½	104½	..
104	Turkish Unified ..	101½	102	..
61½	Uruguay, 3½% ..	61	63	..
—	—	—	—	..
4¼	Peruvian Corporation	4	5	..
32	Do., Preference ..	32¼	33¼	..
99½	German Potash, 7% ..	101	102	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68¼	Great Western ..	69¾	70¾	..	–¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	85	86	..	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	101	102	..	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95¾	96¾	..	..
32¾	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	34	34¾	..	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	83¼	84¼	..	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	79¾	80¾	..	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	64¾	65¾	..	..
6¼	L. and N. East., Def.	6½	7	..	..
16¼	Do., Pref. ..	16¾	17¼	..	–¼
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	60¼	61¼	..	..
—	Do., 1st Gtd. ..	74¾	75½	..	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	58½	59½	..	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	43	44½	+½	..
70⅛	Metropolitan ..	71	72	..	..
75	Met. Dist. ..	76	78	..	..
21⅞	Southern, Defd. ..	23	23¾	..	..
64	Do., Pref'd. ..	67¼	68¼	..	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84¾	85¾	..	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99	100½	..	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91¼	92¼	..	..
23/0	Underground, 4% ..	23/7½	24/1½	..	..
104¼	Do., Income ..	103½	105	..	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

56½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	53½	55½*	..	..
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	69	71*	..	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	25	27	..	+2
74	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	76½	78½*	..	+1
72⅛	B.A. and Pacific ..	72	74*	..	+1
65	B.A. Western ..	65½	67½*	..	+1
45½	Canadian Pacific ($25)	44	44½	..	–⅛
65	Central Argentine ..	66½	68½	..	+1
72	Central Uruguay ..	67½	69½*	..	..
14⅜	Cordoba Central ..	14	16	..	–1
21	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	23	25	..	..
30	Costa Rica ..	30	33	..	..
74½	Entre Rios ..	75½	77½	..	+1½
—	Ist. Cent. America ..	11	14	..	..
24½	Leopoldina ..	25	27	..	–1
6½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	5	7	..	..
3¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾	3	..	..
151	San Paulo ..	155	165	..	..
4½	United of Havana ..	6	8	..	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	6¼	..	Lloyds, A ..	63/9	..
Alexanders ..	66/9	–3d	Martins ..	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	5⅛*	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	10½	..	Midland, £1	79/9	–3d
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	7⅛	..	Do. £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	9⅜	–⅛
Bk. of Mtl. ..	60	..	Nat. of N.Z.	6	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	50	–½	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅞	..
Bk. of N.Z.	52/6	..	Nat. Egypt ..	28½	–¼
Barclays, A ..	8⅛	..	Nat. India ..	42	+¼
Do., B ..	56/3	+3d	Nat. Prov. £4	15⅛	+¼
Do., D.C.O.	26/0	..	Ryl. of Can.	59	–½
B. Overseas ..	5¼	+⅛	Ryl. of Scot.	345	..
Can. Comm. ..	4¾	..	Stand. C.A.	14⅝	..
Char. India ..	17¾	+⅛	Un. of Aust.	8⅝	..
District ..	62/6	..	Un. Discount	9⅛	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	5	+⅛	Un. Discount	9⅛	..
Hambros ..	81*	..	Westminster	76/9	–3d
Hong Kong ..	109	..	Do., £1 ..	52/3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New ..	19¼	+⅛	Phœnix, f.p.	14½	..
Atlas Assur. ..	12½	–⅛	Prudential ..	24	+⅛
Britannic ..	14¾	..	Do., "B" ..	38/0	..
Com. Un. ..	23¾*	+⅛	Royal ..	8*	+1/16
Eagle Star ..	12¼	..	R. Exchange	6⅜*	..
Empl's Liab.	6⅜	..	Scottish "A"	16⅜	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	10*	+⅛	Sea ..	71/0	..
Guardian ..	14⅝	..	Sun Insur., £1 (5s. pd.)	77/0	..
Ldn. and L. ..	27 1/16*	..	Sun Life ..	51¾	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	9¼	..	Y'shire (50/-) ..	6⅜	..
N. Brit. & M.	35*	..			
Nthn. Assur. ..	16¾*	..			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton ..	71⅜d.	..	Engl. Cotton ..	1¾	..
Bleachers ..	19/0	..	Fine Spinners ..	22/3	–3d
Borax, Def. ..	9/6	–6d	Hoyle, A ..	5/6	..
Brad. Dyers ..	21/6	–6d	Impl. Chem. ..	20/11½	–1½d
Brit.Celanese ..	9/9	–3d	Do., Defd. ..	6/0	–3d
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	7/7½	–1½d	Jute Ind., Pf. ..	1/9	..
B. Cot. Dyers ..	4/0	..	Lister ..	13/6	..
Brit. Enka ..	1/0	..	Patons & B. ..	20/0	–6d
Can.Celanese ..	2½	..	Ryland ..	16/0	..
C'n'se Amer. ..	3⅝	..	Salt Union ..	15/3	..
Coats ..	59/0	–3d	Salts (S'th're) ..	2/3	..
Cook, Son ..	7/3	..	Sula Viscose ..	9/3	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	..	Wardle & Davy ..	11½	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ia. ..	23/6	..	Hydro Elec. ..	29½	–½
Atlas ..	24/3	+3d	Johnson & Ph.	37/0	..
Barcelona Tr. ..	27⅞*	+1	Metro. Elec. ..	40/9	..
B'mouth & Pl.	37/9	..	Mex. Lt. Con. ..	5⅜	..
Braz. Tract. ..	27¼	–½	Do., 1st Pf. ..	75*	–1
Brit. Insul. ..	59/0	..	Mid. Counties ..	27/9	..
Bunch Elec. ..	105⅛	..	N'we'ts Elec. ..	25/6	..
Callenders ..	54/0	–1/0	Perak River ..	6/6	–1/0
City of Lond. ..	35/9	..	Siemens ..	21/6	..
County Lond. ..	47/0	..	Teleg. Const. ..	18	–½
English Elec. ..	11/5	..	Vic. Falls ..	2⅞	..
Gas, Elec. ..	46/3	..	Whitehall Pf. ..	24/9	..
Henley's Tel. ..	6⅝	–⅛	Yorkshire ..	35/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad. ..	7/0	..	Imperial Tob. ..	4 11/16	..
Am. Dent. Dd. ..	3/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	37/0	–9d
Apollinaris ..	6/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	18½	–¼
Assd. Cement ..	24/6	..	Kreuger & T. ..	25	+¼
Bovril, Def. ..	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf. ..	2 15/16	..
Brit. Alum. ..	1 13/16	..	Do., Def'rred ..	5	..
Brit. Am. Tb. ..	5⅝	–1/16	Lever 7% Pf. ..	23/7½	..
Brit.A. & Pac.	14/0	+1/0	Liverpool Nit. ..	7/0	..
Brit. Match ..	24/4½	+1½d	London Brick ..	38/4½	..
Brit. Oil Cake ..	29/0	..	Manbré G.Df. ..	2 7/32	..
Brit. Port Cm. ..	2⅛	..	Marconi Mar. ..	1 15/16	..
Brit. Ropes ..	5/5	..	Do., Can. ..	1 15/16	..
Cab.&W. "B" ..	12	–1	Mather & P. ..	2	..
Do., 7½% 'A' ..	23	–1½	Nairn.M.&G. ..	17s	..
Do., 5½% Pf. ..	69	–1½	New Tam'g'l ..	15/0	..
Carreras "A" ..	58¼	–¼	P. & O., Def. ..	41/0	–2/0
Col. Graph. ..	2⅜	–⅛	Phillips (G.) ..	1	–⅛
Crittall ..	23/0	+6d	Pinchin J'son ..	40/9	–3d
Cr.&Bl. 1 Pf. ..	10/1½	..	Prim. Hldgs. ..	23/6	..
Cunard St'm ..	17/9	..	Royal Mail ..	15	..
Dunlop Rbr. ..	11/4½	–1½d	Sm.&Arg.Mt. ..	5 16	..
E.Ready G.B. ..	18/9	..	Sth. Met. Gas ..	104	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	4 1/16	..	Spillers ..	20/9	+3d
Furness, W. ..	13/3	..	Swed.Match. B.	13⅞	..
Gas Lt. & C. ..	19/6	–3d	Tarapaca Nit. ..	5/0	..
Gaumont Br. ..	11/6	..	Turner & N. ..	55/0	–1/3
Globe Tel. ..	14	..	Utd. Dairies ..	32/1½	–1½d
Gramophone ..	29/6	..	Un. Molasses ..	21/3	–1½d
Harris'n&C. ..	4¼*	..	Unilever ..	29/6	–3/32
Imp. Con. Gas ..	355	–5	Utd. Tob. (S) ..	4	..
Imp. Smelt. ..	12/3	..	Wall Paper D. ..	42/6	–6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te ..	4/3	..	Howard & B. ..	11	..
Armstrong ..	0/6	..	Lambert ..	30/3	+3d
Babcock & W. ..	52/9*	+3d	Pease & Pins. ..	1/4½	..
Baldwins ..	2/3	..	Platt Bros. ..	5/0	..
Bengal ..	6/0	..	Powell, Duff. ..	6/3	–1½d
B.S.S. ..	9/6	..	Richds. Wstr. ..	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	15/0	–1½d	Ruston & H. ..	3/7½	..
Brown(John) ..	2/9	..	S. Speakman ..	10/0	–7½d
Cammell Ld. ..	1/1½	..	Staveley ..	20/3	..
Consett ..	5/9	–3d	Stew.&L., Def.	24/3	..
Cory (Wm.) ..	59/0	..	S. Durham ..	19/3	..
Dorman Long ..	5/0	+3d	Swan Hunter ..	20/6	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/7½	..	Tata, Defd. ..	98	..
Guest, Keen ..	30/0	..	Thomas, B. ..	1/6	–1½d
Hadfields ..	6/9	..	Vickers ..	7/3	..
Hard.&W.P. ..	5/9	+3d	Weardale, Df.	17/6	..
Hopkinson ..	23/1½*	..	Yk.Am.A&D.	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0) ..	34/0	–1/0	National Bus	23/0	+6d
Dennis Bros. ..	39/6	..	Rolls-Royce ..	40/9	–3d
Ford ..	70/0	..	Rover (8/0) ..	6/3	+1½d
Guy Motors ..	12/3	+3d	Singer ..	20/0	–6d
Humber ..	16/6	–3d	S.T.D., Pref. ..	5/0	..
Imp. Airways ..	19/3	..	Smith, S., Dl. ..	5/3	..
Lagonda ..	59/0	–6d	Thornycroft ..	2 1/16	..
Lucas, J. ..	70/0	..	Til. & Brit. ..	42/6	..
Morris, 7½ Pf.	21/9	..	T.S. Motors ..	7/9	..
Napier, D. ..	10/3*	..	Tilling, T. ..	4 1/16	+1/32

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	24/0	..	Hoare ..	61/6	..
Barclay Perk.	25/9	..	Ind, Coope ..	62/9	–3d
Bass, Ratcl. ..	59/0	..	Meux's ..	35/6	–3d
Benskin's ..	36/3	..	Mitch's & B. ..	54/6	..
C. of Lon., Df.	11/9	..	S. African ..	59/0	..
Courage ..	61/0	–6d	Taylor Wkr. ..	34/3	–3d
Distillers ..	61/6	+3d	Walker, P&C. ..	17/9	..
Guinness ..	102/3	..	Watney, Df. ..	58/3	+6d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	18/3	+3d	Lewis, Pfd. ..	45/6	..
Army & N. ..	37/9	..	Lipton ..	4/9	+4½d
Barker ..	57/6	..	Lyons, "A" ..	41 5/16	..
Boots Pure D. ..	5⅞	..	Maple ..	30/0	..
Carlton ..	27/6	..	Map.& Webb ..	8/0	..
Debenhams ..	5/9	..	Maypole, Def.	4/7½	..
Fredk. Hotels ..	7/6	–7½d	Savoy Hotel ..	27/3	..
Gordon Htls. ..	11/6	..	Selfridge, Pfd.	21/0	..
Harrods ..	59/0	+3d	Smart Bros. ..	19/6	..
Harrds (B.A.) ..	14/3	..	Spiers&P. 10/-	16/0	..
Home & C'd/0	13/4½	–3d	Waring & G. ..	4/6	..
Internat. Tea ..	19/6	+6d	Whiteley ..	2	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv. ..	30/0	..	Dalgety ..	8	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	17/0	..	Forestal ..	13/5	..
Aust. Est. M. ..	46	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	19/0	+6d
Aust. Merc. f.p.	41	..	Hudson's B. ..	2 1/16	–1/16
Brit. N. Born. ..	5/0	+3d	Kassala Cot. ..	3/9	..
City Ld. Real ..	17/0	..	N.Z.L. & M. ..	90	–2
Cordova ..	1/3	..	Sudan Plants ..	1 15/16	–1/32

RUBBER

Allied Sum. ..	9/6	+6d	L. Asiatic ..	2/10½	..
Am.-Dutch ..	24/3	+3d	Lumut ..	1½	..
Am.-Java ..	1/1½	..	Malacca ..	5/8	+½d
Am.-Malay ..	3⅛	..	Malayalam ..	16/9	+3d
Bah Lias ..	2¾	..	Mendaris ..	1/2	..
Bajoe Kidoel ..	2 1/32	..	Merliman ..	1/4½	+1½d
Batu Tiga ..	1 1/16	..	Pataling ..	1/2	..
Bertam Cons. ..	2/6	..	Penak ..	2/0	..
Bukit Mert'm ..	1/4½	..	Rembau Jelei ..	5/8	–1/32
Castlefield ..	5/3	+3d	Rubber Tst. ..	24/4½	+4½d
Cons. Malay ..	2/9	..	Sarawak ..	9d	..
Duff Devt. ..	5/32	..	Selangor Un. ..	1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/4½	..	Sennah ..	17/6	..
Gialang ..	7/16	..	Serdang ..	5/8	..
GuiaKalumpang.	5/8	..	Straits Rbr. ..	5/8	..
Highlands ..	1	..	Sum. Para. ..	1/6	–1½d
Java Consols. ..	1 1/16	..	Tandjong ..	5/8	..
Java United ..	1 1/16	..	Tanjong Mal. ..	5/8	..
Jugra&Carey ..	9/0	..	Tolgomedjo ..	9/16	..
Kapar Para ..	5/8	..	U. Serdang ..	2/7½	+1½d
Kuala Lump. ..	1¼	+1/16	U.Sua Bet'ng ..	2	..
Labu ..	1 3/32	..	U. Sumatra ..	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	5/16	..	U. Temlang ..	1/3	..
Linggi ..	1 1/16	..	Vallambrosa ..	8/3	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	17¼	–⅛	Eastn. Prod. ..	3⅜	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1 3/32	–1½d	Empire ..	1 1/16	..
Assam Co. ..	29/6	–3d	Galaha ..	2⅛	–1/32
Assam Front. ..	1 1/16	..	Imperial Tea ..	1 9/16	..
Bogaw'tawa ..	3/4	..	Jhanzie ..	46/3	..
Bramap'tra ..	30	..	Jokai ..	63/0	..
Brit. Indian ..	2¼	–6d	Jorehaut ..	3 1/16	+1/16
Budia Beta ..	2⅞	–¼	Lanka Plant. ..	1 3/32	..
Carolina ..	2 1/16	+1/32	Lebong ..	3 1/16	..
Ceylon Plant. ..	94/6	–6d	Lungla ..	10/6	..
Chargola ..	9/0	–3d	Makum ..	35/0	..
Chubwa ..	3⅛	..	Nedeem ..	39/0	..
Cons. T. & L. ..	1 3/4	..	NewDimbula ..	5 1/8	..
Darjeeling ..	57/6	..	Nuwara Eliya ..	5 3/32	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3 7/16	..	Pabokgam ..	6⅜	..
Dewandi ..	14/0	..	Scot. T. & L. ..	3/9	+6d
Dooars ..	2 1/16	..	Singlo ..	2⅜	..
DoomDooma ..	3/4	–1/0	Travancore ..	2 1/16	–1/16
Eastn. Assam ..	5/16	..	Upper Assam ..	37/0	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	12/1½	–3d	Lobitos ..	1 5/16	–1/32
A.-Egypt., B ..	2	..	Mex. Eagle ..	8/10½	–3d
A.-Persian ..	5 5/32	..	Do. 7% Pf. ..	9/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	15/3	..	Phœnix, £1ah.	6/1½	..
Attock ..	15/16	–1/32	R. Dutch ..	27/9	–¼
Brit. Borneo ..	6/9	..	Shell ..	4 5/32	–1/16
Brit. Burmah ..	4/3	..	Spies (2/0) ..	0/3	..
Brit. Cont., Pf.	4/0	..	Steaua Rom. ..	6/0	–1½d
Burmah ..	14/3	..	Trinidad C. ..	2/0	..
Canad. Eagle ..	8/3	–1½d	Trinidad L. ..	1 1/16	–1/32
Do., 7% Pf. ..	12/7½	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/10½	–1½d
Creole ..	16/3	–3d	Ural Caspian ..	0/6	..
Kern River ..	3/0	+1½d	V.O.C., Ord. ..	1 3/16	–1/16

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Al.d'Europ'n ..	15/0	..	Modder, B. ..	12/6	+3d
Anglo-Amer. ..	1 5/16	–1/32	Modder Deep ..	1 1/16	..
An.-French ..	5/8	..	Modder. East ..	17/32	..
Brakpan ..	2 21/32	..	Mozambique ..	7/0	..
C.Mining, Br. ..	13	..	Natal N. Col. ..	1/32	..
City Deep ..	5/3	–3d	New Jagers. ..	1 1/16	–1/16
Cons. Diands. ..	6/3	..	New Modder. ..	3¼	+⅛
Cons. G. Fds. ..	1/32	..	New State A. ..	1/32	..
Cons. M.R. ..	17/6	–3d	Nourse ..	11/0	+3d
Cons. M. Sel. ..	10/0	..	Randfn. E. ..	13/6	+1½d
Crown ..	3⅝	..	Rand Mines ..	2 5/32	+1/32
Dagnafontein ..	1/32	..	Rand Select. ..	7/3	..
De Beers, D. ..	6¼	+⅛	Rob. Deep B. ..	8/3	..
Durban Deep ..	12/6	..	S.A. Town ..	7/0	..
East Geduld ..	2⅛	–1/32	S.W. Africa ..	16/0	..
East Rand ..	9 1/32	..	Springs ..	2 1/16	..
Geduld ..	3¼	..	Sub Nigel ..	2 9/32	..
Gen. Mining ..	2 1/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 1/16	–1/16
Govt. Areas ..	1/16	..	Union Corp. ..	2⅝	..
J'b'g C'nalny.	32/9	–3d	V. Ryn Deep ..	1¼	–1/16
Knights ..	9/6	..	Veren'g Est. ..	1 1/32	..
Langlaagte ..	23/6	..	W. Rd. Cons. ..	7/1½	..
Meyer & C. ..	3/4	+1/32	West Springs ..	13 11/32	..

RHODESIAN MINES

London and Manchester, £12/18/4½†† 18½ 14 £12/19/3
12½ 13 13½ 13½
London, 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 3½ 4¼ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
N. British and Mer., 3½ 4¼ 3¼ 4¼ 3½ 4¼ 3¼ 3½
Do., 4% Pref., 83½†† 3 ½
Northern, £16/6/6½
Do., Pref., 17½ 17½ 16
Pearl, fully paid., 13½ 1½
Phœnix, partly pd., 13½ 1½
Do., fully pd., 14½ 15½ 16
Prudential, "A," 23½†† 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½
Royal Exchange, £6/10/6 6¼ 5½ 11½ 1½ 1½ 11½ 11½
Sun Life, 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
Scottish Union, "A," 16½ 1½
Do., 5% Pref., 95½
Sun Life, 8½†† 8½ 8½
Yorkshire, partly pd., 6½ 6½
Do., fully pd., 13½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 23½†† 11½ 8½

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

American Inv. and Gen., 5% Pref., 97†† 7
Anglo-Celtic, 3% Deb., 97½ 7
Anglo-Scott, 5% Pref., 83
Atlas Electric and Gen., 23/10½ 4/3 -/3 -/6 4/- -/3 3/10½ 4/6
Do., 7% Pref., 21/6 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3½ -/6 -/6
Bankers' Deb., 100
Beaver, 5% Deb., 82††
Brit. Combined, 5% Deb., 96½ 6
British Investors', 5% Preld., 97½
City and International, 5% Preld., 88 7½
Consolidated, 4½% Deb., 84
Continental and Ind., 227½ 8
Debenture Corp., 185
Do., 5% Pref., 93½
Do., 4% Deb., 79
Foreign and Colonial Inv., 5% Deb., 99½
Friars, 18/3
Globe Telegraph, 14 1½ 13½ 14 1½ 14 13½
Do., 6% Pref., 10½ ½
Govets. Stk. and other Sec., Deld., 180
Great Northern, 5% Deb., 95½ 4½ 5½
Industrial and Gen., 332 4 2
Do., 4½% Pref., 85
Invest. Corp., Deld., 426½ 5¼ 6¼
Lake View, 21/6
Do., 5% Pref., 89 3½
Lond. and Strathclyde, 5% Pref., 84½
Lond. Scott. Amer., 4½% Preld., 86½ ½
Do., Deld., 220
New, 209
New York and Gen., 5% Pref., 86 ½
Do., 5½ Deb., 92½ 4½ 3½
Nineteen Twenty-Nine, 83††
Do., 5% Pref., 85†† ½ 4½
Omnium, Deld., 170
Premier, 146††
Do., 5% Pref., 88½ 8
Rly. Deb. and Gen., Pref. (41½%), 81½
Rly. Share Accy., 164††
Scottish Stockholders, 5½% Pref., 93½
Do., 4½% Deb. (1958-68), 87½
Scottish Tea and Rubber, 16/-††
Sec. Consd., 131 27††
Do., 5% Deb., 95½
Sec. Edinburgh and Dundee, 5% Deb., 1965-75, 84½ 4††
Sec. Lond. Scott. Amer., 5% Pref., 89½ 9 ½
Sphere, 19/6
Stanhill, 16/7
Do., 5% Pref., 95½
Sterling, 227
Do., 5% Pref., 95½ 6 6 6 5½
Stockholders, 102½ ½
Trustees Corp., 4½% Pref., 87½
United States Deb., 4% Deb., 79

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allsch, 4½% Deb., 1979, 84½
Aberdeen, Orkney and Eastern, 10/6††† -/3††
Albany, 4½% Deb., 82
Charter Trust and Agy., 4½% Deb., 83
London and Holyrood, 5% Deb., "A," 1970-80, 95½ ½ ½

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Algoma, 5% Bds., 68
Amalgd. Anthracite, 4/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3½
Armstrong, Whitworth, Sec., 97½ -/5
Balsood and Wilcox, 33/11½†† -/9 -/9
Baker, Perkins, 7% Pref., 20/-
Baldwin, 2/3½ -/3½
Do., "A," 61½ Deb., 80 80½
Do., Non-Convert., 61½% Deb., 57½
Do., Convert., 6½% Deb., 57½ 7½ 7½
Bengal, 3/6 6 5/6
Brown, Peacock, 11½% Pref., 12/9 -/3½
Brown (John), partly pd., 2/9 dis.
Cammell, Laird, 5% Deb., 35
Cargill, 3/3
Do., 4% Pref., 18/3
Cory, 18/9 9/-
Dorman, Long, 5¼ 4 4½ 4 7½ -/11¼
Do., 6% Pref., 8/11½
Do., 6% Pref., 14/3
Do., 4% Deb., 68
Grayson, Rollin, and Clowes, 1/4
Hadfields, Ltd., 30/- 30/- 30½ -/6½
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free tax), 21/- 20/10½ 1/- 1/-
Harland and Wolf, 6% Pref., 5/7½
Hill (Richard), 1/-
Lambert, 20/-†† -/4½
Lewis Coal, 9/-/6
Palmer, 61½% Deb., 65½
Peel and Partners, 4½% -/4½ -/5½ -/5¼ -/5¼
Powell-Duffryn, 6/3 -/9½
Richardson, Westgarth, 6% Pref., 6/3
Stanley, 30/4½ -/6½ -/6
Stevens and Lloyds, Deld., 24/4½ -/4½ -/11½ -/6
Summers, 7½% Pref., 18/7½
Thomas, 1/6
Do., 5% Pref. (12½), 6/11½
U.S. Steel, 155 ¼ ½ ½ 8½
Vickers, 7/4½ -/11½†† -/2½ -/4½
Do., 5% Non-Conv. Pref., 15/6
Do., 6% Conv. Pref., 17/3††† -/4½ -/11½
Do., 5½% Deb., 100†† 100††
Wardale, 6% Preld., 10/11½ -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anat. Anthracite, New 7% Pref., "B," 10/6 -/3 -/3 -/6
Canadian (Dunsmuir), Preld., 1/3
Dominion Coal, Consd., Lockd., 44/4½
Dominion Steel and Coal, "B," 84 5½
Dorman Long, New, 4/6
Do., 5% Pref., 7/4½
Duncan, Fin. Pref., -/3
Do., 5% Fin. Notes (Red.), 29
Eastern Iron, 1/-
Fodens, Ltd., Pfd. Pref., 1/3
S.C. Helat, "A," 22/6 -/6
Settle, Speakman, 9/10½ -/4½
Steel Co. of Canada, 9/5 -/7½ -/8 -/8½ -/8½ -/8 -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/8½ -/6½
Can and Motor, 12/3 11/6½ 12/9½ -/6 -/6
Cape Asbestos, 30/7½
Cape Copper, 2/10½†† -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/8 -/10½ -/9½
Chosen Development, 2/10½†† -/11½ -/9
Consd. Mines, 1/3 30/7½ 1/3
Do., Pref., 27/10½ -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 101½†† -/9
Consolidated Gold, 8/9½ -/3½ 8/3 -/3½ -/3½ -/4½ -/3½ -/3½ -/3

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION DINNER

Arrangements have been made for listeners throughout the world to hear the speeches at the dinner to be given at Guildhall this evening by the League of Nations Union to delegates attending the Imperial Conference and the Dominion delegates to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations. The speeches will be broadcast in this country in the National programme between 9.45 and 10.30 p.m. Lord Grey of Fallodon, the chairman, will speak first, followed by the Prince of Wales, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada.

From the London Regional station there will be broadcast at 8.40 p.m. a performance of Oscar Wilde's comedy, *The Importance of Being Earnest*. The producer will be Mr. Val Gielgud, and the cast will include Mr. Hartman Grisewood, Mr. Richard Goolden, Miss Barbara Couper, Miss Norah Baring, Miss Lilian Harrison, Mr. Peter Hannen, and Miss Gladys Young.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, October 30, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. 10.45-11 :—The Trials of a Family. 9—Eye Troubles, by Miss Olive Baggaley.

12 :—Marjory Harrison (soprano) ; The New Harmonic Trio. 1 :—Organ Recital. 2 :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 2.10-2.25 :—For the Schools ; German Dialogue in Berlin), by Dr. Ernst Deissmann and Dr. Heinz Walz. 2.30-2.45 :—English Speech. 6—The Trials of Adam's Apple, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 3-3.45 :—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. 4.5-4.25 :—The Music of Some Great Composers—6, by Mr. C. Armstrong Gibbs. 4.30 :—Orchestra. 5.15 :—Children : Christopher Robin and Piglet and Pooh Songs from When we were very young, and Now we are six (Fraser-Simson) sung by George Baker ; Winnie the Pooh goes Visiting, and then Pooh and Piglet go Hunting (A. A. Milne). 6 :—Mr. V. Clinton Baddeley reading from David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens. 6.15 : Weather ; News. 6.30 :—London Stock Exchange Report. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Bach's Miscellaneous Pianoforte Music, played by Maurice Cole. 7 :—New Novels, by Mr. Duff Cooper. 7.25 : The World and Ourselves—5, Russia : A discussion between Mr. D. Bogomoloff and Mr. John Loder, with Mr. Evelyn Wrench in the Chair. 7.55 :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by R. Walton O'Donnell ; Maria Marova (soprano). 9 :—Weather ; News. 9.15 :—Shipping Forecast ; New York Stock Market Report. 9.20 :—Trade Within the Empire—3, by Sir Arthur Salter. 9.45 :—The Prince of Wales, Lord Grey of Fallodon, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, speaking at the Banquet of the League of Nations Union to the Delegates from the Dominions and India attending the Imperial Conference, and to the Dominion delegates to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations relayed from the Guildhall. 10.30-12 :—Band, from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.— 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. 11-11.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 :—National programme. 2.10-4.25 :—National programme. 5.15-10.30 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. 11-11.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 :—Midland Regional programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15-6.35 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—Banking—5, by Mr. P. Barrett Whale. 7 :—The Old Time Singers : The Old English Orchestra, conducted by Fred Adlington. 8 :—Amy Rags, a fourth Saga of Syncopation, arranged by Charles Brewer ; presented by Jean Harley and George Barker ; Jack Venables ; Philip Brown's Dominoes Dance Band, relayed from Midland Regional. 8.40 :—The Importance of Being Earnest, a trivial comedy for serious people by Oscar Wilde ; produced by Val Gielgud, with Harman Grisewood, Peter Hannen, Richard Goolden, Wellington Briggs, Alban Blakelock, Gladys Young, Barbara Couper, Norah Baring, and Lilian Harrison. 10.15 :—Weather ; News. 10.30-12 :—National programme.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. 1 : Joseph Green (tenor) ; Phyllis Beasley (pianoforte) ; Ruth Bond (contralto). 1.30-2.25 :—For the Schools ; German Dialogue in Berlin), by Dr. Ernst Deissmann and Dr. Heinz Walz. 2.30-2.45 :—English Speech. 6—The Trials of Adam's Apple, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 3-3.45 :—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. 4.5-4.25 :—The Music of Some Great Composers—6, by Mr. C. Armstrong Gibbs. 4.30 :—Orchestra. 5.15 :—Children : Christopher Robin and Piglet and Pooh Songs from When we were very young, and Now we are six (Fraser-Simson) sung by George Baker ; Winnie the Pooh goes Visiting, and then Pooh and Piglet go Hunting (A. A. Milne). 6 :—Mr. V. Clinton Baddeley reading from David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens. 6.15 : Weather ; News. 6.30 :—London Stock Exchange Report. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Bach's Miscellaneous Pianoforte Music, played by Maurice Cole. 7 :—New Novels, by Mr. Duff Cooper. 7.25 : The World and Ourselves—5, Russia : A discussion between Mr. D. Bogomoloff and Mr. John Loder, with Mr. Evelyn Wrench in the Chair. 7.55 :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by R. Walton O'Donnell ; Maria Marova (soprano). 9 :—Weather ; News. 9.15 :—Shipping Forecast ; New York Stock Market Report. 9.20 :—Trade Within the Empire—3, by Sir Arthur Salter. 9.45 :—The Prince of Wales, Lord Grey of Fallodon, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, speaking at the Banquet of the League of Nations Union to the Delegates from the Dominions and India attending the Imperial Conference, and to the Dominion delegates to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations relayed from the Guildhall. 10.30-12 :—Band, from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.— 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. 11-11.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 : Orchestra, from the Shepherds Bush Pavilion. 1-3 :—Midland Regional programme. 5.15 : B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15-6.35 : Weather ; News. 6.40 :—Banking—5, by Mr. P. Barrett Whale. 7 :—The Old Time Singers : The Old English Orchestra, conducted by Fred Adlington. 8 :—Amy Rags, a fourth Saga of Syncopation, arranged by Charles Brewer ; presented by Jean Harley and George Barker ; Jack Venables ; Philip Brown's Dominoes Dance Band, relayed from Midland Regional. 8.40 :—The Importance of Being Earnest, a trivial comedy for serious people by Oscar Wilde ; produced by Val Gielgud, with Harman Grisewood, Peter Hannen, Richard Goolden, Wellington Briggs, Alban Blakelock, Gladys Young, Barbara Couper, Norah Baring, and Lilian Harrison. 10.15 :—Weather ; News. 10.30-12 :—National programme.

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LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.— 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. 11-11.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (Continued from Page 26)

MAIDA VALE & ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED FLATS, large selection. Apply for lists.—Principal Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. 'Phone, Cunningham 1181 (4 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Newly converted house with four recent FLATS; quiet position and very convenient; two bed, reception, bath, kitchen. Rent, from £140 per annum to £200 per annum.—Independent hot water supply to each flat.—Key with SNELL and Co., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Spacious MAISONNETTE, redecorated and modernised; very convenient position; garden; three bed, two reception rooms, bath, and kitchen; lock-up garage. Rent, £250 per annum, or without garage, £225 per annum.—Strongly recommended by SNELL and Co., as above.

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,
London's Principal Flat Agents.

SLOANE-STREET (off).—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, comprising two reception rooms, three good bed rooms, bath room, central heating and gas fires. Recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1. (Gros. 1887.)

£165.—WESTMINSTER, adjoining favourite square. Charming light MANSION FLAT, newly decorated and fitted; one reception, two bed rooms, up-to-date bath room and kitchen; no premium. Recommended.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 6661.)

CLARENCE-GATE-GARDENS.

EXCELLENT FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT. Constant hot water, lift; two bed, two reception rooms, bath, kitchen.
£150 P.A. Lease four years and fittings £250 or offer.
DRUCE and Co., 35, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

FLAT, furnished; two bed-sitting rooms, bathroom, kitchen; second floor; 3gns.—Southworth 1310.—26, Chanticleer-gardens, W.8.

FLAT, superior, self-contained; two rooms; also bath room and kitchenette; close Underground and two bus routes; two guineas.—Write Box B.1229, The Times, E.C.4.

FLAT, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, overlooking Hyde Park; five beautiful rooms, expensively decorated and furnished; central heating; every convenience; low rent furnished, or would let unfurnished. 'Phone, Kensington 3418.—H., care of Strong, 61, Gracechurch-street.

FLAT, Unfurnished; entrance floor; two large, light, lofty reception rooms, bath, five bed rooms, &c., &c., at PRINCE EDWARD MANSIONS (Block B), Palace Court, W.2. £275 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, in PARK-LANE, suitable for one lady, from 1st Nov. to Dec. 15th; exceptional terms, &c.—Write Box M.164, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNERS ABROAD. VERY MODERATE RENTS. FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES.—QUEEN ANNE'S MANSIONS; two bed, one sitting room, bath room. ST. JAMES'S COURT; double bed room, sitting room, and bath room. PICCADILLY, facing Green Park; two bed, one sitting room, good bath room. QUEEN'S GATE, facing gardens; very large sitting room, two good bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

GENTLEMAN'S High-class SERVICE FLAT to be LET; Mayfair district; one large, one moderate, Chambers, 1, Albert-street, W.1 (next North Audley-street).

GARDEN OUTLOOK. TENNIS COURTS. GARAGE AVAILABLE.

HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful ENTRANCE - FLOOR FLAT in up-to-date building; four beds, two sitting, bath, dressing, constant hot water. Absolute bargain, £260 only. Similar suites let at £275.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station (Bath Vale 8101-2), and branches.

HAMPSTEAD, in professional man's home, pleasant situation; second floor; one reception, two bed rooms, fitted kitchen, use of bath room; correct; constant hot water; rather quiet; 3 gns.—Hampstead 1187, before 10.

HANS-CRESCENT.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE to be LET; one double bed room, bath room, double reception room; constant hot water; moderate rent.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 7, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5294.

HOLLAND PARK.—Well FURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; four bed rooms; four bed rooms and reception, &c. Rent 6 guineas a week.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Office, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

HYDE PARK.—Attractively FURNISHED FLAT; one reception, ground bed; bath room, kitchen; 2 gns.—Southbury, 1430. Well-behaved person only.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Residential STUDIO, 52ft. long by 20ft. wide, two rooms, bath, kitchen; rent £250 inclusive.—FARNHAM and COGGINS, 5, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON HOLLAND PARK.—Excellent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, with private entrance, three bed, bath, two reception rooms. Constant hot water. No premium.—Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 84, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

MARSH & PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Wes. 1209.

KENSINGTON.—A RARE CHANCE.—An unusually good SERVICE FLAT; large bed room, tiled bath room, fine sitting room; quite self-contained; newly decorated throughout; constant hot water; first-class service at moderate charges. Rent £180 per annum, no premium.—Apply Agents,
MASON and MASON,
2a, Kensington High-street, W.

KENSINGTON.—Excellent FLAT to be LET; six bed, two bath, large lounge hall, two reception; constant hot water; lease 21 years.—BARKER and SAGE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.

KENSINGTON GARDENS, adjacent.—FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET; hall, four bed, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchen; 6 guineas.—Box 97, Smith's Library, Kensington.

LANCASTER-GATE (overlooking choice gardens).—Clean, beautifully furnished; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; phone, &c.; 4 gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 125a, New Bond-street.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (close).—Beautifully FURNISHED MODERN FLAT to be LET for six months; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room and kitchen; one sitting room, good bath room. Rent £4 4s. per week.—ERNEST BRIDGE and Co., 5, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.—Modern, well FURNISHED FLAT; 2 bed, bath room, kitchen; 3½ gns. week.—7, Porchester-gardens, Queensway. 'Phone, Bay. 3400.

MANSION FLAT. Unfurnished, first floor; four rooms, kitchen, and bath; centrally situated; moderate rent.—PENMAN and Co., 104, Guilford-street, W.C.1.

MAYFAIR.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES.
Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; from 4gns. Adjacent to Hyde Park and Bond-street.
The Butler, 47, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—Charmingly FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; one double bed room, two reception rooms, kitchen, maid's room, &c.; rent 5gns. if required. Rent 3 gns., Similar suites let at £275.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station (Bath Vale 8101-2), and branches.

HAMPSTEAD, in professional man's home, pleasant situation; second floor; one reception, two bed rooms, fitted kitchen, use of bath room; correct; constant hot water; rather quiet; 3 gns.—Hampstead 1187, before 10.

HANS-CRESCENT.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE to be LET; one double bed room, bath room, double reception room; constant hot water; moderate rent.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 7, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5294.

HOLLAND PARK.—Well FURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; four bed rooms; four bed rooms and reception, &c. Rent 6 guineas a week.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Office, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

HYDE PARK.—Attractively FURNISHED FLAT; 2 large reception, ground bed; bath room, kitchen; 2 gns.—Southbury, 1430. Well-behaved person only.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Residential STUDIO, 52ft. long by 20ft. wide, two rooms, bath, kitchen; rent £250 inclusive.—FARNHAM and COGGINS, 5, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON HOLLAND PARK.—Excellent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, with private entrance, three bed, bath, two reception rooms. Constant hot water. No premium.—Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 84, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

MARSH & PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Wes. 1209.

KENSINGTON.—A RARE CHANCE.—An unusually good SERVICE FLAT; large bed room, tiled bath room, fine sitting room; quite self-contained; newly decorated throughout; constant hot water; first-class service at moderate charges. Rent £180 per annum, no premium.—Apply Agents,
MASON and MASON,
2a, Kensington High-street, W.

KENSINGTON.—Excellent FLAT to be LET; six bed, two bath, large lounge hall, two reception; constant hot water; lease 21 years.—BARKER and SAGE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.

KENSINGTON GARDENS, adjacent.—FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET; hall, four bed, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchen; 6 guineas.—Box 97, Smith's Library, Kensington.

LANCASTER-GATE (overlooking choice gardens).—Clean, beautifully furnished; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; phone, &c.; 4 gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 125a, New Bond-street.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (close).—Beautifully FURNISHED MODERN FLAT to be LET for six months; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room and kitchen; one sitting room, good bath room. Rent £4 4s. per week.—ERNEST BRIDGE and Co., 5, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES.
Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; from 4gns. Adjacent to Hyde Park and Bond-street.
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WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS SOUTH AND WEST OVER THE PARK AND GARDENS.
A Beautifully FURNISHED and Decorated
SERVICE FLAT,

Containing:—Lounge hall, two reception rooms, three bed rooms, two bathrooms and kitchenette.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE WINTER MONTHS at a most moderate rental inclusive of Service and all outgoings.
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QUEEN'S-GATE (near the Park).—An unusually good and fitted FLAT, decorated throughout, has been specially and fitted at a cost of £300 can be secured by prompt tenant; three large bed rooms, bath room; two fine reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, &c.; planned pile carpets throughout, extensive silk and lace curtains, electric and other expensive fittings, which cost this year £300, can be purchased at the bargain price of £175. Only requires seeing.—Sole Agents,
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These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
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10 GNS. PER WEEK.

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IN
"AUDLEY HOUSE," MAYFAIR.

NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE. The finest position in the SURREY FLATS. A beautiful most up-to-date new building. Constant hot water, central heating; current rent. Four to six bed rooms, drawing and dining rooms. Rents £600 and £800 per annum inclusive of all charges. No premium.—Agents, COLLINS and COLLINS, 67, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

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WELL FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; double bed room, sitting room, kitchen, bath; 2 gns.—Tye Farm, Cheam.

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A DELIGHTFUL FLAT.

WELL FURNISHED and newly decorated, this excellent accommodation, which faces South, is self-contained, and is on the first floor of a well-known mansion overlooking Baker-street and has two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; attendance if required; 3 gns. per week inclusive.—Write Box M.437, The Times, E.C.4.

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OWNER'S too large RIVIERA FLAT; ravine facing Mediterranean; petit déjeuner; bath; light service; central heating; 8600fs. month.—Details Western 2074.

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CHARMING modern semi-detached non-basement bay-windowed HOUSE, occupying excellent position, close City trains, car and bus routes to Tube Station, 20 short walk Hampstead Heath and Kenwood, and Highgate Village (tube station); large rooms; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall; garage; large garden. £2,100.—CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.

VERY attractive modern non-basement HOUSE at bargain price, well situated within easy access all parts Town, close golf and shops; in excellent repair; well fitted; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, tiled bathroom; large garage (with door to hall), water, concrete washdown; block floors, steel casements, leaded windows, gas, electric lighting and heating points; large garden; Underground, 20 minutes; Northwood Park Golf Course. FREEHOLD £1,775; worth £2,500.—Harding, Builder, 165, Kenton-road, Kenton. Tele. Harrow 3260.

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ASTONISHING BARGAIN.
Cost over £4,000. For SALE at £2,850.
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KENT, Ashford-Folkestone between, well back from road on rising ground, good views. Picturesque OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, with many of old oak beams, &c.; five good bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; company's water, hot water service, electric light and power, telephone; cottage; garage; buildings; delightful garden, tennis lawn, hard tennis court, grass orchard and meadowland 14 ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,600. POSSESSION.

KENT, near old-world village. Unique old Black and White KENTISH MANOR HOUSE, containing magnificent timbering and believed to be one of the finest specimens of medieval architecture in the county; five or more bed, bath, three receptions; exceptional water supply, company's electric light available; 100 ACRES fruitful land, including 25 Acres orchard. FREEHOLD £6,250. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX in pretty village near Rye.—Charming MODERN COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two receptions; garage; 1½ acre orchard and productive land 20 ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,600. POSSESSION.

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KENT, 1½ mile from one of the famous golf courses.—Exceptionally good FRUIT FARM, 10 ACRES all thriving matured fruit plantations, with superior brick-built residence; four bed, bath, three reception; garage; ample buildings in perfect order. FREEHOLD £2,300. POSSESSION.

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AN exceptionally charming modern well-built HOUSE, occupying quiet position, 4 miles up, with BEAUTIFUL SOUTH VIEWS; five bed, two baths (one fitted), two reception, good hall, pantry, kitchen; garage; garden with lawn, rose beds, &c. VACANT POSSESSION. Price £3,750 Freehold, or to be LET at £175 per annum. Additional land may be rented.—COBBE and WINCER, Chemists, Guildford.

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MODERN pre-War well-built HOUSE; two reception, three bed, bath, &c.; main services; garden. FREEHOLD £950 or nearest offer.—GLADDING, SON and WING, 9-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

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A delightful little Property extending to
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KENT, 1½ mile from one of the famous golf courses.—Exceptionally good FRUIT FARM, 10 ACRES all thriving matured fruit plantations, with superior brick-built residence; four bed, bath, three reception; garage; ample buildings in perfect order. FREEHOLD £2,300. POSSESSION.

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MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE for SALE in SOMERSET; five vacant; really to occupy; excellent repair; own electric light; company's water; close to village and church. For full particulars apply TILLEY and CULVERWELL, F.A.I., Bath.

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MODERN pre-War well-built HOUSE; two reception, three bed, bath, &c.; main services; garden. FREEHOLD £950 or nearest offer.—GLADDING, SON and WING, 9-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

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A delightful little Property extending to
64 ACRES QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
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COUNTRY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. BARCLAY BLACK.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PYTCHLEY HUNT.

4½ miles from Brixworth Station, 10 miles from Northampton, 10 miles from Daventry.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GUILSBOROUGH HALL, GUILSBOROUGH.

THE STONE-BUILT PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE STANDS IN A TIMBERED PARK.

It is fitted with every convenience and contains: Hall, lounge, four reception rooms, 23 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, and offices.

Ample private water supply. Electric light. Central heating.

Chauffeur's flat and two cottages. Garages and coach-houses, ranges of model hunting stables.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS contain many magnificent beech and other trees; hard tennis court. Park and pasture lands, in all about

40 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT THE GREATLY REDUCED PRICE OF £12,000.

Joint Sole Agents:—Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Rugby, London, Oxford, and Chipping Norton. Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NOTICE OF SALE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

THE FREEHOLD SPORTING PROPERTY,

LOWER FIELD FARM, MINSTER LOVELL.

88 ACRES.

WITH NEARLY ONE MILE OF TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER WINDRUSH.

SOLD.

THE AUCTION ADVERTISED TO BE HELD AT HANOVER SQUARE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) CONSEQUENTLY WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

Solicitors:—Messrs. MULLINGS, ELLETT and Co., Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY AUCTION TO-DAY, THURSDAY, IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.

AS A WHOLE OR IN TWO LOTS.

SURREY HILLS.

1½ miles from Caterham Station.

TYHURST, CHALDON.

THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE contains entrance hall, lounge, two reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, and offices.

PLEASURE GROUNDS, Woodland and pasture land, in all about

15 ACRES.

Solicitors:—Messrs. ELAND, NETTLESHIP and BUTT, 25, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY AUCTION, MONDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.

WILTSHIRE.

In a Noted Training District.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, RACING STABLES, AND MODEL STUD FARM.

ELSTON HOUSE, SHREWTON.

PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE (13 bed and dressing rooms).

MODEL STUD FARM,

with stud groom's house, two cottages, foaling boxes and paddocks, the whole giving accommodation for two stallions and 40-50 brood mares, yearlings, &c.

The buildings are well arranged and lighted by electricity.

THE PADDOCKS SLOPE TO THE SOUTH AND ARE SHELTERED AND SCREENED BY TALL HEDGES, FENCES, POSTS, AND RAILS. In all about

82 ACRES.

There is accommodation for over 20 horses in training. Trainer's house (10 rooms and bath room), with lads' accommodation, feeding shed with all necessary equipment, including force, &c. SOME EXCELLENT PRIVATE GALLOPS ON THE DOWNS ARE HELD ON LEASE.

Solicitors:—Messrs. TRETHOWAN and VINCENT, Crown-chambers, Salisbury; and Messrs. W. R. BENNETT and Co., 74, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. WOOLLEY and WALLIS, Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury; and at Romsey and Ringwood, Hants.

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

KENT. IN A FAVOURITE DISTRICT.

ABOUT 40 MILES FROM LONDON.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

consisting of A CONVERTED FARM-HOUSE, the principal portion of which is Sixteenth Century, recently thoroughly overhauled and modernized.

Three or four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Company's water: modern drainage.

Old oak beams and floors are a feature of the property. Garage for four cars and large room suitable for playroom or billiard room.

Number of useful outbuildings including an old Tithe Barn, and a modern cottage.

THE OLD WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS INCLUDE stone-paved rock garden and fishpond, herbaceous borders, yew rose garden, kerria, kitchen and fruit garden. Tennis lawn, greenhouse, paddock and field. In all

12 ACRES.

PRICE £4,000.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (28474)

FOR IMMEDIATE RESALE OWING TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES.

COTSWOLD HILLS.

Three-quarters of a mile from Broadway Station, eight miles from Moreton-in-Marsh (with express service to London).

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, originally built in the reign of Henry VII., and enlarged in Jacobean times, is of typical Cotswold architecture, with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold Village of Broadway.

The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main water and drainage. Electric light. Central Heating.

Garage and Outbuildings.

WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis lawns, rose garden, and orchard,

IN ALL ABOUT

41 ACRES.

Hunting with the North Cotswold and Berkhrow and Warwickshire Foxhounds. Golf on the Cotswolds.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (19548.)

INVESTMENTS.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (Close to).
MODERN BLOCK OF FLATS,
producing from actual and estimated sources an income of nearly £9,000 per annum. They are replete with every modern convenience and are held direct from the Howard de Walden estate on a 99 years' lease at a low ground-rent. Price £75,000. (3302.)

NORTH LONDON.—FREEHOLD INVESTMENT IN SHOPS.—A compact estate of business premises, situated in a busy market position, all let on full repairing leases and producing about £1,200 per annum. For sale to show 8 per cent. return.

WEST LONDON.—VALUABLE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT IN SHOP PROPERTY.—Centrally situated estate for sale, suitable for a fund of £6,000, which will provide a return of 8½ per cent. Particulars to principals only.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON.—FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT £300 PER ANNUM, secured upon a block of self-contained flats, situated close to a Park. Reversion in 47 years to valuable rack rents. 19½ years' purchase considered. (3327.)

KENSINGTON.—FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT £900 PER ANNUM, secured upon a fine modern block of residential flats, in one of the most favoured positions in this district. Reversion in 1978. Offer of 19½ years' purchase considered. (T.3327.)

KENT, 9 MILES FROM LONDON.
FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT
of £288 per annum secured upon six shops and upper part. Price only 18 years' purchase. (3359.)

REGENT-STREET.
INVESTMENT IN ONE OF THE SMALLER PROPERTIES.
Imposing Shop and Office building, fully let to first-class lessees upon long leases and producing a gross income of over £3,300 per annum, rising to £3,800 per annum. Held upon long lease at a reasonable ground-rent. Price £26,000. (3236.)

S.W. SUBURB.
FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS of £300 per annum, secured upon a business and residential estate, including a licensed property. Reversion in 52 years and 56 years. Price to ensure early sale. 18 years' purchase. (3318.)

KENSINGTON.
LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT,
arising from an attractive Block of Mansion Flats let upon interior repairing leases and producing over £3,000 per annum. For Sale at £14,500. (2942.)

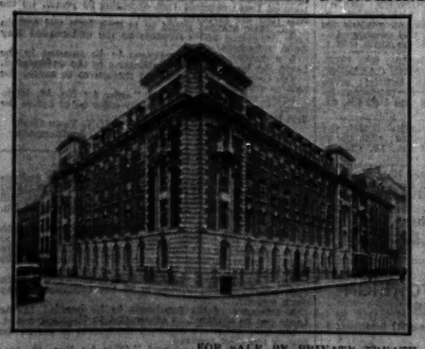
OXFORD-STREET.
LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT.
Substantial modern building, near the big Stores, and in an appreciating position. Let on full repairing lease to a Multiple Company at a rental rising in four years to £8,000 per annum. Long lease, low ground-rent. For Sale.—Price £100,000. (3329.)

SOUTH LONDON.
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT IN SHOP PROPERTY.
A Prominent Freehold shop building situated in one of the busiest positions in the main market street. Let upon full repairing lease to a Multiple Company at £750 per annum. To be Sold to show 7½ per cent. return. (3411.)

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT

ARISING FROM

9, WEYMOUTH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.



A MODERN BUILDING, CONTAINING NINETEEN RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS and FOURTEEN CONSULTING ROOMS.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED GROSS INCOME £13,820 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE BERKELEY-SQUARE AUCTION

WILL BE HELD ON

THURSDAY NEXT, 6TH NOVEMBER,

AT

THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOMS.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY. Surveyors:—Messrs. WILSON and Co.

Solicitors:—Messrs. BURTON and RAMSDEN, 30, CLARGES-STREET, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES FOR SALE.

MAYFAIR.
SUPERIOR TOWN RESIDENCE.
Beautifully appointed and decorated in Period styles. Five Reception Rooms, Billiard Room and Studio, 17 Bed and Dressing Rooms, five Bath Rooms. Passenger lift. Central heating. First-floor bed-room suite. A moderate price required for the 45 years' lease. (11504.)

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
MODERN, SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE
within a few yards of the Heath and standing in a delightful, secluded situation overlooking an attractive garden. To be Let or Sold. Accommodation: two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, usual offices. (11527 U.)

CHELSEA.
HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
Beautifully fitted and modernized. Hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and light domestic offices. Garden at rear. Lease about 10 years. Ground-rent £8 per annum. Low price for immediate sale. (A renewal of the lease is obtainable.) (11348.)

MAYFAIR.
HOUSE OF GEORGIAN PERIOD.
Overlooking and with use of extensive private gardens. Eight principal bed and dressing rooms, and six servants' bed rooms. Garage and stabling with rooms over. For sale at a low figure. (11157.)

KENSINGTON COURT.
MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
With passenger lift, and enjoying perfect quietness. Three reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and domestic offices. Reasonable price. (3513.)

PORTLAND-PLACE (Near),
PERIOD RESIDENCE.
Replete with modern conveniences, including Outer and Inner Halls, Lounge, five Reception Rooms, nine Bed and Dressing Rooms, five Bath Rooms, and compact domestic offices. Passenger lift and central heating. Excellent garage with five rooms and bath room. Lease 987 years. Ground-rent £75 per annum. For Sale at a reasonable figure. (10922.)

HEART OF MAYFAIR.
CHOICE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.
Decorated and appointed in beautiful styles, and being in first-class condition throughout. Five reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, and white-tiled domestic offices. Central heating. Garage and chauffeur's rooms above. Price, £18,500 for long lease. (11437.)

RUTLAND-GATE.
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
In first-class order throughout, the decorations having recently been completed. Four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms. Capital domestic offices. Central heating. Independent hot water. Service lift. A moderate price will be accepted. (11525.)

HAMPSTEAD.
MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Undoubtedly one of the finest houses in this favourite district. Decorated regardless of expense and fitted with all modern conveniences. Spacious hall and lounge, three reception rooms, billiard room and study, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and model domestic offices. Garage for four cars. Large garden, with tennis court. (11526.)

QUEEN'S-GATE.
MODERN TOWN RESIDENCE.
Within a few minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and offices. Central heating. Electric power. House telephone. Parquet floors and tiled bath rooms. Perfectly new hot water system. Double garage and two lock-up garages, housing four cars in all. Above: Sitting room, two bed rooms, and kitchen. Lease about 21 years unexpired. Ground-rent £20 per annum. For sale by private treaty. (11486.)

BELGRAVE-PLACE.
A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION.
Occupying an unrivalled situation, with open aspects. The residence is exceptionally well-planned and is exquisitely decorated in Period styles. Hall, five reception rooms, 12-13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and replanned domestic offices. Replete with modern installations, including passenger lift and independent hot water service. Long lease for sale at a low ground-rent. (11528.)

KENSINGTON GARDENS.
FREEHOLD.
Prominent corner property for sale, overlooking the Gardens and suitable for use as an Hotel, or for conversion into Flats. Two lounges, four reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, four bath rooms, modern conveniences, two service lifts. (U.H.11529.)

QUEEN'S-GATE (just off).
IDEAL TYPE OF RESIDENCE.
In splendid order. Suite of handsome reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, central heating, independent hot water service. Service lift. Secondary staircase. Lease about 26 years. Ground-rent £20. Price only £9,000. (11505.)

FURNITURE, PICTURES, SILVER, CARPETS AND RUGS.

AUCTIONS HELD EVERY WEEK IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

BY DIRECTION OF BERNARD CAILLARD, ESQ., FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE SIR VINCENT H. P. CAILLARD.

THE CONTENTS OF THE JACOBEAN MANSION, WINGFIELD HOUSE, TROWBRIDGE, WILTS.

ABOUT 2½ MILES FROM TROWBRIDGE STATION. 7 MILES FROM WESTBURY. 10 MILES FROM BATH, AND 12 MILES FROM CHIPPENHAM.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE

INCLUDING:

A Henry VIII. carved oak Buffet 4ft. 7in. wide, 7ft. 3in. high, Seventeenth-Century Oak Coffers, Gateleg Tables, Arrowchairs, Queen Anne Wing Couches, Dumb Waiters, Card and Side Tables, a Set of Six Chippendale Mahogany Chairs, a Chippendale Mahogany Side Table, a Sheraton Break-front Sideboard 7ft. wide, a set of Six Sheraton Mahogany chairs with Reeded Hall Backs, a Sheraton Painted Satinwood Bookcase with Winged Ends 7ft. 9in. wide, a Boulle Ormolu Pianoforte by Bechstein in Ebonised Case.

THE PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, & ENGRAVINGS

COMPRISE:

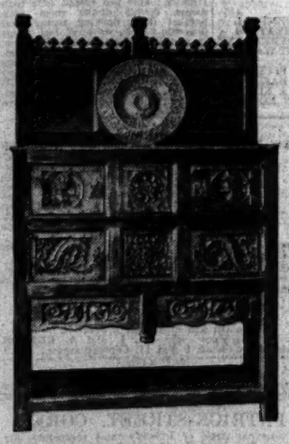
A Portrait of a Lady by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., Charles Dickens by Daniel Maclise, Shipping at Anchor by P. Monamy, Mrs. Starken by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., Two Early Italian Panels by Luca Signorelli, and Works of Other Artists—Alonso Cano, J. C. Droogsloot, M. Hondecoeter, Kneller, and Pierre Mignard, Proof Etchings in Colour by Mortimer Menpes, R.A.

Rare Persian Carpets and Rugs.

PORCELAIN AND GLASS. CANTON ENAMELS. GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, TANAGRA FIGURINES, OLD NEEDLEWORK SAMPLERS.

OLD ENGLISH PLATE.

INCLUDING: A QUEEN ANNE COFFEE POT (CIRCA 1709), GEORGE II. TANKARDS, AN ENGRAVED TEAPOT (1741), MAKER'S MARK R.H., A PAIR OF TWO-HANDLED CUPS (DUBLIN, 1795), MAKER'S MARK G.W., SEAL-TOP, RAT-TAIL AND OTHER SPOONS, GEORGIAN SALVERS, WARWICK CRUETS, CANDLESTICKS, CREAM EWERS, SUGAR BOWLS, VICTORIAN SILVER AND PLATED WARE, ANTIQUE TURKISH AND OTHER FOREIGN SILVER, OLD ENGLISH WATCHES AND BIJOUTERIE.



THE WELL-KNOWN COLLECTION OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN CLOCKS

BY FAMOUS MAKERS,

FORMED BY THE LATE SIR VINCENT H. P. CAILLARD,

Including

TWO SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BRACKET CLOCKS BY JOSEPH KNIBBS (CIRCA 1670) AND GABRIEL SMITH (CIRCA 1695), REGULATORS BY VULLIAMY, Mahogany, Satinwood, and oak bed-room furnishings, linen, carpets, &c.

SALE BY AUCTION, IN CONJUNCTION WITH MESSRS. FOLEY, SON & MUNDY.

ON THE PREMISES, AS ABOVE, ON MONDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1930, AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY EACH DAY. ON VIEW FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRIOR, 7th AND 8th NOVEMBER, FROM 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

PRIVATE VIEW, BY CARD ONLY, ON THURSDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, FROM 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. BRIDGES, SAWTELL & CO., 23, RED LION-SQUARE, W.C.1. CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED PRICE 2s. 6d. EACH, PLAIN COPIES FREE) OF MESSRS. FOLEY, SON & MUNDY, MANVERS-STREET, TROWBRIDGE; OR OF MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

AND MISCELLANEA,

removed from a West-End mansion and from other sources.—Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, oak, ash, and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands, pictures, engravings, china, tea and dinner services, glass, and miscellanea.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

FRIDAY, 7th NOVEMBER, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE,

PICTURES, PORCELAIN, BRONZES,

BY DIRECTION OF A LADY OF TITLE; also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN and from OTHER SOURCES. English and French chairs, settees, mirrors, cabinets, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton chairs, writing tables, bookcases, cabinets, screens; upright and grand pianofortes, a two manual Organ, wireless sets, gramophones; bracket, mantel and longcase clocks, paintings, drawings and engravings; Chinese, Continental and English porcelain in figures and groups, bronzes, carvings in ivory, cut glass; a 9 x 4 size billiard table by Wright and Co.; mahogany, oak and walnut bed room suites, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, PICTURES, BRONZES, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTOR OF PLUMLEY WRIGHT, ESQ., DECD., BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTOR of MRS. PLUMLEY WRIGHT, DECD., ALSO BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF W. T. BERNERS, ESQ., DECD., and from OTHER SOURCES. AN XVIII. CENTURY MAHOGANY BREAKFRONT BOOKCASE, 9 feet wide, A LOUIS XVI. ratinwood BONHEUR DU JEUR, a GEORGIAN mahogany bureau cabinet, with lattice doors, a set of SIX SHERATON MAHOGANY CHAIRS, a rosewood cabinet with pollard oak panel doors, QUEEN ANNE and GEORGIAN SETTEES, mirrors, cabinets, chairs, stools, and tables, bookcases, bureaux, upright and grand pianofortes by BLUTHNER, gramophones, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, English and Oriental pottery and porcelain, Eastern carpets and rugs, ivories and bronzes by figures and groups, cut glass, paintings, drawings, and engravings, 17th century pine panelling, formerly in CASTLE TAVERN, ELTHAM, bed-room suites in mahogany, walnut and other woods, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, washstands and toilet mirrors, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, 12th, 13th, and 14th NOVEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT HANOVER-SQUARE IN SINGLE LOTS. For immediate realisation to cover Banker's advances.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS,

of choice colours and designs from the looms of Kirman, Tabriz, Meshed, Khorassan, Sarouk, Kashan, Hamadan, Mosul, Afghan, Bokhara, Sehraz, &c., and

CHINESE AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS,

from the looms of Ghordes, Ushak, Spartas, Siyas, &c.

ON VIEW MONDAY AND TUESDAY PRIOR. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, at HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,

PORCELAIN AND PICTURES.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS: also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, and from OTHER SOURCES. Stuart and Jacobean chairs, settees, tables, buffets, oak cupboards, coffers, Queen Anne chests and toilet mirrors, Georgian sideboards, chairs, stools, card tables, wine coolers, bookcases, cabinets, dining and occasional tables, kneehole, bracket and mantel clocks, pianofortes, gramophones, bronze and ivory figures and groups, Oriental porcelain, cut glass, paintings and drawings, Persian carpets and rugs, bed-room suites in mahogany and other woods, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

ESTATES FOR SALE.

SEVEN MILES FROM CANTERBURY,

THE HISTORIC FREEHOLD ESTATE,

BROOME PARK, BARHAM.

FORMERLY THE HOME OF THE LATE EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, K.G.

THE STATELY MANSION, BUILT IN 1835, in the TUDOR STYLE, is of MELLOWED RED BRICK with STONE MULLIONED WINDOWS.

Great hall, six reception rooms, billiard room, 11 principal bed rooms, adequate secondary and staff bed rooms, five bath rooms, and offices.

Private water supply. Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage.

Stabling and garage premises. Two cottages.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS INCLUDE ITALIAN AND FLOWER GARDENS, THE PARKLANDS CONTAIN MANY MAGNIFICENT TREES AND THE WELL-PLACED WOODLANDS ON THE HILLSIDES AFFORD EXCELLENT SHOOTING.

650 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Ashford, Kent.

Note.—The major portion of the valuable contents of the Mansion might possibly be acquired.

NORFOLK.

CLOSE to MUNDESLEY and CROMER.

THE WELL-KNOWN SUGAR BEET and CORN-GROWING PROPERTIES known as

HALL FARM AND LIMES FARM, PASTON.

ONE MILE FROM MUNDESLEY STATION.

including

THE ATTRACTIVE FARM RESIDENCE,

THE LIMES,

containing three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room and offices. Productive gardens and garage.

STEWARD'S HOUSE AND 14 COTTAGES, and

SIX SETS OF WELL-PLANNED FARM PREMISES,

including the

HISTORICAL BARN CLOSE TO PASTON HALL.

The whole extending to about

650 ACRES.

FIRST-RATE PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

EARLY POSSESSION.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

HAMPSHIRE.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE

ASHE WARREN,

TWO MILES FROM OVERTON AND OAKLEY STATIONS.

THE RESIDENCE contains oak panelled entrance hall, dining and billiard rooms, drawing room, study and school room, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.

Electric Light. Radiator Heating.

Excellent Water Supply.

Garage for 11 cars. Stabling for five horses.

Two entrance lodges and miniature park.

THREE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

ONE HAVING A GENUINE JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE,

Fourteen Estate Cottages and Bungalows.

Well-disposed woodlands and plantations, the whole covering an area of about

1,212 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER BORDERS.

One mile from Knightwick Station, four miles from Bromyard, 10 miles from Worcester.

GAINES, WHITBOURNE.

THE FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, although replete with modern conveniences, retains the characteristics of its period.

Entrance and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms.

Central Heating. Main Electricity. Ample Water. Modern Drainage. Telephone.

Stabling and Garages. Three Cottages and Outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS and GROUNDS,

shaded by some remarkably fine trees and intersected by a chain of lakes or pools. Hard Tennis Court, Tennis and other lawns, Maze.

FOUNTAIN GARDEN, ROSE GARDEN, PROLIFIC WALLED GARDEN, AND PARKLIKE PASTURE.

In all about

50 ACRES.

ADDITIONAL LAND UP TO 400 ACRES CAN BE ACQUIRED.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

Five miles from the famous Golf Links.

ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENTIAL ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES,

extending to about

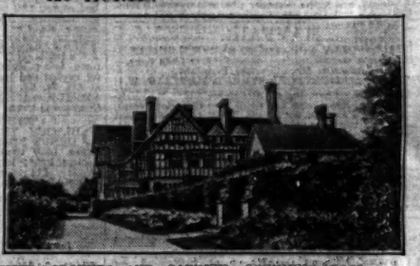
426 ACRES.

THE HALF-TIMBERED AND GABLED MODERN MANSION in Elizabethan style stands 500ft. above sea level, and enjoys some of the finest views in Sussex.

Large panelled lounge, panelled morning room, library, and two other fine reception rooms, beautiful logia, some eighteen bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, excellent light offices.

Every conceivable modern improvement.

Stabling and ample garage accommodation. Four cottages and lodge.



EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND GARDENS, SWIMMING POOL. Home Farm in hand and other lands Let off.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (23,420.)

HOTELS FOR SALE.

HANTS.
FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL.
One of the principal houses near a military centre; eight bed rooms, lounge, writing room, winter garden, billiard room, three bars. Garage for six cars. Brewer's tenancy at low rental. Death cause of sale. (19070.)

EAST COAST.
FREEHOLD FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL.
Facing the sea and containing 46 bed rooms, each with hot and cold water supplies. Dining room, lounge, ball room, smoke room. Saloon and public bar. For Sale as a going concern. (18730.)

DEVON.
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
Well-known coast resort.
65 letting bed rooms, spacious lounges, dining room, writing room, ball room, garden. Freehold and Goodwill for Sale privately. (19041.)

LANCASHIRE.
FREEHOLD AND FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL.
The most important property in a popular seaside resort for sale. The bars ensure a first-class, all-the-year-round trade; 75 guests' bed rooms, dining room, drawing room, ball room, two large bars. Passenger lift. Central heating. Short underlettings produce £400 per annum. Owner retiring. (18890.)

SOMERSET.
FREEHOLD AND FULLY LICENSED.
One of the most prominent hotel properties in a large city; 30 letting bed rooms, drawing, dining, and billiard rooms; lounges; passenger lift; close to fishing, boating, hunting, and golf. For sale as going concern. (19149.)

ISLE OF WIGHT.
FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL.
In one of the busiest positions in the island; 22 visitors' bed rooms, two private suites. Bar and lounges. Well equipped throughout. First-class bar trade. Garage. Lawns to the sea. Long lease at low rental for Sale. Price £6,000. (19033.)

KENT.
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL OF CHARACTER.
Situated in one of the most delightful parts of the county; 18 letting bed rooms, lounge, dining room, smoke room, central heating and every modern convenience. Garage for eight cars. Grounds of four acres. Price for Freehold, Goodwill and Effects, £5,750. (18293.)

SURREY.
FREEHOLD FULLY-LICENSED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
Well-known as a rendezvous; 100 bed rooms, 30 bath rooms, ample suites of reception rooms. Central heating. Electric light. Main drainage. Grounds of 40 acres, including prolific flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. For sale privately. (18715.)

EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.
RENOWNED FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL.
Standing in park-like grounds of 140 acres; 50 bed rooms, each with hot and cold water. Unusually spacious reception rooms. Golf, shooting, sea and river fishing. To be sold as a going concern. (17605.)

WILTSHIRE.
FULLY-LICENSED FREE HOUSE.
Prominent position between two large towns; 26 bed rooms, public and saloon bars; dining, commercial and smoking rooms; ample domestic offices; garage and stabling. Low Price. (19151.)

HINDHEAD.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF HASLEMERE AND CRAYSHOTT. 39 MILES BY ROAD FROM LONDON. ABOUT 800 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THE FREEHOLD

FULLY-LICENSED MOORLANDS HOTEL,

containing

49 GUESTS' BED ROOMS,
12 BATH ROOMS,
SPACIOUS PUBLIC ROOMS.

Central heating. Electric light.

GARAGE for 24 CARS.

Chauffeurs' and Staff Accommodation.

THE GROUNDS

include two hard courts, putting green, croquet lawn, herbaceous borders, pergolas, &c. Kitchen garden, four heated greenhouses, &c.

IN ALL NEARLY

SIX ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, ON THURSDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. BUCKERIDGE and BRAUNE, 3-4, Clement's Inn, W.C.2. Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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